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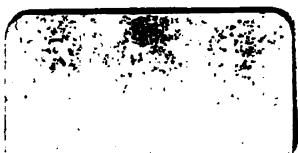
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EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

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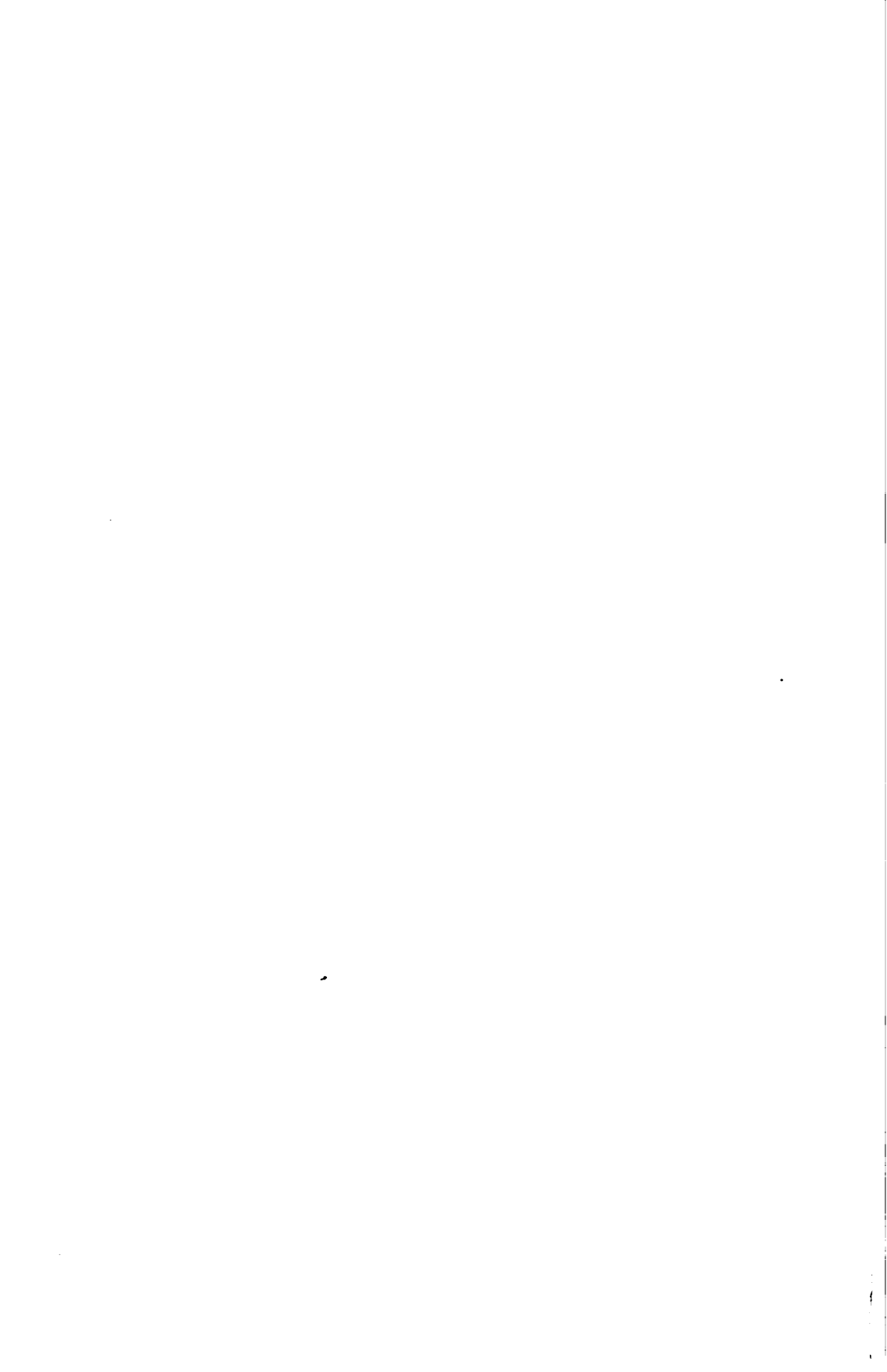
LATIN AND GREEK

SECOND SERIES

1906-1910

GINN AND COMPANY

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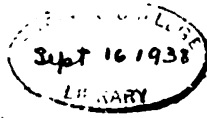
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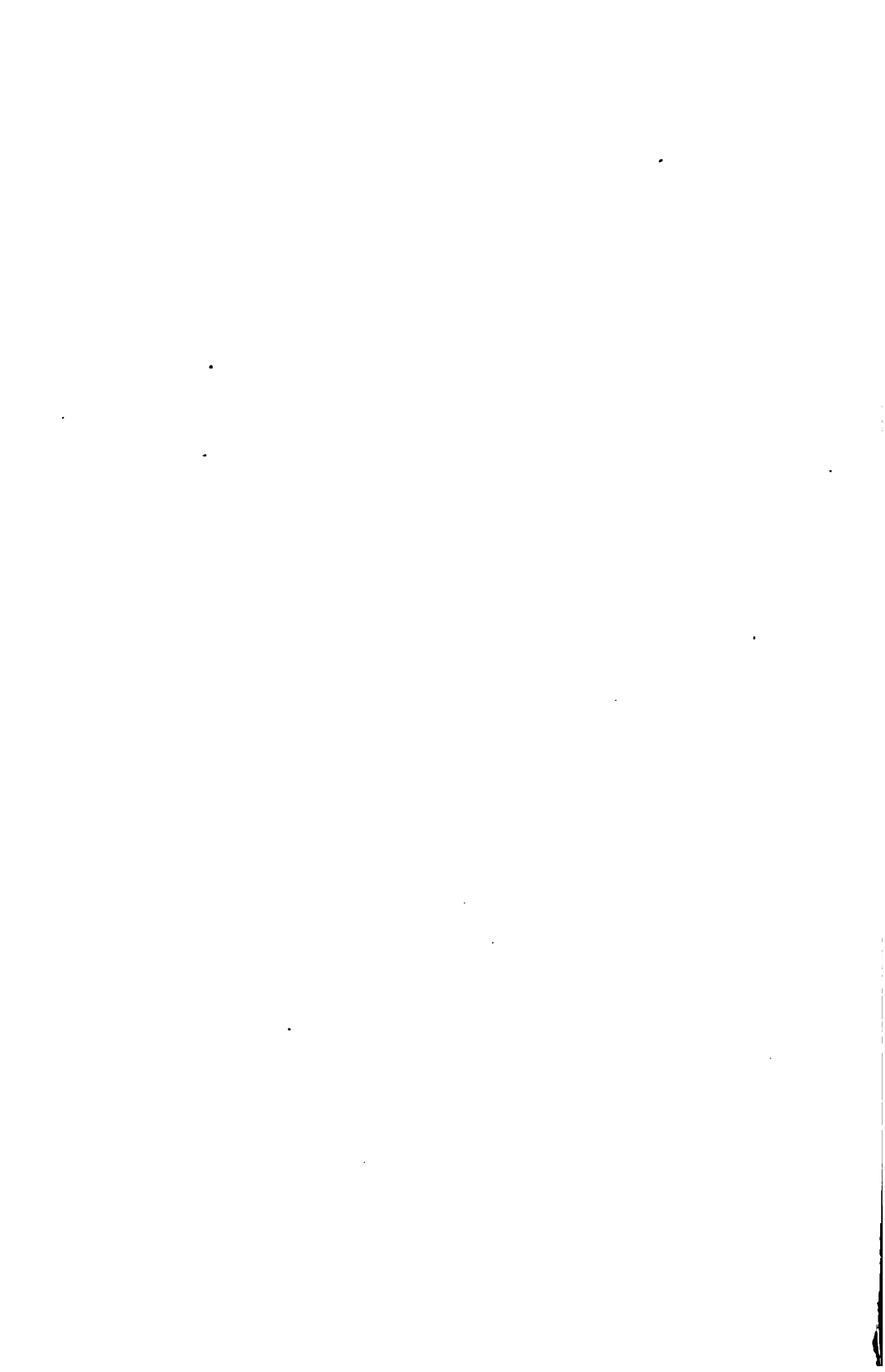
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PREFACE

While the annual volume of examination questions published by the College Entrance Examination Board has met the needs of many candidates for examination and their teachers, the Board is constantly in receipt of communications asking for the questions set in certain subjects in successive years. In order to meet this demand the Board has prepared pamphlets containing the questions in certain subjects from 1906 to 1910 inclusive. These pamphlets are as follows :

1. Examination questions in Latin and Greek, 1906-1910.
2. Examination questions in English and other modern languages, 1906-1910.
3. Examination questions in mathematics, 1906-1910.
4. Examination questions in history, 1906-1910.
5. Examination questions in the natural sciences and in drawing, 1906-1910.

Besides meeting the needs of candidates for examination and their teachers, these publications ought to have more widely a beneficial influence upon teaching for the reason that they illustrate in concrete form principles agreed upon by many leading teachers of the subjects represented.



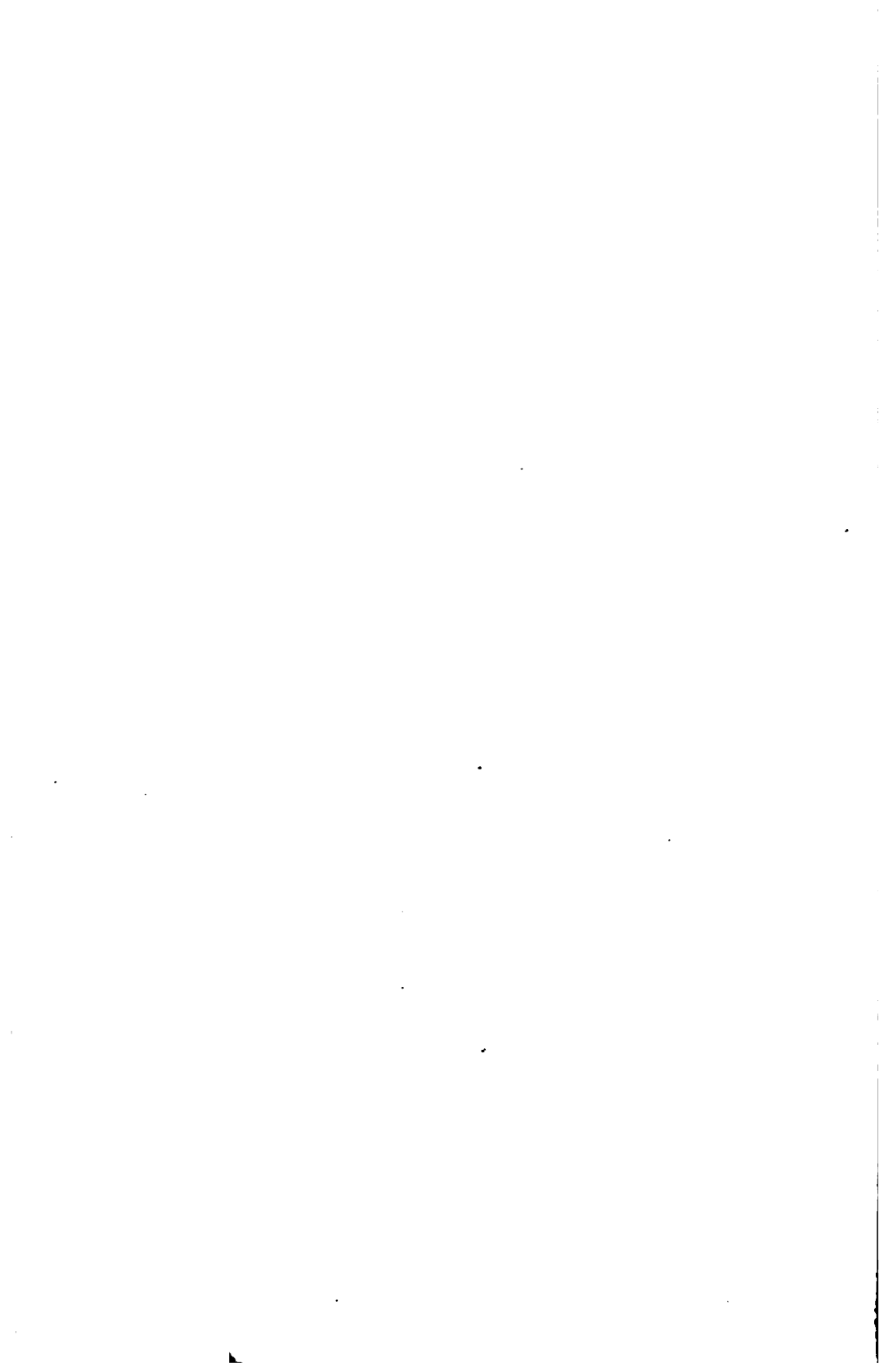
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LATIN AI *Vassar*

GRAMMAR

LATIN A I—GRAMMAR

Thursday, June 21, 1906

11.15–11.50 a. m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer in order the questions.

1 Ab his castris oppidum Remorum, *nomine* Bibrax, aberat *milia*
2 passuum octo. Id ex *itinere magno* impetu Belgae *oppugnare* coe-
3 perunt. *Aegre* eo die *sustentatum est* . . . Cum finem oppugnandi
4 *nox fecisset*, Iccius Remus, *summa nobilitate* et gratia inter suos, qui
5 tum oppido praefuerat, unus ex eis qui legati de *pace* ad Caesarem
6 venerant, nuntium ad eum mittit: *nisi* subsidium *sibi* submittatur,
7 sese diutius *sustinere* non *posse*. Eo de media nocte Caesar, *isdem*
8 *ducibus usus* qui nuntii ab Iccio venerant, Numidas et Cretas *sagit-*
9 *tarios* et funditores Baleares *subsidio oppidanis* mittit.

— Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*, II, 6–7

- 1 Write the accusative singular of *nomine* (line 1), *pace* (line 5), *isdem* (line 7); the genitive plural of *nox* (line 4), *sibi* (line 6), *oppidanis* (line 9). Compare *magno* (line 2), *aegre* (line 3), *summa* (line 4). Decline *itinere* (line 2). Give the principal parts of *sustinere* (line 7). What is the force of the suffix in *nobilitate* (line 4), *sagittarios* (lines 8–9)? Form from *oppugnare* (line 2) a noun expressing *action*. To what class of verbs does *sustentatum est* (line 3) belong? Conjugate the imperfect subjunctive of *usus* (line 8).
- 2 Explain the construction of *milia* (line 1), *nobilitate* (line 4), *ducibus* (line 8), *subsidio* (line 9). Write *nisi* . . . *posse* (lines 6–7) in the direct form. Account for the mood of *fecisset* (line 4).

LATIN A I — GRAMMAR

Thursday

11.15-11.50 a. m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer in order the questions.

- 1 Ubi vineis *actis*, *aggere* exstructo, turrim procul constitui *viderunt*,
 2 primum *irridere* ex muro atque increpitare *vocibus*, quod tanta machi-
 3 natio ab tanto spatio *instrueretur*: quibusnam *manibus* aut quibus
 4 *viribus* praesertim homines tantulae staturae (nam plerumque *omnibus*
 5 Gallis prae magnitudine *corporum* suorum *brevitas* nostra *contemptui* est)
 6 tanti *oneris* turrim in muro posse se collocare *confiderent*?
 7 Ubi vero *moveri* et appropinquare *moenibus* videntur, nova atque
 8 inusitata specie commoti legatos ad Caesarem de pace miserunt, *qui* . . .
 9 *se* suaque omnia eius potestati *permittere* dixerunt.

—Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*, II, 30-31.

- 1 Write the accusative singular of *aggere* (line 1), *viribus* (line 4), *corporum* (line 5); the ablative singular of *manibus* (line 3), *omnibus* (line 4); the genitive plural of *moenibus* (line 7), *qui* (line 8). Form and compare an adverb from the stem of *brevitas* (line 5). Conjugate in the singular the future indicative active of *actis* (line 1), the pluperfect subjunctive active of *moveri* (line 7); in the plural the present subjunctive passive of *viderunt* (line 1), the pluperfect indicative passive of *instrueretur* (line 3). Name and define the class of verbs to which *confiderent* (line 6) belongs.
- 2 Explain the construction of *vocibus* (line 2), *contemptui* (line 5), *oneris* (line 6). Write *se* . . . *permittere* (line 9) in the direct form. Account for the mood of *irridere* (line 2), *instrueretur* (line 3).

LATIN A I—GRAMMAR

Thursday

11.15–11.50 a. m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

- 1 T. Labienum legatum cum legionibus *tribus* subsequi jussit. *Hi*
 2 novissimos adorti et multa milia *passuum* prosecuti magnam multitudi-
 3 nem eorum *fugientium conciderunt*, cum ab *extremo agmine*, ad quos ven-
 4 tum erat, *consisterent*, *fortiterque* impetum nostrorum militum *sustine-*
 5 *rent*, priores, quod abesse a *periculo viderentur* neque *ulla* necessitate
 6 neque *imperio* continerentur, *exaudito* clamore, *perturbatis ordinibus*,
 7 omnes in *fuga* sibi praesidium *ponerent*.

—Cæsar, *De Bello Gallico*, II, 11.

- 1 Write the genitive singular of *passuum* (line 2), *ulla* (line 5), *imperio* (line 6); the ablative singular in all genders of *Hi* (line 1), *fugientium* (line 3); the nominative plural of *agmine* (line 3); the accusative plural in all genders of *tribus* (line 1). Why is the second syllable of *conciderunt* (line 3) long? Compare *extremo* (line 3), *fortiter* (line 4). Write the first person singular of the future perfect indicative active of *consisterent* (line 4), *viderentur* (line 5), *ponerent* (line 7); the first person plural of the present subjunctive passive of *sustinerent* (lines 4 and 5), *exaudito* (line 6), *perturbatis* (line 6).
- 2 What idea is expressed by the case in *periculo* (line 5), *imperio* (line 6), *fuga* (line 7)? Write *perturbatis ordinibus* (line 6) in the form of a clause introduced by *postquam*. Why did Cæsar write *viderentur* (line 5) and not *videbantur*?

LATIN A I—GRAMMAR

1909

Thursday

11.15-11.50 a. m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Quod iussi sunt faciunt ac subito omnibus portis eruptione facta neque cognoscendi quid fieret neque sui conligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt. Ita commutata fortuna eos qui in spem potiundorum castrorum venerant undique circumventos interficiunt, et ex hominum milibus amplius XXX, quem numerum barbarorum ad castra venisse constabat, plus tertia parte interfecta reliquos perterritos in fugam coiciunt ac ne in locis quidem superioribus consistere patiuntur. Sic omnibus hostium copiis fuis armisque exutis se intra munitiones suas recipiunt.

CAESAR, *De Bello Gallico*, iii, 6.

1. Give the principal parts of *iussi*, *faciunt*, *potiundorum*, *fuis*. Decline *quod*, *spem*, *hominum*. What words of the fifth declension are declined throughout? Compare *superioribus*. What is the rule of quantity that applies in the forms of *fio*? What are the component parts of *coiciunt*?
2. Explain the case of *quod*, *parte*; the use of *sui*; the construction of *potiundorum castrorum*. Why not *hominibus* instead of *hominum*? In what case is *XXX*, and why?

LATIN A I—GRAMMAR

Thursday

11.15-11.50 a. m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Biduo post Ariovistus ad Caesarem legatos mittit: velle se de eis rebus quae inter eos agi coeptae neque perfectae essent, agere cum eo: uti aut iterum *colloquio diem constitueret* aut, si id minus *vellet*, e suis legatis *aliquem* ad se *mitteret*. *Colloquendi* Caesari causa visa non est, et eo magis quod *pridie* eius diei Germani retineri non poterant quin in nostros tela *coicerent*. Legatum e suis sese magno cum periculo ad eum missurum et *hominibus* feris *obiecturum* existimabat. Commodissimum visum est Procillum, summa *virtute* et humanitate *adulescentem*, cuius pater a C. Valerio civitate donatus erat, quod in eo peccandi Germanis causa non *esset*, ad eum mittere.

CAESAR, *De Bello Gallico* i, 47.

1. Decline *diem* in the plural, *aliquem* in the neuter singular and plural.
2. Conjugate *vellet* in the future indicative and present subjunctive.
3. Explain case of *biduo*, *colloquio*, *hominibus*, *virtute*.
4. Explain mood of *constitueret*, *coicerent*, *esset*.
5. Give principal parts of *mitteret*, *colloquendi*, *obiecturum*.
6. Explain the derivation of *pridie*, *adulescentem*.
7. Explain the formation of *coicerent*.

LATIN A II

Vassar

ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

LATIN A II—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Thursday, June 21, 1906

11.50 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

Early in the spring (*ver*, n.) Caesar was informed that the Gauls had already made all preparations for war. He accordingly decided to leave Rome at once, in order that nothing might prevent him from reaching Geneva before the enemy got possession of (*occupare*) that town. Three days after he arrived there, the Gauls sent envoys to him to ask for a conference.

LATIN A II — ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION ✓

Thursday

11.50 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

After waiting a few days until the rest of his forces should arrive, Caesar decided that he ought to cross the river. As this was very broad and deep, he made use of boats, which he persuaded the Gauls to furnish (*praebeo*). Upon landing (*egredior*), he pitched his camp in a suitable spot, and soon, with the greatest ease, compelled the enemy to retreat.

✓ **LATIN A II—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION****Thursday****11.50 a. m.—12.30 p. m.**

Translate into Latin:

If I had been informed by my scouts (*explorator*) that the enemy were only two miles away, I should not now despair of safety. But, since there seemed to be no danger, most of my men went off to pillage (*populor*) the neighboring farms (*ager*). Few remain with me, and I fear that we can no longer resist the superior numbers (*multitudo*) of our assailants (proper participle of *oppugno*).

LATIN A //—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Thursday**

11.50 a. m.—12.30 p. m. ,

Translate into Latin:

The next day Sempronius, on learning that the enemy was approaching, sent Cassius with fifteen hundred soldiers to occupy a hill which was distant about two miles, for the purpose of resisting the enemy and delaying his march as long as possible. He himself remained where he was, to see whether the troops he had asked of the senate would come to his assistance: if they did not he had determined to defend his camp by every means for he hoped that the approach of winter would force his opponents to retire into winter quarters.

1910

LATIN A II—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Thursday

11.50 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

During the Second Punic¹ War a battle was fought at Cannae² in which almost the whole Roman army was destroyed. If Hannibal had then followed the advice of Mago,³ he would have marched to Rome, where the people were terrified and could not decide what to do. When he refused to do this, Mago is said to have replied: "You know (how) to conquer, but you do not know (how) to use your victory."

¹ *Punicus*.

² *Cannae* (a plural noun).

³ *Mago*, Gen. *-onis*.

LATIN B

CÆSAR — *GALLIC WAR*, BOOKS I-IV

LATIN B—CAESAR

Wednesday, June 20, 1906

9-10.30 a. m.

Select any two of the four following passages for translation, and answer the questions on the same.

1 Translate into English:

Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: *vexillum* proponendum, signum *tuba* dandum, ab opere revocandi milites, qui paulo longius *aggeris petendi* causa processerant arcessendi, acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum. Quarum rerum magnam partem temporis brevitās et successus hostium *impediebat*. His difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum, quod superioribus proeliis exercitati quid fieri *oporteret* non minus commode ipsi sibi *praescribere* quam ab aliis doceri poterant; et quod ab opere singulisque legionibus singulos legatos Caesar discedere nisi *munitis* castris *vetuerat*.—II, 20

Describe either the *vexillum* or the *tuba*, and tell what it was used for on the present occasion. What is the syntax of *petendi*? If *aggeris petendi* were changed to *aggerem petendi*, what would then be the syntax of *petendi*? Give the principal parts of *impediebat*, *vetuerat*. Account for the mood and tense of *oporteret*. Give the active infinitives of *praescribere*. Give the active and passive participles of *munitis*.

2 Translate into English:

Erant hae difficultates *belli gerendi* quas supra ostendimus, sed tamen multa Caesarem ad id bellum incitabant: iniuria retentorum equitum Romanorum, rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, tot civitatum coniuratio, imprimis ne hac parte neglecta reliquae nationes sibi idem licere *arbitrarentur*. Itaque cum intellegeret omnis fere Gallos novis rebus studere et ad bellum mobiliter *celeriterque* excitari, omnis autem homines natura libertati studere et condicionem *servitutis* odisse, priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, partiendum sibi ac *latius* distribuendum exercitum putavit.—III, 10

What marked characteristic does Caesar ascribe to the Gauls in the foregoing passage? (Answer this question by putting into the direct form the Latin words which express this characteristic.) In *belli gerendi* the gerundive construction is employed. If the gerundive construction were changed to the gerund construction, what change would *belli* undergo, and what would be the syntax of it after the change? Account for the mood and tense of *arbitrarentur*. Compare *celeriter*, *latius*. Explain the derivation of *servitutis*, and form similar nouns from the stems of *iuvenis* and *senex*.

3 Translate into English:

Hostes proelio superati, *simul atque* se ex fuga *receperunt*, *statim* ad Caesarem legatos de pace miserunt: *obsides* daturus quaeque imperasset *facturos esse* polliciti sunt. Una cum his legatis Commius Atrebas venit, quem supra demonstraveram a Caesare in Britanniam praemisum. Hunc illi e navi *egressum*, cum ad eos *oratoris* modo Caesaris mandata *deferret*, comprehenderant atque in vincula coniecerant: tum proelio facto remiserunt; et in petenda pace eius rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, et propter imprudentiam *ut ignosceretur* petiverunt.—IV, 27

If *simul atque* were changed to *cum*, what change would be necessary in *receperunt*? Explain the derivation of either *statim* or *oratoris*. Restore *obsides . . . facturos esse* to the direct form. Give all the participles of *egressum*. Account for the mood and tense of *deferret*. Complete the clause *ut ignosceretur* by supplying the omitted Latin pronoun.

4 Translate into English:

Mittitur ad eos *conloquendi* causa C. Arpineius, eques Romanus, et Q. Iunius ex Hispania *quidam*; apud quos Ambiorix ad hunc modum locutus est: *Sese* pro Caesaris in se *beneficiis* plurimum ei confiteri debere, quod eius opera stipendio *liberatus esset* quod Aduatucis, finitimis suis, pendere *consuisset*, quodque ei et *filius* et fratris filius ab Caesare remissi essent, quos Aduatuci obsidum numero missos apud se in servitute et catenis *tenuissent*; neque id quod *fecerit* de oppugnatione castrorum aut *iudicio* aut voluntate sua fecisse, sed coactu civitatis.—V, 27

Give the principal parts of *conloquendi*, *consuisset*. Give the accusative singular masculine of *quidam* and the vocative singular of *filius*. Change *sese . . . liberatus esset* to direct discourse. Explain the derivation of either *beneficiis* or *iudicio*. Account for the mood and tense of *liberatus esset*. Of the subjunctives *tenuissent* and *fecerit*, state which one follows the general rule for the sequence of tenses and explain the irregular tense used here.

LATIN B — CAESAR

Wednesday

9-10.30 a. m.

Translate two of the following passages, and answer the questions on the same. The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1 Translate into English:

Diviciacus, multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus, obsecrare coepit ne quid *gravius* in fratrem statueret: scire se illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se *doloris* capere, propterea quod, cum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter *adulescentiam posset*, per se *crevisset*; quibus *opibus* non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur. Sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi *commoveri*. *Quod si* quid ei a Caesare gravius *accidisset*, neminem existimaturum non sua voluntate *factum*.—I, 20.

Who was the brother referred to in the foregoing passage, and what charge had been brought against him? Compare *gravius*. Give the syntax of either *doloris* or *opibus*. Explain the derivation of *adulescentiam*. Explain the composition of either *posset* or *accidisset*. Account for the mood and tense of *crevisset*. Give the active and passive infinitives of *commoveri*. Restore *Quod si . . . factum* to the direct form.

2 Translate into English:

Compluribus expugnatis oppidis Caesar, ubi intellexit frustra tantum laborem sumi neque hostium fugam *captis* oppidis *reprimi* neque iis noceri posse, statuit expectandam classem. Quae *ubi* convenit ac primum ab hostibus *visa est*, circiter *ccxx* naves eorum paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae profectae ex portu nostris adversae constiterunt; neque satis *Bruto*, qui classi *praeerat*, vel *tribunis militum centurionibusque*, quibus singulae naves erant attributae, constabat *quid agerent* aut quam rationem pugnae insisterent. Rostro enim *noceri* non posse cognoverant.—III, 14.

Give the active and passive participles of *captis*. Give the active and passive infinitives of *reprimi*. If *ubi* were changed to *cum*, what would *visa est* become? Express *ccxx* in Latin words. Give the syntax of *Bruto*. Translate into Latin *Brutus is in command of* (see *praeerat*) *the ship*. State briefly the position and duties of the officers referred to in *tribunis militum centurionibusque*. Either restore *quid agerent* to the direct form and explain the mood of the verb after the change, or translate into Latin *The enemy cannot be injured* (see *noceri*).

3 Translate into English:

Quibus auditis, *liberaliter* pollicitus hortatusque ut in ea sententia permanerent, eos *domum* remittit et cum iis una Commium, quem

ipse Atrebatibus superatis *regem* ibi constituerat, cuius et *virtutem* et consilium probabat et quem sibi fidelem esse arbitrabatur cuiusque auctoritas in his regionibus *magni* habebatur, mittit. *Huic imperat* quas possit *adeat* civitates horteturque ut populi Romani fidem sequantur seque *celeriter eo venturum* nuntiet. Volusenus, *perspectis* regionibus quantum ei *facultatis* dari potuit, quinto die ad Caesarem revertitur quaeque ibi *perspexisset* renuntiat.—IV, 21.

Explain the derivation of either *liberaliter* or *virtutem*. Give the syntax of either *domum* or *regem*. Give the syntax of either *magni* or *facultatis*. If *imperat* were changed to *iubet*, what would *Huic adeat* become? Compare *celeriter*. Restore *se celeriter eo venturum* to the direct form. Give the active and passive participles of *perspectis*. Explain the mood and tense of *perspexisset*.

4 Translate into English:

Deorum maxime Mercurium *colunt*,—huius sunt plurima simulacra; hunc omnium inventorem artium *ferunt*, hunc viarum atque itinerum *ducem*, hunc ad *quaestus* pecuniae mercaturasque habere vim maximam arbitrantur,—post hunc Apollinem et Martem et Iovem et Minervam. De his *eandem* fere quam reliquae gentes habent opinionem: *Apollinem morbos depellere*, Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia tradere, Iovem imperium *caelestium* tenere, Martem bella regere. Huic, cum proelio dimicare constituerunt, ea quae bello ceperint plerumque devovent; cum superaverunt, animalia capta immolant, reliquas res in *unum* locum *conferunt*.—VI, 17.

Give the syntax of *Deorum*. Give the principal parts of *colunt* and *conferunt*. Inflect *ferunt* in the present indicative, active and passive. Give the syntax of *ducem*. Explain the derivation of either *quaestus* or *caelestium*. Decline *eandem* in the accusative of both numbers and *unum* in the genitive and dative singular. Give the active and passive infinitives of *depellere*. Restore *Apollinem morbos depellere* to the direct form.

LATIN B—CAESAR

Wednesday

9-10.30 a. m.

Translate any two of the following passages, and answer the questions on the same. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

- 1 Haec *cum animadvertisset*, convocato consilio omniumque *ordinum* ad id consilium *adhibitis* centurionibus, vehementer eos incusavit: primum, quod aut quam in partem aut quo consilio ducerentur *sibi* quaerendum aut cogitandum *putarent*. Ariovistum se consule cupidissime populi Romani amicitiam appetisse; cur hunc tam temere quisquam ab officio discessurum iudicaret? *Sibi persuaderi*, cognitis suis postulatis atque aequitate condicionum perspecta, eum neque suam neque populi Romani gratiam repudiaturum. Quod si furore atque amentia *impulsus* bellum *intulisset*, quid tandem *vererentur*? I, 40

Was the foregoing speech likely to inspire Cæsar's officers with confidence in his leadership? Explain. If *cum* were changed to *ubi*, what would *animadvertisset* become? Give the syntax of *ordinum*. Give the active and passive participles of either *adhibitis* or *impulsus*. Give the syntax of *sibi* (before 'quaerendum'). Explain the mood and tense of *putarent*. Restore *sibi persuaderi* to the direct form. Either restore *intulisset* to the direct form and give the mood and tense of the original verb, or restore *quid vererentur* to the direct form and explain the mood of the original verb.

- 2 Quibus de rebus Cæsar ab Crasso *certior factus*, quod ipse aberat *longius*, *naves* interim *longas* aedificari *in flumine Ligeri*, quod influit in Oceanum, remiges ex provincia institui, nautas gubernatoresque comparari iubet. His rebus *celeriter* administratis ipse, cum primum per anni tempus potuit, ad exercitum contendit. Veneti reliquaeque item *civitates*, cognito Caesaris adventu, simul quod quantum in se facinus *admisissent* intellegebant,—*legatos*, quod *nomen* ad omnes nationes sanctum inviolatumque semper *fuisset*, retentos ab se et in vincula coniectos,—pro magnitudine periculi bellum parare instituunt. III, 9.

Express in Latin: "Crassus informed Cæsar" (see *certior factus*). Compare either *longius* or *celeriter*. Give the syntax of *civitates*. How did the vessels here called *naves longas* differ in shape and use from the vessels called *naves onerarias*? Explain why *in flumine Ligeri* was a suitable place for building the vessels referred to. Explain the mood and tense of *admisissent*. Give the syntax of *legatos*. Does the clause *quod nomen ————fuisset* express a fact stated by Cæsar or an opinion attributed by him to the Veneti? What determines your answer?

- 3 Et navium figura et remorum motu et inusitato genere *tormentorum* permoti, barbari constiterunt ac paulum etiam pedem rettulerunt. Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus maxime propter altitudinem

maris, *qui* decimae legionis *aquilam ferebat obtestatus* deos ut ea res *legioni feliciter* eveniret: "*Desilite*," inquit, "commilitones, *nisi vultis* *aquilam* hostibus *prodere*; ego certe meum rei publicae atque imperatori officium praestitero." Hoc *cum* voce magna *dixisset*, se ex navi proiecit atque in hostes *aquilam ferre* coepit. Tum nostri cohortati inter se ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, universi ex navi desiluerunt.

IV, 25.

Explain the derivation of either *tormentorum* or *feliciter*. What officer is referred to in *qui aquilam ferebat*? Explain. Give the syntax of *obtestatus*. Give the syntax of *legioni*. Put the quoted expression "*Desilite nisi vultis*" into indirect discourse after *hortatus est*. Give the active infinitives of either *prodere* or *ferre*. If *cum* were changed to *postquam*, what would *dixisset* become?

4 Tunc duces *principesque Nerviorum conloqui* sese *velle* dicunt. Facta potestate eadem quae Ambiorix cum Titurio egerat commemorant: *Omnem esse* in armis Galliam, Germanos *Rhenum transisse*, Caesaris reliquorumque *hiberna* oppugnari. Addunt etiam de Sabini morte. Dicunt sese tamen hoc esse in Ciceronem populumque Romanum *animo* ut nihil nisi *hiberna recusent*; licere illis per se *incolumibus* ex hibernis discedere et quascumque in partes velint sine metu proficisci. *Cicero* ad haec unum modo respondet: Non esse consuetudinem populi Romani accipere ab hoste armato condicionem. V, 41.

Explain either the composition of *principes* or the derivation of *hiberna*. Where did the *Nervii* live? Give the infinitives of *conloqui* or *velle*. Restore to the direct form *Omnem esse*——*Rhenum transisse*. Give the syntax of *animo*. Explain the mood and tense of *recusent*. Give the syntax of *incolumibus*. Is the *Cicero* here referred to the famous Roman orator? Explain.

LATIN B—CAESAR

Wednesday

9-10.30 a. m.

Translate any two of the following passages, and answer the questions on the same. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Cum tridui viam processisset, nuntiatum est ei Ariovistum cum suis omnibus copiis ad occupandum Vesontionem, *quod* est oppidum maximum *Sequanorum*, contendere. *Id ne accideret* magnopere *sibi praecavendum* Caesar existimabat. Namque omnium rerum quae ad bellum usui erant summa erat in eo oppido facultas; idemque natura loci sic muniebatur ut magnam ad ducendum bellum *daret* facultatem, propterea quod *flumen* Dubis paene totum oppidum cingit; reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermittit, mons continet magna *altitudine*. Hunc murus circumdatus *arcem* efficit et cum oppido coniungit.—i, 38.

Account for the gender of *quod*. Where did the Sequani live and what was Ariovistus' purpose in invading their territory? Express in Latin: "I shall take care that this does not happen" (see *id ne accideret sibi praecavendum*). Account for the mood and tense of *daret*. Explain the derivation of *flumen*. Give the syntax of *altitudine*. Give the syntax of *arcem*.

2. Reliquis deinceps diebus Caesar silvas *caedere* instituit et, *ne* quis inermibus imprudentibusque militibus ab latere impetus fieri posset, omnem eam materiam quae erat caesa conversam ad hostem conlocabat et pro vallo ad utrumque latus exstruebat. *Incredibili* celeritate magno spatio paucis diebus *confecto*, eius *modi* sunt tempestates consecutae uti opus necessario intermitteretur et continuatione imbrium *diutius* sub pellibus milites contineri non *possent*. Itaque, vastatis omnibus eorum agris, Caesar exercitum reduxit et in civitatibus quae proxime bellum fecerant in hibernis conlocavit.—iii, 29.

Give the active infinitives of *caedere*. Could "ut non" be substituted for *ne*? Give reasons for your answer. Explain the derivation of *incredibili*. Give the active and passive participles of *confecto*. Give the syntax of *modi*. Compare *diutius*. Explain the mood and tense of *possent*.

3. His constitutis rebus et consilio cum *legatis* et *quaestore* communicato, ne quem diem pugnae *praetermitteret*, opportunissima res accidit, quod postridie eius *diei* mane eadem et perfidia et simulatione usi Germani frequentes, omnibus principibus maioribusque natu adhibitis, ad eum in castra venerunt: simul, ut dicebatur, *purgandi sui* causa, quod proelium pridie *commisissent*; simul ut, si quid possent, de indutiis *fallendo* impetrarent. Quos sibi Caesar oblatos gavius *illos retineri iussit*; ipse omnis copias castris eduxit, equitatumque agmen subsequi iussit.—IV, 13.

Distinguish between the *legatus* and the *quaestor* as to official position and duties. Account for the mood and tense of *praetermitteret*. Give the syntax of *diei*. Of what number is *sui*? Is *purgandi* of the same number? Give reasons for your answer. Account for the mood of *commisissent*. Give the principal

parts of *fallendo*. If *iussit* were changed to *imperavit*, what would *illos retineri* become?

4. Germani neque druides habent qui rebus divinis *praesint* neque sacrificiis *student*. Deorum numero eos solos ducunt quos cernunt et quorum aperte opibus iuvantur, Solem et Vulcanum et Lunam. Vita omnis in *venationibus* atque in studiis rei militaris consistit. Agriculturae non *student*, maiorque pars eorum *victus* in lacte, caseo, carne, consistit. Neque quisquam agri modum certum aut finis habet proprios; sed magistratus ac *principes* in annos singulos gentibus quantum et quo loco visum est agri attribuunt, atque anno post alio *transire* cogunt.—vi, 21.

Explain the mood and tense of *praesint*. What case does *student* take in the foregoing passage? Why does it not govern the accusative? Explain the derivation of *venationibus*. Give the syntax of *victus*. What is the composition of *principes*? Give the active infinitives of *transire*. Express in Latin: Caesar said that the Germans did not have druids to manage (*praesum*) their sacrifices (*sacrificium*).

LATIN B—CAESAR

Wednesday

9-10.30 a. m.

Translate any two of the following passages, and answer the questions on them. The translation should be exact, but in clear and idiomatic English.

1. Omni Gallia *pacata*, tanta huius belli ad barbaros opinio *perlata est* uti ab eis nationibus quae trans Rhenum incolerent legati ad Caesarem mitterentur, qui *se imperata facturas pollicerentur*. Quas legationes Caesar, quod in Italiam *Illyricumque* properabat, inita proxima aestate ad se reverti iussit. Ipse, in Carnutes quaeque civitates propinquae eis locis erant ubi bellum gesserat legionibus in hiberna *deductis*, in Italiam profectus est. Ob easque res ex litteris Caesaris dierum quindecim supplicatio *decreta est*, quod ante id tempus accidit nulli.—ii, 35.
 - a) Explain the derivation of *pacata*.
 - b) Give the principal parts of *perlata est* and *decreta est*.
 - c) Restore *se imperata facturas* to the direct form.
 - d) Give the active infinitives of *facturas*.
 - e) Account for the gender of *facturas*.
 - f) Account for the mood and tense of *pollicerentur*.
 - g) Give the situation of *Illyricum*.
 - h) Give the active and passive participles of *deductis*.
2. Crassus equitum praefectos cohortatus ut magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque suos excitarent, quid *feri velit ostendit*. *Illi*, ut *erat imperatum*, eductis eis cohortibus quae praesidio castris relictæ intritæ ab labore erant et longiore itinere circumductis, ne ex hostium castris conspici *possent*, omnium oculis mentibusque ad pugnam intentis, *celeriter* ad eas quas diximus munitiones pervenerunt, atque prius in hostium castris constiterunt quam quid *rei gereretur* cognosci posset. Tum vero clamore ab ea parte audito nostri *redintegratis* viribus acrius impugnare coeperunt.—iii, 26.
 - a) Inflect *velit* and *feri* in the singular of the present subjunctive, marking the quantity of the vowel *i* in each form.
 - b) Give the syntax of *illi* and *rei*.
 - c) Why was *erat imperatum* used instead of "erant imperati"?
 - d) Give the active and passive participles of *gereretur*.
 - e) Account for the mood and tense of *possent*.
 - f) Compare *celeriter*.
 - g) Explain the derivation of *redintegratis*.

3. Nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem *tertia* fere *vigilia* solvit, equitesque in *ulteriorem* portum *progredi* et navis conscendere et se *sequi iussit*. Ipse *hora diei* circiter *quarta* cum primis navibus Britanniam *attigit*, atque ibi in omnibus *collibus expositas* hostium copias armatas conspexit. Cuius loci haec erat natura atque ita *montibus* anguste *mare* continebatur uti ex locis *superioribus* in *litus* telum adigi posset. Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum locum arbitratus, dum reliquae naves eo convenirent ad horam nonam in ancoris exspectavit.—iv, 23.

a) Explain and give the time of day indicated by *tertia vigilia* and *hora diei quarta*.

b) Compare *ulteriorem* and *superioribus*.

c) If *iussit* were changed to "imperavit," what would *progredi* and *sequi* become?

d) Give the infinitives of *sequi*.

e) Explain the composition of *attigit*.

f) Show the gender of the following nouns by writing them in the accusative plural with the appropriate form of the adjective "altus": *collibus*, *montibus*, *mare*, *litus*.

g) Give the active and passive participles of *expositas*.

4. Tum *cuidam* ex equitibus Gallis magnis praemiis *persuadet uti* ad Ciceronem epistolam *deferat*. Hanc Graecis conscriptam *litteris* mittit, ne *intercepta* epistula nostra ab hostibus consilia *cognoscantur*. Si adire non possit, monet ut tragulam cum epistula ad amentum deligata intra munitiones castrorum abiciat. In *litteris* scribit se cum *legionibus profectum celeriter adfore*; hortatur ut *pristinam virtutem* retineat. Gallus periculum veritus, ut erat praeceptum, tragulam mittit. Haec casu ad turrim adhaesit; a quodam milite conspicitur; dempta ad Ciceronem *defertur*.—v, 48.

a) If *persuadet* were changed to "iubet" what would *cuidam uti deferat* become?

b) What difference of meaning is there in the two uses of *litteris* in this passage?

c) Give the active and passive participles of *intercepta*.

d) Account for the mood and tense of *cognoscantur*.

e) Explain the derivation of *virtutem*.

f) Restore *se adfore* to the direct form.

g) Inflect *defertur* in both singular and plural.

LATIN C

Vassar

CICERO — SIX ORATIONS

[Archives of the Institution]

LATIN C—CICERO

Thursday, June 21, 1906

9-11 a. m.

Select any three of the five following passages for translation, and answer the questions on the same.

1 Translate into English:

Quamquam isti qui Catilinam *Massiliam* ire *dictitant* non tam hoc queruntur quam verentur. Nemo est istorum tam misericors qui illum non ad Manlium quam ad *Massiliensis* ire *malit*. Ille autem, si hoc quod agit numquam antea cogitasset, tamen latrocinantem se interfici mallet quam exsulem vivere. Nunc vero, cum ei nihil adhuc praeter ipsius voluntatem cogitationemque acciderit, nisi quod vivis nobis Roma profectus est, optemus potius ut eat in exsilium quam queramur.—*In Catilinam*, II, 16

Explain the relation of Manlius to Catiline. Give the syntax of *Massiliam*. Why does Cicero say *ad Massiliensis* rather than *Massiliam* before *ire malit*? Explain the derivation of *dictitant* and *Massiliensis*. Explain the mood and tense of *malit*. Inflect *malit* in both numbers of the present indicative.

2 Translate into English:

Quid tam inusitatum quam ut, cum *duo consules* clarissimi fortissimique essent, *equus Romanus* ad *bellum maximum* formidolosissimumque pro consule mitteretur? Missus est. Quo quidem tempore, cum *esset non nemo* in *senatu* qui diceret non oportere mitti hominem privatum pro consule, L. Philippus dixisse dicitur non se illum sua sententia pro consule, sed pro consulibus mittere. Tanta in eo rei publicae bene gerendae spes constituebatur ut duorum consulum munus unius adolescentis virtuti committeretur.
—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 62

Point out the bearing of the opening sentence on the general argument and explain the reference in *duo consules*, *equus Romanus*, and *bellum maximum*. Account for the mood of *esset*; mention the leading verb by which, under the law of the sequence of tenses, the tense of *esset* is determined. What was the legal objection made by the senators referred to in *non nemo*, and how was the force of this objection affected by the clever retort of Philippus? Give the composition of *nemo*. Explain the derivation of *senatu*.

3 Translate into English:

Nunc, antequam ad sententiam *redeo*, de me pauca dicam. *Ego*, quanta manus est coniuratorum, quam videtis esse permagnam, tantam me inimicorum multitudinem suscepisse video. Quod si aliquando manus *ista* plus *valuerit* quam vestra ac rei publicae dignitas, me tamen meorum factorum atque consiliorum numquam, patres conscripti, *paenitebit*. Etenim mors, quam illi fortasse minitantur, omnibus est parata: vitae tantam laudem *quanta vos* me vestris decretis honestastis, nemo est adsecutus.

—*In Catilinam*, IV, 20

Was the apprehension of future personal danger here hinted at justified by subsequent events? Explain. Give the principal parts of *redeo*. Why are *ego* and *vos* expressed? With what meanings is the pronoun *iste* used in Cicero's speeches? Could *valebit* be substituted for *valuerit*? Why is *valuerit* preferred? What constructions follow *paenitebit*? What other impersonal verbs admit the same construction?

4 Translate into English:

Certe si nihil animus *praesentiret* in *posterum*, et si quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnis cogitationes terminaret suas; nec tantis se laboribus frangeret, neque tot curis vigiliisque angeretur, nec totiens de ipsa vita dimicaret. Nunc insidet quaedam in *optimo* quoque virtus, quae noctis ac dies animum gloriae stimulis concitat, atque admonet non cum vitae tempore esse dimittendam *commemorationem* nominis nostri, sed cum omni posteritate adaequandam.—*Pro Archia Poeta*, 29

What belief is expressed in the foregoing passage and what reason is given for the belief? How does this passage fit into the general argument which Cicero makes in defense of Archias? Give the principal parts of *praesentiret*. Compare *posterum* and *optimo*. Explain the derivation of *commemorationem*.

5 Translate into English:

Sed *quaestiones* urgent Milonem, quae sunt habitae nunc in atrio Libertatis. Quibusnam de servis? Rogas? De P. *Clodi*. Quis eos postulavit? Appius. Quis produxit? Appius. Unde? Ab Appio. Di boni! quid potest agi severius? . . . In reum de servo accusatoris cum quaeritur, verum inveniri potest? Age vero, quae erat aut qualis quaestio? "Heus tu, Rufio," verbi causa, "cave sis *mentiaris*. Clodius insidias fecit Miloni?" "Fecit." Certa crux. "Nullas fecit." Sperata libertas. *Quid hac quaestione certius?*—*Pro Milone*, 59

Show how the foregoing passage bears on the argument for Milo. Quote from this passage the questions that illustrate irony. Explain the derivation of *quaestiones*. Give the syntax of *Clodi*. Give the full expression for which *sis* is an abridgment. Account for the mood of *mentiaris*. Rewrite the sentence *Quid . . . certius*, introducing *quam* and making the necessary changes in *hac quaestione*.

LATIN C — CICERO

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate any three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the same. The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1 Translate into English:

O commemoranda iudicia praeclaramque existimationem *nostri ordinis*! cum socii populi Romani iudicia de *pecuniis* repetundis fieri *nolunt*, quae a maioribus nostris sociorum causa comparata sunt. An *iste* umquam de se bonam spem habuisset, nisi de vobis *malam* opinionem animo *imbibisset*? Quo maiore etiam (si fieri potest) apud vos *odio* esse debet quam est apud populum Romanum, cum in avaritia, scelere, periurio, vos sui similis esse arbitretur. Cui loco, per deos immortalis, iudices, consulite ac provideate.—*In Verrem*, I, 42.

What inference may be drawn from the foregoing passage as to the methods by which rich men in high station at Rome escaped conviction for their crimes? Explain the references in *nostri ordinis* and *iste*. Explain the derivation of *pecuniis*. Inflect *nolunt* in both numbers of the present indicative. Compare *malam*. Explain the mood and tense of *imbibisset*. Give the syntax of *odio*.

2 Translate into English:

Et quoniam auctoritas quoque in bellis administrandis multum atque in imperio *militari* valet, certe nemini dubium est *quin* ea re idem ille imperator plurimum *possit*. *Vehementer autem pertinere* ad bella administranda quid hostes, quid socii de imperatoribus nostris existiment, quis ignorat, cum *sciamus* homines in tantis rebus, ut aut contemnunt aut metuant aut oderint aut ament, opinione non minus et fama quam aliqua ratione certa commoveri? Quod *igitur* nomen umquam in orbe terrarum clarius fuit? Cuius res *gestae* pares?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 43.

What argument for the appointment of Pompey does the foregoing passage furnish? Explain the derivation of *militari*. Why is *quin* the proper conjunction to introduce the subjunctive *possit*? Compare *vehementer*. Comment on *autem* and *igitur* as to their position in the sentence. Inflect *pertinere* in both numbers of the future indicative active. Account for the mood of *sciamus*. Give the active and passive participles of *gestae*.

3 Translate into English:

Potestne tibi haec lux, Catilina, aut huius caeli spiritus esse iucundus, cum *scias* horum esse neminem qui nesciat te *pridie Kalendas Ianuarias* Lepido et Tullo consulibus stetisse in *comitio* cum telo? *manum consulum et principum* civitatis *interficiendorum* causa paravisse?

sceleri ac furori tuo non mentem aliquam aut timorem, sed fortunam populi Romani *obstitisse*? Ac iam illa omitto—neque enim sunt aut obscura aut non multa commissa—quotiens tu me *designatum*, quotiens consulem interficere conatus es!—*In Catilinam*, I, 15.

Account for the mood and tense of *scias*. What is the English date expressed by *pridie Kalendas Ianuarias*, and why was that date selected for the movement referred to? What dividing points were there in the Roman month besides the Kalends, and when did they occur? Give the situation of the *comitium*. Change the gerundive construction *consulum et principum interficiendorum* to the corresponding gerund construction. Give the active and passive participles of *interficiendum*. On what does *obstitisse* depend? Explain the term *designatum*.

4 Translate into English:

Sed quoniam earum rerum quas ego gessi non eadem est fortuna atque condicio quae *illorum* qui externa bella gesserunt—quod *mihi* cum eis vivendum est quos vici ac subegi, isti hostis aut interfectos aut *oppressos* reliquerunt—vestrum est, Quirites, si ceteris facta sua recte *prosunt*, mihi mea ne quando obsint providere. Mentis enim hominum audacissimorum *sceleratae* ac *nefariae* ne vobis nocere possent ego providi; ne mihi noceant vestrum est providere. Quamquam, Quirites, *mihi* quidem *ipsi nihil ab istis iam noceri potest*.—*In Catilinam*, III, 27.

Give the syntax of *illorum* and *mihi*. Give the active and passive participles of *oppressos*. Inflect *prosunt* in both numbers of the present indicative. Explain the derivation of either *sceleratae* or *nefariae*. Using *mihi ipsi nihil ab istis noceri potest* as a model, express in Latin 'What injury can be done to us by Catiline'?

5 Translate into English:

An domicilium Romae non habuit is qui tot *annis* ante civitatem datam sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum *Romae* conlocavit? At non est professus. Immo vero eis tabulis professus quae *solae* ex illa professione conlegioque *praetorum* obtinent publicarum tabularum auctoritatem. Nam—cum Appi tabulae negligentius adservatae dicerentur, Gabini levitas omnem tabularum fidem *resignasset*—Metellus tanta *diligentia* fuit ut unius *nominis* litura se commotum esse dixerit. In his igitur tabulis *nullam* lituram in nomine A. Licini videtis.—*Pro Archia Poeta*, 9.

How does the foregoing passage show that the registration of Archias was not to be disputed. Give the syntax of *annis*, *Romae*, *diligentia*. Give the genitive and dative singular of *solae*, *nullam*. Explain the derivation of *praetorum* and *nominis*. Explain the mood and tense of *resignasset*.

LATIN C—CICERO

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate any three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the same. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required

- 1 *Diversae voluntates civium fuerunt distractaeque sententiae. Non enim consiliis solum et studiis, sed armis etiam et castris dissidebamus. Erat enim obscuritas quaedam; erat certamen inter clarissimos duces; multi dubitabant quid optimum esset, multi quid sibi expediret, multi quid deceret, non nulli etiam quid liceret. Perfuncta respublica est hoc misero fatalique bello; vicit is qui non fortuna inflammaret odium suum, sed bonitate leniret; neque omnis quibus iratus esset, eosdem exilio aut morte dignos iudicaret.*—*Pro Marcello*, 30, 31.

Explain the references in *clarissimos duces* and *is*. Explain the derivation of either *certamen* or *fatali*. Compare either *optimum* or *misero*. Express in Latin: 'We are not allowed (see *liceret*) to do what is best.' Give the syntax of *bello*. Express the sense of *suum* by substituting for it a genitive, and give the construction of the genitive so substituted. Express in Latin: 'He is angry with me (see *iratus*) and thinks me deserving (see *dignos*) of hatred.'

- 2 *Atque haec qua celeritate gesta sint quamquam videtis, tamen a me in dicendo praetereunda non sunt. Quis enim umquam consequendi quaestus studio tam brevi tempore tot loca adire potuit quam celeriter Cn. Pompeio duce tanti belli impetus navigavit? Qui nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari Siciliam adiit, Africam exploravit, inde Sardiniam cum classe venit, atque haec tria frumentaria subsidia rei publicae firmissimis praesidiis classibusque munivit; omnes qui ubique praedones fuerunt, partim capti interfectique sunt, partim unius huius se imperio ac potestati dederunt.*

—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 34, 35.

What was the object sought by the speaker in the address from which the foregoing passage is taken, and how does the foregoing passage promote that object? Substitute for *quamquam* a concessive conjunction which would require the subjunctive and change *videtis* to the proper form of that mood. In *consequendi quaestus* what is the construction of *consequendi*? Change *consequendi quaestus* to the gerund construction and give the syntax of *consequendi* in the changed form. Explain the derivation of *quaestus* or *frumentaria*. Give the genitive and dative singular of three other words that have the same peculiarity of declension as *unius*.

- 3 *Quae cum ita sint, Quirites, vos, quem ad modum iam antea, vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite; mihi, ut urbi sine vestro motu ac sine ullo tumultu satis esset praesidi, consultum atque provisum est. Coloni omnes municipesque vestri, certiores a me facti de hac nocturna excursione Catilinae, facile urbis suas finisque defendent. Gladiatores, quamquam animo meliore sunt quam pars patriciorum, potestate tamen nostra continebuntur. Q. Metellus, quem ego in agrum Gallicum Picenumque praemisi, aut opprimit hominem, aut omnis eius motus prohibebit.*—*In Catilinam*, II, 26.

Give the syntax of *praesidi*. Explain the gender of the participle in *provisum est*. Explain the distinction between *Coloni* and *municipes*. Express in Latin: 'I have informed (see *certiores facti*) Metellus of Catiline's departure (*profectio*). Explain the reference in *nocturna excursione*. Explain the derivation of *excursione* or *gladiatores*. Give the syntax of *animo*.

4 In hoc autem uno post hominum memoriam maximo crudelissimoque bello, quale bellum nulla umquam barbaria cum sua gente gessit, quo in bello lex haec fuit a *Lentulo*, *Catilina*, *Cethego*, *Cassio* constituta, ut omnes, qui salva urbe salvi esse possent, in hostium numero ducerentur, ita me gessi, *Quirites*, ut salvi omnes conservaremini; et cum hostes vestri tantum civium *superfuturum putassent* quantum *infinitae* caedi *restitisset*, tantum autem urbis quantum flamma obire non potuisset, et urbem et civis *integros* incolumisque servavi.—*In Catilinam*, III, 25.

Give the principal parts of either *gessit* or *restitisset*. What was the relation of *Lentulus* and *Cethegus* to *Catiline's* conspiracy, and what were their personal characteristics? Explain the mood and tense of *ducerentur*. If *cum* were changed to 'quamquam', what would *putassent* become? Give the infinitives of *superfuturum*. Explain the derivation of either *infinitae* or *integros*. Restore *restitisset* to the direct form and name the mood and tense of the original verb form.

5 Nos non poetarum voce moveamur? *Homerum Colophonii* civem esse dicunt suum, *Chii* suum vindicant, *Salaminii* repetunt, *Smyrnaei* vero suum esse confirmant, itaque etiam *delubrum* eius in oppido dedicaverunt; permulti alii praeterea pugnant inter se atque contendunt. Ergo illi alienum, quia poeta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt; nos hunc vivum, qui et voluntate et legibus noster est, repudiabimus? praesertim cum omne olim studium atque omne ingenium contulerit *Archias* ad populi Romani gloriam laudemque celebrandam? Nam *Cimbricas res* adulescens attigit.—*Pro Archia*, 19.

What is the object aimed at in the speech from which the foregoing passage is taken? Show how the passage quoted promotes that object. Explain the mood of *moveamur*. Give the situation of any two of the places referred to in *Colophonii*, *Chii*, *Salaminii*, *Smyrnaei*. Explain the derivation of *delubrum* or *alienum*. In the sentence *Ergo—repudiabimus* point out in pairs the words or expressions by means of which contrast is secured and the argument strengthened. Explain the mood and tense of *contulerit*. Explain the reference in *Cimbricas res*.

LATIN C—CICERO

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate any three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the same. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Difficile est dictu, Quirites, quanto in odio simus apud exteras nationes propter eorum quos ad eas per hos annos cum imperio misimus libidines et iniurias. Quod enim fanum putatis in illis terris nostris magistratibus religiosum, quam civitatem sanctam, quam domum satis clausam ac munitam fuisse? Urbes iam locupletes et *copiosae requiruntur*, quibus causa belli propter *diripiendi* cupiditatem *inferatur*. Quae civitas est in Asia quae non modo *imperatoris* aut *legati*, sed unius *tribuni militum* animos ac spiritus capere possit?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 65, 66.

To what acts does Cicero here attribute the unpopularity of Roman rule in Asia, and who had been guilty of these acts? Explain the derivation of *copiosae*. Give the composition and principal parts of *requiruntur*. Give the syntax of *diripiendi*. Explain the mood and tense of *inferatur*. What was the relative rank of the officers here designated *imperatoris*, *legati*, and *tribuni militum*? Which of them aroused the greatest resentment by his conduct? Why?

- ✓ 2. Quamquam quid ego te *invitem*, a quo iam sciam esse praemissos qui tibi ad *Forum Aurelium praestolarentur* armati? cui sciam pactam et constitutam cum *Manlio* diem? a quo etiam aquilam illam *argenteam*, quam tibi ac tuis omnibus confido perniciosam ac funestam futuram, cui domi tuae sacrarium scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam *esse praemissam*? Tu ut illa carere diutius possis quam venerari ad caedem proficiscens *solebas*, a cuius altaribus *saepe* istam impiam dexteram ad necem civium *transtulisti*?

—*In Catilinam*, i, 24.

Account for the mood of *invitem*. Explain the mood and tense of *praestolarentur*. Who was Manlius, and where was he at this time? What was there in the situation of the Forum Aurelium that made it a suitable place of rendezvous? Explain the derivation of *argenteam*. Give the active and passive infinitives of *esse praemissam*. Compare *saepe*. Explain the change of tense in *solebas* and *transtulisti*.

3. Operae pretium est libertinorum hominum studia cognoscere, qui, sua virtute fortunam huius *civitatis consecuti*, hanc suam patriam iudicant—quam quidam hic nati, et summo loco nati, non patriam suam sed urbem hostium esse iudicaverunt. Sed *quid* ego hosce homines ordinesque *commemoro* quos *privatae* fortunae, quos communis res publica, quos denique libertas ad salutem patriae defendendam excitavit? Servus est nemo, qui modo *tolerabili condicione* *sibi* servitutis, qui non haec stare cupiat, qui non quantum *audet* conferat ad salutem voluntatis.—*In Catilinam*, iv, 15.

Give two meanings of *civitas*? Give the participles of *consecuti*. Change the verb in *quid commemoro* to the subjunctive and translate the changed form

of question. Explain the derivation of *tolerabili*. Give the syntax of *condicione*. Account for the mood of *sit*. Give the principal parts of *audet*.

4. *Quaeres a nobis*, Grati, cur hoc homine delectemur. Quia suppeditat nobis ubi animus ex hoc *forensi* strepitu reficiatur. An tu existimas suppetere nobis posse quod cotidie dicamus in tanta varietate rerum, nisi animos nostros doctrina *excolamus*? Ego vero fateor me his studiis esse deditum; ceteros pudeat, si qui se ita litteris abdiderunt ut nihil possint ex eis ad communem adferre fructum; me autem quid *pudeat*, qui *tot annos* ita *vivo* ut a *nullius* unquam me commodo otium meum abstraxerit?—*Pro Archia*, 12.

Who was the accuser of Archias, on what grounds was the accusation brought, and who presided at the trial? Change *quaeres* to the corresponding form of "rogo" and tell what *a nobis* would become. Explain the derivation of *forensi*. Explain the mood and tense of *excolamus*. Translate into Latin: "we are ashamed (see *pudeat*) of our boldness (*audacia*)." By what tense must *vivo* in *tot annos vivo* be translated? Explain the difference between the Latin and the English idiom in such expressions. Name two other words that have the same peculiarity of declension as *nullius*, and give their genitive and dative singular.

5. Quae causa cur *Romam* properaret? Cur in noctem se coniceret? Ecquid *adferebat* festinationis quod heres erat? Primum, erat nihil cur *properato* opus *esset*; deinde, si quid *esset*, quid tandem erat quod ea nocte consequi posset, amitteret autem si postridie Romam mane *venisset*? Atque ut illi nocturnus ad urbem adventus vitandus fuit, sic Miloni, cum insidiator *esset*, si illum ad urbem nocte accessurum sciebat, expectandum fuit. Nemo ei *neganti* non credidisset quem esse omnes salvum etiam confidentem volunt.

—*Pro Milone*, 49, 50

Explain the bearing of the foregoing passage on the argument for Milo. Give the syntax of *Romam*. What is the subject of *adferebat*? Give the syntax of *properato*. Account for the mood and tense of *esset*. Explain the mood and tense of *venisset*. Change *neganti* to the ordinary form of protasis with "si."

LATIN C—CICERO

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate any three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and idiomatic English.

1. Si Iuppiter, cuius nutu et arbitrio caelum terra mariaque reguntur, *saepe ventis vehementioribus* aut immoderatis tempestatibus aut nimio calore aut *intolerabili* frigore *hominibus nocuit*, urbis delevit, fruges perdidit, quorum nihil pernicii causa divino consilio factum putamus; at contra commoda quibus utimur lucemque *qua* fruimur spiritumque quem ducimus ab eo nobis dari atque impertiri videmus,—quid miramur L. Sullam, *cum solus rem publicam regeret*, orbemque terrarum gubernaret, imperique maiestatem quam armis receperat legibus confirmaret, aliqua *animadvertere* non *potuisse*?—*Pro Sex. Roscio Amerino*, 42.
 - a) Compare *saepe* and *vehementioribus*.
 - b) Explain the derivation of *intolerabili*.
 - c) Express in Latin: "Men are injured" (see *hominibus nocuit*).
 - d) Give the syntax of *qua*.
 - e) Explain the reference in *Sullam, cum solus rem publicam regeret*.
 - f) Explain the composition and give the active infinitives of *animadvertere*.
 - g) Give the principal parts and explain the composition of *potuisse*.
2. Satis mihi multa verba fecisse videor qua re esset hoc bellum genere ipso necessarium, magnitudine *periculosum*. Restat ut de imperatore deligendo dicendum esse videatur. Utinam, Quirites, virorum fortium atque innocentium copiam tantam *haberetis*, ut haec vobis deliberatio *difficilis* esset quemnam potissimum tantis *rebus* praeficiendum putaretis! Nunc vero—cum sit unus Cn. Pompeius qui non modo eorum hominum qui nunc sunt gloriam, sed etiam antiquitatis memoriam virtute *superarit*—quae res est quae cuiusquam animum in hac causa *dubium* facere possit?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 27.
 - a) State briefly what were the several qualifications which in Cicero's judgment marked Pompey as pre-eminently fitted for the conduct of the Mithridatic war.
 - b) Explain the derivation of *periculosum*.
 - c) Account for the mood and tense of *haberetis*.
 - d) Compare *difficilis*.
 - e) Give the syntax of *rebus*.
 - f) Account for the mood and tense of *superarit*.
 - g) Give the syntax of *dubium*.
3. Tertium genus est aetate iam adfectum, sed tamen *exercitatione* robustum; quo ex genere iste est *Manlius*, cui nunc Catilina succedit. Sunt homines ex eis coloniis quas Sulla constituit, quas ego universas civium esse *optimorum et fortissimorum virorum* sentio; sed tamen ei sunt coloni qui se in insperatis ac repentinis pecuniis sumptuosius insolentiusque *iactarunt*. Hi dum aedificant tamquam beati, dum praediis lectis, familiis magnis, conviviis apparatus delectantur, in tantum aes *alienum inciderunt* ut, si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit ab inferis excitandus.—*In Catilinam*, ii, 20.

- a) Describe briefly the several classes into which Cicero divides the adherents of Catiline.
 - b) Explain the derivation of *exercitatione*.
 - c) Where was Manlius at this time, and what service was he rendering to Catiline?
 - d) Compare *optimorum*.
 - e) Mention and define one English derivative from each of the following Latin words: *optimorum*, *virorum*, *alienum*.
 - f) Explain the derivation of *iacturum*.
 - g) How does *incidērunt* differ in composition and meaning from "incidērunt"?
4. Sed ea quae *exaudio*, patres conscripti, *dissimulare* non possum. Iaciuntur enim voces, quae *perveniant* ad aures meas, eorum qui vereri videntur *ut* habeam satis *praesidi* ad ea quae vos statueritis hodierno die transigunda. Omnia et provisae et parata et constituta sunt cum mea summa diligentia, tum multo etiam maiore populi Romani ad summum imperium retinendum et ad communis fortunas conservandas voluntate. Omnes adsunt omnium *ordinum* homines. Causa est enim post urbem conditam haec inventa sola in qua omnes *sentirent* unum atque idem.—*In Catilinam*, iv, 14.
- a) What is the force of "ex" in *exaudio* and of "per" in *perveniant*?
 - b) What is the difference in meaning between *dissimulare* and "simulare"?
 - c) If *ut* were changed to "ne," how would the meaning be affected?
 - d) Give the syntax of *praesidi* and mark the accented syllable.
 - e) Show the gender of *ordinum* by writing it in the accusative singular with the appropriate form of the pronoun "hic."
 - f) Express in Latin: "From (ab) the founding of the city."
 - g) Account for the mood and tense of *sentirent*.
5. *Nam* nisi multorum praeceptis multisque litteris mihi ab adolescentia *suasissem* nihil esse in vita magno opere expetendum nisi *laudem* atque honestatem, in ea *autem* *persequenda* omnia pericula mortis atque exsili *parvi* esse ducenda, numquam me pro *salute* vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes obiecissem. Sed pleni omnes sunt *libri*, plenae sapientium voces, plena exemplorum *vetustas*. Quam multas nobis imagines fortissimorum virorum *expressas* scriptores et Graeci et Latini reliquerunt? Quas ego mihi semper proponens, mentem meam ipsa cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam.—*Pro Archia*, 14.
- a) Comment on *nam* and *autem* as to their position in a Latin sentence.
 - b) Account for the mood and tense of *suasissem*.
 - c) Give the syntax of *laudem*.
 - d) Mention and define one English derivative from each of the following Latin words: *persequenda*, *salute*, *libri*.
 - e) Give the syntax of *parvi*.
 - f) Explain the derivation of *vetustas*.
 - g) Give the participles active and passive of *expressas*.

LATIN D

VIRGIL — *ÆNEID*, BOOKS I-VI

LATIN D—VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI

Thursday, June 21, 1906

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Translate into English the three following passages, and answer the questions on the same.

- 1 Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus
 Exsultat, telis et luce coruscus aëna:
 Qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus,
 Frigida sub *terra* tumidum quem *bruma* tegebat,
 Nunc positis novus exuviis nitidusque iuventa
 Lubrica convolvit *sublato* pectore terga
 Arduus ad solem et linguis micat ore trisulcis.
 Una ingens Periphas et equorum agitator Achillis,
 Armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes
 Succedunt tecto et flammæ ad culmina iactant.—II, 469-478

What scene does the foregoing passage describe, and by whom and under what circumstances is the story of it told? Explain the rhetorical figure illustrated in verses 3-7. Scan the fourth verse and show how the scansion enables one to determine whether *frigida* limits *terra* or *bruma*. Explain the derivation of *bruma*. Give the participles of *sublato*. Explain the composition of *armiger*.

- 2 “*Ego te*, quæ plurima fando
 Enumerare vales, numquam, regina, negabo
 Promeritam, nec me meminisse *pigebit* Elissæ,
 Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.
 Pro re pauca loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere *furto*
 Speravi, *ne finge*, fugam, nec coniugis umquam
 Praetendi *taedas* aut hæc in foedera veni.
 Me si fata meis *paterentur* ducere vitam
 Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas,
 Urbem Troianam primum dulcisque meorum
 Reliquias colerem, Priami tecta alta manerent.”—IV, 333-343

Who speaks the foregoing passage and to whom and under what circumstances is it spoken? Give the syntax of *te* and account for the juxtaposition of *ego* and *te*. What constructions are here used with *pigebit*? Scan the verse *Pro re . . . furto*. Define and illustrate elision. Give an equivalent prose expression for *ne finge*. Explain the figure in *taedas*. Account for the mood and tense of *paterentur*.

- 3 “Deiphobe *armipotens*, genus alto a sanguine Teucrici,
 Quis tam *crudelis* optavit sumere *poenas*?
 Cui tantum de te licuit? Mihi fama suprema
 Nocte tulit fessum vasta te caede Pelasgum
 Procubuisse super confusæ stragis acervum.

Tunc egomet tumulum Rhoeteo in litore inanem
Constitui et *magna* Manis ter voce *vocavi*.
Nomen et arma locum servant: te, amice, nequivi
Conspicere et patria decedens ponere terra."
Ad quae *Priamides*: "*Nihil o tibi*, amice, *relictum*,
Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris."—VI, 500-510

Where, between whom, and under what circumstances did the foregoing dialogue take place? What services rendered by the first speaker prompt the second speaker to say: *Nihil tibi relictum*? What service had been omitted, and why was the omission accounted so serious as to prompt a special apology? What custom is referred to in the words *magna . . . vocavi*? Explain the composition of *armipotens*; the derivation of *Priamides*. Does *crudelis* limit *quis* or *poenas*? What determines your answer?

LATIN D — VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions on the same. The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

- 1 Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi,
 Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit:
 "O regina, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem
 Iustitiaque dedit gentis *frenare* superbas,
Troes te miseri, ventis *maria* omnia vecti,
 Oramus: prohibe *infandos* a navibus ignis,
 Parce pio generi et propius res aspice nostras.
 Non nos aut ferro *Libycos* populare *Penatis*
 Venimus aut raptas ad litora *vertere* praedas;
 Non ea vis animo nec tanta superbia *victis*."—I, 520-530.

To whom and in what circumstances was the foregoing appeal made? Scan the first verse, and point out and describe the figure of prosody illustrated. *Either* point out the significance of the order of the words in *Troes te miseri* or comment on the mood of *vertere*. Explain the figure illustrated in *Libycos Penatis*. Give the syntax of either *maria* or *victis*. Explain the derivation of either *frenare* or *infandos*.

- 2 Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia iuxta,
 Unde iter *Italiam* cursusque brevissimus undis.
 Sol ruit interea et montes umbrantur opaci.
 Sternimur optatae gremio telluris ad undam.
 Necdum orbem medium *Nox Horis acta* subibat:
 Haud segnis strato surgit *Palinurus* et omnis
 Explorat ventos atque auribus aëra captat;
 Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia caelo,
 Arcturum *pluviasque Hyadas* geminosque Triones,
Armatumque auro circumspicit *Oriona*.—III, 506-517.

Give the syntax of *Italiam*. Explain the figure illustrated in *Nox Horis acta*. Why was *Palinurus* the proper person to make the observations referred to? Explain *either* the epithet *pluvias* as applied to *Hyadas* or the expression *armatum auro* as applied to *Oriona*. Scan the last verse and point out the noteworthy feature of the verse.

- 3 Principio *pinguem taedis* et robore *secto*
 Ingentem struxere pyram, cui frondibus atris
Intexunt latera et feralis ante cupressos
 Constituunt decorantque super fulgentibus armis.
 Pars calidos latices et aëna undantia flammis
 Expediunt corpusque lavant frigentis et ungunt.
 Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt
 Purpureasque super vestes, *velamina* nota,
 Coniciunt. Pars ingenti *subiere feretro*,
 Triste *ministerium*, et subiectam more parentum
 Aversi tenere facem.—VI, 214-224.

Point out three distinct funeral rites which the foregoing passage shows to have been practised among the Romans. Who was *Misenus*, whose funeral rites are here described, and how did he meet his death? What would be the prose expression for *pinguem taedis*? Give the principal parts of *secto* and *intexunt*. Explain the derivation of either *velamina* or *feretro*. Explain the number of *subiere*. Explain the construction of *ministerium*.

LATIN D—VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Translate three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the same. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

- 1 In somnis ecce ante oculos maestissimus Hector
 Visus adesse mihi largosque effundere fletus,
Raptatus bigis ut quondam aterque cruento
 Pulvere perque pedes *traiectus lora tumentis*.
 Hei mihi, qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore qui redit exuvias indutus *Achilli*,
 Vel Danaum Phrygios *iaculatus puppibus ignis*,
 Squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crinis
 Vulneraque illa gerens quae circum plūrima muros
 Accepit patrios! Ultro flens ipse videbar
 Compellare virum.—II, 270-280.

Who had the vision here described and under what circumstances? Explain the derivation of either *raptatus* or *bigis*. Explain the allusion in *Raptatus bigis*———*traiectus lora tumentis*. Explain the construction of *lora* and give the prose expression for *traiectus lora*. Give all the participles of either *traiectus* or *iaculatus*. Explain the allusion in *Hectore qui redit*———*iaculatus puppibus ignis*. Comment on either the form of *Achilli* or the construction of *exuvias*.

- 2 Vix ea fatus erat, summo cum monte videmus
 Ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem
Pastorem Polyphemum et litora nota petentem,
 Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui *lumen ademptum*.
 Trunca manu pinus regit et vestigia firmat;
Lanigeræ comitantur oves; ea sola voluptas
 Solamenque mali.
 Postquam altos *tetigit* fluctus et ad aequora venit,
Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde *cruorem*,
 Dentibus infrendens gemitu, graditurque per aequor
 Iam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.—III, 655-665

What was the scene of the story told in the foregoing passage, and by whom and under what circumstances was the story told? Explain the derivation of either *pastorem* or *lumen*. Scan the fourth verse, and comment on the structure of the verse and the significance of the rhythmic movement. Explain the composition of *lanigeræ* or the derivation of *comitantur*. Give the principal parts of either *tetigit* or *effossi*. Give the distinction in meaning between *cruorem* and 'sanguinem.' By whom and under what circumstances had the mutilation referred to in *lumen ademptum* and *Luminis effossi* been brought about?

- 3 Tum pater Aeneas: "Vestra," inquit, "munera vobis
 Certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nemo;
 Me liceat *casus* misereri insontis amici."
 Sic fatus tergum Gaetuli immane leonis
 Dat Salio, villis *onerosum* atque unguibus *aureis*.
 Hic Nisus: "Si tanta," inquit, "sunt praemia victis
 Et te lapsorum *miseret*, quae munera Niso
Digna dabis, primam merui qui laude coronam
 Ni me, quae Salium, Fortuna inimica *tulisset*?"
 Et simul his *dictis* faciem ostentabat et udo
 Turpia membra fimo.—V, 348-358.

Is *casus* in the genitive singular or the accusative plural? What determines your answer? Scan the fifth verse, and point out and describe the noteworthy peculiarity in it. Explain the derivation of either *onerosum* or *aureis*. What constructions follow *miseret*? What other impersonal verbs admit the same constructions? A certain edition of the Aeneid has 'Digno' for *Digna*; explain how you know that this must be a misprint. Explain the mood and tense of *tulisset*. What is the case of *dictis*?

- 4 Vidi et crudelis dantem *Salmonea* poenas
 Dum flammās Iovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.
 Quattuor hic *invectus* equis et *lampada* *quassans*
 Per Graium populos mediaeque per *Elidis* urbem
 Ibat ovans divumque sibi poscebat honorem,
 Demens, qui nimbos et non *imitabile* fulmen
 Aere et *cornipedum* pulsu *simularet* equorum.
 At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum
Contorsit, non ille faces nec fumea taedis
 Lumina, *praecipitemque* immani turbine adegit.—VI, 585-594.

Who tells the story of the punishment here described, and under what circumstances? Comment on *Salmonea* and *lampada* as to form. Explain the derivation of either *quassans* or *imitabile*. Give the situation of *Elis* and explain why the scene of Salmoneus' crime made Salmoneus seem especially presumptuous and defiant. Explain the composition of either *cornipedum* or *praecipitem*. Explain the mood of *simularet*. Give the principal parts of either *invectus* or *contorsit*.

LATIN D—VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions on the same. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Illi se praedae accingunt dapibusque futuris: 210
 Tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant,
 Pars in frustra secant veribusque trementia *figunt*,
 Litore *aëna* locant alii flammasque ministrant.
 Tum victu revocant viris, fusique per herbam
 Implentur veteris *Bacchi* pinguisque ferinae. 215
 Postquam exempta fames epulis mensaeque remotae,
 Amissos longo socios sermone *requirunt*,
 Spemque metumque inter dubii seu vivere *credant*
 Sive extrema pati nec iam exaudire vocatos.—i, 210-219.

Where and under what circumstances did this incident take place? Explain the number of *figunt*. Explain the derivation of *aëna*. Explain the figure illustrated in *Bacchi*. Give the principal parts of *requirunt*. Restore *credant* to its form in direct discourse.

2. Tum sic Mercurium *adloquitur* ac talia mandat:
 "Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros et labere pinnis
 Dardaniumque ducem, Tyria Karthagine qui nunc
 Exspectat *fatisque datas* non respicit *urbes*, 225
 Adloquere et *celeris* defer mea dicta per auras.
 Non illum nobis *genetrix* pulcherrima talem
 Promisit Graiumque ideo bis vindicat armis,
 Sed *fore* qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem
 Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucri 230
 Proderet ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem."—iv, 222-231.

Tell by whom and under what circumstances the foregoing address was made. Scan the first verse and account for the quantity of the final syllable of *adloquitur*. Explain the allusion in *fatis datas urbés*. Give the syntax of *celeris* and tell what word would be used in its place in prose. Explain the derivation of *genetrix*. Explain the mood of *fore*. Select two imperatives from the foregoing passage, and give their plurals.

3. Iamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris
 Factus honos; placidi *straverunt aequora* venti,
 Creber et adspirans rursus vocat Auster in *altum*.
Exoritur procurva ingens per litora fletus, 765
 Complexi inter se noctemque diemque *morantur*.
 Ipsae iam matres, ipsi quibus aspera quondam
 Visa *maris* facies et non tolerabile nomen,

Ire volunt omnemque fugae *perferre* laborem.

Quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis

770

Et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestae.—v, 762-771.

Where and under what circumstances did this leave-taking occur? Who was Acestes? Give the principal parts of *straverunt*. How do the words *aequora*, *altum*, and *maris* differ in meaning? Scan the fourth verse, and tell under what conjugation the form *exoritur* is to be classified. What determines your answer? Explain the derivation of *morantur*. Give the active infinitives of *perferre*.

3.

His demum exactis, *perfecto munere divae*,
 Devenere locos laetos et amoena virecta
 Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
 Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit
 Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera *norunt*.
 Pars in gramineis *exercent* membra palaestris,
 Contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur harena;
 Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.
 Nec non *Threicius* longa cum veste *sacerdos*
 Obloquitur *numeris* septem discrimina vocum,
 Iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat *eburno*.—vi, 637–647.

640

- a) Express *perfecto munere divae* by means of a clause introduced by "cum" express the same by means of a clause introduced by "ubi."
- b) Comment on *locos* and *norunt* as to form.
- c) Point out the noteworthy features of word order and sound illustrated in verse 641.
- d) Explain the number of *exercent*, and point out another example in this passage of the same peculiarity.
- e) Explain the reference in *Threicius sacerdos*.
- f) Give the syntax of *numeris*.
- g) Explain the derivation of *eburno*.

LATIN E

NEPOS—FIRST FIFTEEN LIVES

LATIN E--NEPOS

Wednesday, June 20, 1906

9-10.30 a. m.

Select any two of the three following passages for translation, and answer the questions on the same.

1 Translate into English:

Huc cum venisset et in praesentia rex abesset, *quo* maiore religione se receptum tueretur, filium eius parvulum arripuit et cum eo se in *sacrarium*, quod summa colebatur *caerimonia*, coniecit. Inde non prius egressus est quam rex eum data dextra in fidem reciperet, quam praestitit. Nam cum ab Atheniensibus et Lacedaemoniis exposceretur publice, supplicem non prodidit monuitque ut consulere sibi: difficile enim *esse* in tam propinquo loco tuto eum versari. Itaque Pydnam *eum deduci iussit* et quod satis *esset* praesidii dedit. Hic in navem omnibus ignotus nautis escendit. Quae *cum* tempestate maxima *Naxum ferretur*, ubi tum Atheniensium erat exercitus, sensit Themistocles, *si* eo pervenisset, sibi *esse pereundum*.—*Themistocles*, 8

Locate Pydna. Why is *ut* not used instead of *quo*? What is the force of the suffix of *sacrarium*? Explain the syntax of *caerimonia*, *Naxum*. Account for the mood of *esse* (line 7); *esset*. If *iussit* were changed to *imperavit*, what would *eum deduci* become? If *postquam* had been used instead of *cum* (line 10), what would Nepos have written instead of *ferretur*? Write *si* . . . *pereundum* in the direct form.

2 Translate into English:

Accidit huic, quod ceteris mortalibus, ut inconsideratio in *secunda* quam in adversa esset fortuna. Nam classe Peloponnesiorum *devicta*, cum *ultum* se *iniurias patriae* putaret, plura *concupivit* quam efficere *potuit*. . . Nam cum magnam auctoritatem sibi pugna illa navali, quam apud Cnidum fecerat, constituisset, non solum inter barbaros, sed etiam omnes Graeciae civitates, *clam* dare operam coepit, ut Ioniam et Aeoliam restitueret Atheniensibus. Id cum minus diligenter esset celatum, Tiribazus, qui *Sardibus* praeerat, Cononem evocavit, simulans ad *regem eum* se mittere velle magna de re. Huius *nuntio* parens cum venisset, in vincla coniectus est.—*Conon*, 5

What is the force of the preposition in *devicta*? What were the *iniurias patriae*? To what class of verbs does *concupivit* belong? Conjugate in the singular, the imperfect subjunctive of *ultum*, or, in the plural, the future indicative of *potuit*. Explain the syntax of *Sardibus*, *nuntio*. To whom does *regem* refer?

3 Translate into English:

Hic cum esset magno natu et magistratus gerere desisset, bello Athenienses undique premi *sunt coepti*. Defecerat Samus, descierat Hellespontus, Philippus iam tum valens multa moliebatur. . . Fit Menestheus praetor, filius Iphicratis, gener Timothei, et ut ad bellum proficiscatur *decernitur*. Huic in consilium dantur viri duo *usu* sapientiaque praestantes, pater et socer, quod in his tanta *erat* auctoritas, ut magna spes esset per eos amissa posse recuperari. Ii cum Samum profecti essent, accidit, cum ad insulam appropinquarent, ut magna tempestas *oreretur*.—*Timotheus*, 3

Why is *coeperunt* not used instead of *sunt coepti*? What is the modern name of the Hellespont? Give the principal parts of *decernitur* and *oreretur*. Explain the syntax of *usu*. Could *esset* have been used instead of *erat*? Give reason for your answer.

LATIN E — NEPOS

Wednesday

9-10.30 a. m.

Translate any two of the following passages, and answer the questions on the same. The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1 Translate into English:

Datis etsi non aequum locum videbat suis, tamen fretus *numero* copiarum suarum configere cupiebat, eoque *magis*, quod, priusquam Lacedaemonii *subsidio venirent*, dimicare utile arbitrabatur. Itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem milia produxit proeliumque commisit. In quo *tanto plus* virtute valuerunt Athenienses ut decemplicem numerum hostium profligarint, adeoque eos perterruerunt ut Persae non castra, sed naves petierint. Qua pugna nihil adhuc exstitit nobilius; *nulla* enim umquam tam exigua manus tantas opes prostravit.—*Miltiades*, 5.

What battle is here described? Where and when was it fought? Why was it so important? Explain the construction of *numero*, *subsidio*, *tanto*. Compare *magis*, *plus*. Account for the mood of *venirent*. Write the genitive and dative singular of *nulla*.

2 Translate into English:

Neque tamen a *caritate* patriae potuit recedere. Nam cum apud *Aegos flumen* Philocles, *praetor* Atheniensium, classem constituisset suam neque longe abesset Lysander, praetor Lacedaemoniorum, qui in *eo* erat occupatus ut bellum quam diutissime duceret, quod ipsis pecunia a rege suppeditabatur, contra *Atheniensibus exhaustis* praeter arma et naves nihil erat super, Alcibiades ad exercitum venit Atheniensium ibique praesente vulgo agere coepit: si vellent, se coacturum Lysandrum dimicare aut pacem petere.—*Alcibiades*, 8.

What decisive battle was fought at *Aegos flumen*? What is the force of the suffix in *caritate*, *praetor*? What is a more common meaning of *praetor*? To what does *eo* refer? Explain the construction of *Atheniensibus*. Give all the infinitives of *exhaustis*.

3 Translate into English:

Tum praefecti regis Persae legatos miserunt *Athenas questum*, quod Chabrias adversum regem bellum gereret cum Aegyptiis. Athenienses *diem* certam Chabriae praestituerunt, quam ante *domum nisi redisset*, *capitis* se illum *damnatuos* denuntiarunt. Hoc ille nuntio Athenas rediit, neque ibi diutius est moratus quam fuit necesse. Non enim libenter erat ante oculos suorum civium, quod et vivebat laute et indulgebat sibi liberalius quam ut invidiam vulgi posset effugere.—*Chabrias*, 3

Explain the construction of *Athenas*, *questum*, *capitis*. Account for the gender of *diem*. Write *nisi . . . damnatuos* in the direct form. Give the nominative and genitive singular of the present participle of *redisset*.

LATIN E—NEPOS

Wednesday

9-10.30 a. m.

Translate any two of the following passages, and answer the questions on the same. The translations should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

- 1 Quos *quo* facilius repellerent si forte bellum renovare conarentur, ad classes aedificandas exercitusque comparandos quantum pecuniae quaeque civitas daret, Aristides delectus est qui constitueret, eiusque arbitrio *quadringena* et sexagena *talenta* quotannis *Delum* sunt collata; id enim commune aerarium esse voluerunt. Quae omnis pecunia postero tempore *Athenas* translata est. Hic qua fuerit *abstinentia*, nullum est certius indicium quam quod, *cum* tantis *rebus* praefuisset, in tanta paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur vix reliquerit.

Aristides, 3.

Where was Delos? For what was it especially famous? Why did Nepos write *quo*? Give the reason for the case of *Athenas*, *abstinentia*, *rebus*. If *cum* were changed to *quamquam*, what would *praefuisset* become? Why did Nepos write *quadringena* and not *quadringenta*? What was the value of a talent?

- 2 Postquam autem se *capitis* damnatum bonis publicatis audivit, et, id quod numquam antea usu venerat, *Eumolpidas* sacerdotes a populo coactos ut se devoverent, eiusque *devotionis* quo testatior esset memoria, exemplum in pila lapidea *incisum* esse positum in publico, Lacedaemonem demigravit. Ibi, ut ipse praedicare consuevit, non adversus patriam, sed *inimicos* suos bellum gessit, qui idem *hostes* essent civitati; nam cum *intellegerent* se *plurimum* prodesse posse rei publicae, ex ea eiecisse plusque irae suae quam *utilitati* communi paruisse. *Alcibiades*, 4.

With what famous mysteries were the Eumolpidae connected? What is the force of the suffix in *devotionis*. Give the reason for the case of *capitis*, *plurimum*, *utilitati*. Give the principal parts of *incisum*, *intellegerent*. Distinguish in meaning *inimicos* and *hostes*.

- 3 Fuisse patientem suorumque iniurias *ferentem* civium, quod se patriae irasci nefas esse *duceret*, haec sunt testimonia. Cum eum propter invidiam cives sui praeficere exercitui *noluissent* duxque esset delectus belli imperitus, cuius errore res eo esset deducta, ut omnes de salute *pertimescerent*, quod locorum angustiis clausi ab hostibus obsidebantur, desiderari coepta est Epaminondae diligentia; erat enim ibi privatus numero militis. A quo cum peterent opem, nullam adhibuit memoriam contumeliae et exercitum obsidione liberatum *domum* reduxit incolumem.

Epaminondas, 7.

Describe briefly the character of Epaminondas. Account for the mood of *duceret*, *pertimescerent*. Decline *domum* in full. Conjugate in the singular the imperfect subjunctive of *noluissent*. Write all the infinitives of *ferentem*.

LATIN E—NEPOS

Wednesday

9-10.30 a. m.

Translate any two of the following passages and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Postquam autem audierunt muros instrui, legatos *Athenas* miserunt, qui id fieri vetarent. His praesentibus *desierunt* ac se de ea re legatos ad eos missuros dixerunt. Hanc legationem suscepit Themistocles et solus primo profectus est; reliqui legati ut tum exirent, cum satis alti tuendo muri exstructi viderentur, praecepit: interim omnes, servi atque liberi, opus *facerent* neque ulli loco *parcerent*, sive sacer sive profanus, sive privatus esset sive publicus, et undique quod *idoneum* ad muniendum *putarent*, congererent. Quo factum est ut Atheniensium muri ex *sacellis* sepulcrisque constarent.—*Themistocles*, 6.

Who protested against the building of the walls? Why? Explain the cases of *Athenas*, *loco*, *quo*. Account for the mood of *facerent* and *putarent*. Write the principal parts of *desierunt* and *parcerent*. Compare *idoneum*. What is the force of the suffix in *sacellis*?

2. His rebus *ephor*i cognitis satius putarunt in urbe eum comprehendi. Quo cum essent *profecti* et Pausanias, placato Argilio, ut putabat, Lacedaemonem reverteretur, in itinere, cum iam in eo esset ut comprehenderetur, ex voltu cuiusdam *ephor*i, qui eum admoneri cupiebat, insidias sibi fieri intellexit. Itaque paucis ante *gradibus* quam qui eum sequebantur in *aedem* Minervae, quae Chalcioicos vocatur, confugit. Hinc ne exire possent, statim *ephor*i valvas eius aedis obstruxerunt tectumque sunt *demoliti*, quo *celerius* sub divo *interiret*.—*Pausanias*, 5.

Who were the *ephor*i? Explain the case of *gradibus*. Decline the word in the singular. Distinguish the meanings of *aedes* in the singular and plural. Write the first person singular of the future indicative and of the present subjunctive of *interiret*. Compare *celerius*. Give the principal parts of *profecti* and of *demoliti*. Why was Pausanias not arrested in the temple and taken away to punishment?

3. Habuit obtrectatorem Menecliden quendam, indidem *Thebis*, et adversarium in *administranda* re publica, satis *exercitatum* in dicendo, ut Thebanum scilicet; namque illi genti plus inest virium quam ingeni. Is quod in re militari florere Epaminondam videbat, hortari solebat Thebanos ut pacem bello anteferrent, ne illius imperatoris opera desideraretur. Huic ille "*Fallis*" inquit "verbo cives tuos, quod eos a bello avocas; oti enim nomine servitutem concilias. Nam *paritur* pax bello. Itaque qui ea diutina *volunt frui*, bello exercitati esse debent."—*Epaminondas*, 5.

Account for the cases of *Thebis*, *administranda*. Write the principal parts of *fallis*, *paritur*, *frui*. What did the Thebans accomplish under Epaminondas? Explain the formation of *exercitatum*. Write the first person singular of *volo* in the tenses of the subjunctive.

LATIN E—NEPOS

Wednesday

9-10.30 a. m.

Translate any four of the following passages and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and idiomatic English.

1. Miltiades, cum accessisset *Lemnum* et incolas eius insulae sub potestatem redigere *vellet* Atheniensium, idque Lemnii sua sponte *facere*nt postulasset: illi irridentes responderunt, tum id se facturos, cum *ille*, domo navibus *proficiscens*, vento aquilone venisset Lemnum.—*Miltiades*, 1.
 - a) Where is Lemnos?
 - b) Account for the mood of *facere*nt.
 - c) Write the first person singular of all tenses in the subjunctive of *volo*.
 - d) Decline *ille* in the neuter singular.
 - e) Write the other participial forms of *proficiscor*.
2. Huc cum venisset (Themistocles) et in *praesentia* rex abesset, *quo* maiore religione se receptum *tueretur*, filiam eius parvulam arripuit et cum ea se in *sacrarium* quod summa colebatur caerimonia coniecit. Inde non prius egressus est quam rex eum data dextra in *fidem* reciperet.—*Themistocles*, 8.
 - a) Account for the case of *praesentia*.
 - b) Explain the use of *quo*.
 - c) Write the principal parts of *tueretur*.
 - d) What is the force of the suffix in *sacrarium*?
 - e) Decline *fidem*.
3. In his (viris) autem cognitum est quanto *antestaret* eloquentia *innocentiae*. *Quamquam* enim adeo *excellebat* Aristides abstinencia ut unus post hominum memoriam, *quem* quidem nos audierimus, cognomine Iustus sit appellatus, tamen a Themistocle collabefactus, testula *illa* exsilio decem annorum multatus est.—*Aristides*, 1.
 - a) Account for the case of *innocentiae*; of *quem*.
 - b) Explain the mood of *antestaret*.
 - c) If *quamquam* were changed to *cum*, what would *excellebat* become?
 - d) What meaning of *ille* is illustrated in this passage?
4. At *ille*, post non *multo*, sua sponte ad exercitum rediit, et ibi non stolidi sed dementi ratione cogitata *patefecit*. Non enim mores patrios solum sed etiam *cultum* vestitumque mutavit. Apparatu regio utebatur, veste Medica; satellites Medi et Aegyptii sequebantur; epulabatur, more Persarum, luxuriosius quam qui aderant *perpeti* possent.—*Pausanias*, 3.
 - a) Account for the case of *multo*.
 - b) Write the third person singular of the present and the future indicative passive of *patefecit*.
 - c) Decline *cultum* in the singular.
 - d) Write the principal parts of *perpeti*.

5. Nam postquam in Siciliam eum pervenisse crediderunt, absentem quod sacra *violasset* reum fecerunt. Qua de re cum ei nuntius a magistratu in Siciliam missus esset, ut domum ad causam *dicendam rediret*, essetque in magna spe provinciae bene administrandae, non *parere* noluit.—*Alcibiades*, 4.
- How did Alcibiades render himself liable to prosecution?
 - What idea is expressed by the mood of *violasset*?
 - Explain the syntax of *dicendam* and write an alternative construction for *ad causam dicendam*.
 - Write the first person singular of the future indicative and of the present subjunctive of *rediret*.
 - Write the principal parts of *parere*.
6. Hic uxorem numquam duxit. In *quo* cum reprehenderetur a Pelopida, qui filium habebat infamem, *maleque* eum in eo patriae *consulere* diceret, quod liberos non *relinqueret*, "Vide," inquit, "ne *tu* peius consulas, qui talem ex te natum *relicturus sis*."—*Epaminondas*, 10.
- What is the antecedent of *quo*?
 - Write the superlative of *male*.
 - Write the principal parts of *consulere*.
 - Account for the mood of *relinqueret*; of *relicturus sis*.
 - Decline *tu*.

LATIN BE

CÆSAR AND NEPOS

LATIN BE—CAESAR AND NEPOS

Wednesday

9-10.30 a. m.

The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

CAESAR

Translate one of the following passages and answer the questions on the same.

- 1 Diviciacus, multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus, obsecrare coepit ne quid *gravius* in fratrem statueret: scire se illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se *doloris* capere, propterea quod, cum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter *adulescentiam* posset, per se *crevisset*; quibus *opibus* non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur. Sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi *commoveri*. *Quod si* quid ei a Caesare gravius *accidisset*, neminem existimaturum non sua voluntate *factum*.—I, 20.

Who was the brother referred to in the foregoing passage, and what charge had been brought against him? Compare *gravius*. Give the syntax of either *doloris* or *opibus*. Explain the derivation of *adulescentiam*. Explain the composition of either *posset* or *accidisset*. Account for the mood and tense of *crevisset*. Give the active and passive infinitives of *commoveri*. Restore *Quod si . . . factum* to the direct form.

- 2 Compluribus expugnatis oppidis Caesar, ubi intellexit frustra tantum laborem sumi neque hostium fugam *captis* oppidis *reprimi* neque iis noceri posse, statuit expectandam classem. Quae *ubi* convenit ac primum ab hostibus *visa est*, circiter *ccxx* naves eorum paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae profectae ex portu nostris adversae constiterunt; neque satis *Bruto*, qui classi *praeerat*, vel *tribunis militum centurionibusque*, quibus singulae naves erant attributae, constabat *quid agerent* aut quam rationem pugnae insisterent. *Rostro enim noceri* non posse cognoverant.—III, 14.

Give the active and passive participles of *captis*. Give the active and passive infinitives of *reprimi*. If *ubi* were changed to *cum*, what would *visa est* become? Express *ccxx* in words. Give the syntax of *Bruto*. Translate into Latin: *Brutus is in command of* (see *praeerat*) *the ship*. State briefly the position and duties of the officers referred to in *tribunis militum centurionibusque*. Either restore *quid agerent* to the direct form and explain the mood of the verb after the change, or translate into Latin: *The enemy cannot be injured* (see *noceri*).

Translate one of the following passages and answer the questions on the same.

- 3 Datis etsi non aequum locum videbat suis, tamen fretus *numero* copiarum suarum configere cupiebat, eoque *magis*, quod, priusquam Lacedaemonii *subsidio venirent*, dimicare utile arbitrabatur. Itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem milia produxit proeliumque commisit. In quo *tanto plus* virtute valuerunt Athenienses ut decemplicem numerum hostium profligarint, adeoque eos perterruerunt ut Persae non castra, sed naves petierint. Qua pugna nihil adhuc exstitit nobilius; *nulla* enim umquam tam exigua manus tantas opes prostravit.—*Miltiades*, 5.

What battle is here described? Where and when was it fought? Why was it so important? Explain the construction of *numero*, *subsidio*, *tanto*. Compare *magis*, *plus*. Account for the mood of *venirent*. Write the genitive and dative singular of *nulla*.

- 4 Neque tamen a *caritate* patriae potuit recedere. Nam cum apud *Aegos flumen* Philocles, *praetor* Atheniensium, classem constituisset suam neque longe abesset Lysander, praetor Lacedaemoniorum, qui in *eo* erat occupatus ut bellum quam diutissime duceret, quod ipsis pecunia a rege suppeditabatur, contra *Atheniensibus exhaustis* praeter arma et naves nihil erat super, Alcibiades ad exercitum venit Atheniensium ibique praesente vulgo agere coepit: si vellent, se coacturum Lysandrum dimicare aut pacem petere.—*Alcibiades*, 8.

What decisive battle was fought at *Aegos flumen*? What is the force of the suffix in *caritate*, *praetor*? What is a more common meaning of *praetor*? To what does *eo* refer? Explain the construction of *Atheniensibus*. Give all the infinitives of *exhaustis*.

LATIN BE — CAESAR AND NEPOS

Wednesday

9-10.30 a. m.

The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

CAESAR

Translate either one of the following passages and answer the questions on the same.

- 1 Haec *cum animadvertisset*, convocato consilio omniumque *ordinum* ad id consilium *adhibitis* centurionibus, vehementer eos incusavit: primum, quod aut quam in partem aut quo consilio ducerentur *sibi* quaerendum aut cogitandum *putarent*. Ariovistum se consule cupidissime populi Romani amicitiam appetisse; cur hunc tam temere quisquam ab officio discessurum iudicaret? *Sibi persuaderi*, cognitis suis postulatis atque aequitate condicionum perspecta, eum neque suam neque populi Romani gratiam repudiaturum. Quod si furore atque amentia *impulsus* bellum *intulisset*, quid tandem *vererentur*? I, 40

Was the foregoing speech likely to inspire Cæsar's officers with confidence in his leadership? Explain. If *cum* were changed to *ubi*, what would *animadvertisset* become? Give the syntax of *ordinum*. Give the active and passive participles of either *adhibitis* or *impulsus*. Give the syntax of *sibi* (before 'quaerendum'). Explain the mood and tense of *putarent*. Restore *sibi persuaderi* to the direct form. Either restore *intulisset* to the direct form and give the mood and tense of the original verb, or restore *quid vererentur* to the direct form and explain the mood of the original verb.

- 2 Et navium figura et remorum motu et inusitato genere *tormentorum* permoti, barbari constiterunt ac paulum etiam pedem rettulerunt. Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus maxime propter altitudinem maris, qui decimae legionis *aquilam ferebat obtestatus* deos ut ea res *legioni feliciter* eveniret: "*Desilite*," inquit, "commilitones, *nisi vultis* aquilam hostibus *prodere*; ego certe meum rei publicae atque imperatori officium praestitero." Hoc *cum* voce magna *dixisset*, se ex navi proiecit atque in hostes *aquilam ferre* coepit. Tum nostri cohortati inter se ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, universi ex navi desiluerunt.

IV, 25.

Explain the derivation of either *tormentorum* or *feliciter*. What officer is referred to in *qui aquilam ferebat*? Explain. Give the syntax of *obtestatus*. Give the syntax of *legioni*. Put the quoted expression "*Desilite nisi vultis*" into indirect discourse after *hortatus est*. Give the active infinitives of either *prodere* or *ferre*. If *cum* were changed to *postquam*, what would *dixisset* become?

Translate either one of the following passages and answer the questions on the same.

- 3 Postquam autem se *capitis* damnatum bonis publicatis audivit, et, id quod numquam antea usu venerat, *Eumolpidas* sacerdotes a populo coactos ut se devoverent, eiusque *devotionis* quo testatior esset memoria, exemplum in pila lapidea *incisum* esse positum in publico, Lacedaemonem demigravit. Ibi, ut ipse praedicare consuevit, non adversus patriam, sed *inimicos* suos bellum gessit, qui idem *hostes* essent civitati; nam cum *intellegerent* se *plurimum* prodesse posse rei publicae, ex ea eiecisse plusque irae suae quam *utilitati* communi paruisse. *Alcibiades*, 4.

With what famous mysteries were the Eumolpidae connected? What is the force of the suffix in *devotionis*? Give the reason for the case of *capitis*, *plurimum*, *utilitati*. Give the principal parts of *incisum*, *intellegerent*. Distinguish in meaning *inimicos* and *hostes*.

- 4 Fuisse patientem suorumque iniurias *ferentem* civium, quod se patriae irasci nefas esse *duceret*, haec sunt testimonia. Cum eum propter invidiam cives sui praeficere exercitui *noluissent* duxque esset delectus belli imperitus, cuius errore res eo esset deducta, ut omnes de salute *pertimescerent*, quod locorum angustiis clausi ab hostibus obsidebantur, desiderari coepta est Epaminondae diligentia; erat enim ibi privatus numero militis. A quo cum peterent opem, nullam adhibuit memoriam contumeliae et exercitum obsidione liberatum *domum* reduxit incolumem. *Epaminondas*, 7.

Describe briefly the character of Epaminondas. Account for the mood of *duceret*, *pertimescerent*. Decline *domum* in full. Conjugate in the singular the imperfect subjunctive of *noluissent*. Write all the infinitives of *ferentem*.

LATIN BE—CAESAR AND NEPOS

Wednesday

9-10.30 a. m.

Translate either one of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passage chosen. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

CAESAR

1. Bello Helvetiorum confecto totius fere Galliae legati, principes civitatum, ad Caesarem *gratulum* convenerunt: Intellegere sese, tametsi pro veteribus *Helvetiorum* iniuriis *populi Romani* ab his poenas bello *repetisset*, tamen eam rem non minus ex usu *terrae* Galliae quam *populi Romani accidisse*, propterea quod eo consilio florentissimis rebus domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti toti Galliae bellum inferrent imperioque *potirentur* locumque *domicilio* ex magna copia deligerent, quem ex omni Gallia opportunissimum ac fructuosissimum iudicassent, reliquasque civitates stipendiarias haberent.—i, 30.

Explain the syntax of *gratulum*. Express the same idea in two other ways. Restore *repetisset* to the direct form. Distinguish the constructions of the genitive illustrated by *Helvetiorum* and *populi Romani*. Account for the cases of *terrae* and *domicilio*. Give the principal parts of *accidisse* and *potirentur*.

2. Neque multum frumento, sed maximam *partem lacte* atque *pecore vivunt* multumque sunt in venationibus; quae res et cibi genere et cotidiana exercitatione et libertate vitae, quod a pueris nullo officio aut *disciplina* adsuefacti nihil omnino contra voluntatem faciunt, et vires *alit* et immani corporum *magnitudine* homines efficit. Atque in eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt, ut locis frigidissimis neque *vestitus* praeter pelles haberent quicquam, quarum propter exiguitatem magna est corporis pars aperta, et *lavarentur* in fluminibus.—iv, 1, 2.

Account for the syntax of *partem*, *magnitudine*, *vestitus*. Write the nominative singular of *lacte* and *pecore*. Account for the mood of *lavarentur*. Give the derivation of *disciplina*. Write the principal parts of *vivunt*, *alit*, *lavarentur*.

NEPOS

Translate either one of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passage chosen.

3. Postquam autem audierunt muros instrui legatos *Athenas* miserunt, qui id fieri vetarent. His praesentibus *desierunt* ac se de ea re legatos ad eos missuros dixerunt. Hanc legationem suscepit Themistocles et solus primo profectus est; reliqui legati ut tum exirent, cum satis alti tuendo muri exstructi viderentur, praecepit: interim omnes, servi atque liberi, opus *facerent* neque ulli *loco parcerent*, sive sacer sive profanus, sive privatus esset sive publicus, et undique, quod *idoneum* ad muniendum *putarent*, congererent. Quo factum est ut Atheniensium muri ex *sacellis* sepulcrisque constarent.—*Themistocles*, 6.

Who protested against the building of the walls? Why? Explain the cases of *Athenas*, *loco*, *quo*. Account for the mood of *facerent* and *putarent*. Write the principal parts of *desierunt* and *parcerent*. Compare *idoneum*. What is the force of the suffix in *sacellis*?

4. His rebus *ephor*i cognitis satius putarunt in urbe eum comprehendi. Quo cum essent *profecti* et Pausanias, placato Argilio, ut putabat, Lacedaemonem reverteretur, in itinere, cum iam in eo esset ut comprehenderetur, ex vultu cuiusdam ephori, qui eum admoneri cupiebat, insidias sibi fieri intellexit. Itaque paucis ante *gradibus* quam qui eum sequebantur in *aedem* Minervae, quae Chalcioicos vocatur, confugit. Hinc ne exire posset, statim ephori valvas eius aedis obstruxerunt tectumque sunt *demoliti*, quo *celerius* sub divo *interiret*.

—Pausanias, 5.

Who were the ephori? Explain the case of *gradibus*. Decline the word in the singular. Distinguish the meanings of *aedes* in the singular and in the plural. Write the first person singular of the future indicative and of the present subjunctive of *interiret*. Compare *celerius*. Give the principal parts of *profecti* and *demoliti*. Why was Pausanias not arrested in the temple and taken away to punishment?

LATIN *BE*—CAESAR AND NEPOS

Wednesday

9-10.30 a. m.

CAESAR

Translate two of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and idiomatic English.

1. (Divico) ita cum Caesare egit: Quod improvise unum pagum adortus esset, cum ei, qui flumen transissent, suis auxilium ferre non possent, ne ob *eam* rem aut suae magnopere virtuti *tribueret* aut ipsos despiceret; se ita a patribus maioribusque suis *didicisse*, ut magis virtute *contenderent*, quam dolo aut insidiis *niterentur*.—*B. G. i, 13.*
 - a) Change to the direct form *tribueret* and *contenderent*.
 - b) Write the present indicative of *didicisse*.
 - c) Decline *eam* in the feminine singular.
 - d) Write the participles of *niterentur*.
2. Titus Labienus castris hostium potitus et ex loco *superiore*, quae res in nostris castris gererentur, conspicatus, decimam legionem *subsidio* nostris misit. *Qui* cum ex equitum et calorum fuga, quo in loco res esset, quantoque in periculo et castra et legiones et imperator *versaretur*, cognovissent, nihil ad celeritatem sibi *reliqui* fecerunt.—*B. G. ii, 26.*
 - a) Decline *superiore* in the singular.
 - b) Account for the case of *subsidio*.
 - c) Account for the number of *qui*; of *versaretur*.
 - d) Explain the construction of *reliqui*.
3. Cum his navibus nostrae *classi* eius modi congressus erat ut *una celeritate* et pulsu remorum praestaret, reliqua pro loci natura, pro vi tempestatum illis essent aptiora et accommodatiora. Neque enim *iis* nostrae rostro *nocere* poterant,—tanta in iis erat firmitudo,—neque propter altitudinem facile telum *adigebatur*.—*B. G. iii, 13.*
 - a) Account for the case of *classi*; of *celeritate*; of *iis*.
 - b) Decline *unus* in the feminine singular.
 - c) Write the principal parts of *nocere* and of *adigebatur*.
4. *Genus* hoc est ex essedis pugnae: primo per omnes partes perequitant et tela coiciunt atque ipso terrore equorum et strepitu rotarum ordines plerumque perturbant, et *cum* se inter equitum turmas *insinuaverunt*, ex essedis *desiliunt* et pedibus proeliantur.—*B. G. iv, 33.*
 - a) Decline *genus* in the singular.
 - b) Write the principal parts of *desiliunt*.
 - c) Account for the mood of *insinuaverunt*.
 - d) Insert *Caesar dixit* before *cum* and change the sentence following into indirect discourse.

NEPOS

Translate two of the following passages and answer the questions on the passages chosen.

1. Huc cum venisset (Themistocles) et in praesentia rex abesset, *quo* maiore religione se receptum *tueretur*, filiam eius parvulam arripuit et cum ea se in *sacrarium* quod summa colebatur caerimonia coniecit. Inde non prius egressus est quam rex eum data dextra in *fidem* *reciperet*.—*Themistocles*, 8.
 - a) Explain the use of *quo*.
 - b) Write the principal parts of *tueretur*.
 - c) What is the force of the suffix in *sacrarium*?
 - d) Account for the mood of *reciperet*.
 - e) Decline *fidem*.
2. In his (viris) autem cognitum est quanto *antestaret* eloquentia *innocentiae*. *Quamquam* enim adeo *excellebat* Aristides abstinencia ut unus post hominum memoriam, *quem* quidem nos audierimus, cognomine Iustus *sit appellatus*, tamen a Themistocle collabefactus, testula illa exsilio decem annorum multatus est.—*Aristides*, 1.
 - a) Account for the case of *innocentiae* and of *quem*.
 - b) Explain the mood of *antestaret*.
 - c) If *quamquam* were changed to *cum*, what would *excellebat* become?
 - d) Account for the mood and tense of *sit appellatus*.
3. At ille post non *multo* sua sponte ad exercitum rediit et ibi non stolidus, sed dementi ratione cogitata *patefecit*. Non enim mores patrios solum, sed etiam *cultum* vestitumque mutavit. Apparatu regio utebatur, veste Medica; satellites Medi et Aegyptii sequebantur; epulabatur, more Persarum, luxuriosius quam qui aderant *perpeti* possent.—*Pausanias*, 3.
 - a) Account for the case of *multo*.
 - b) Write the third person singular of the present and the future indicative passive of *patefecit*.
 - c) Decline *cultum* in the singular.
 - d) Write the principal parts of *perpeti*.
4. Hic uxorem numquam duxit. In *quo* cum reprehenderetur a Pelopida, qui filium habebat infamem, *maleque* eum in eo patriae *consulere* diceret, quod liberos non *relinqueret*, "Vide," inquit, "ne tu peius consulas, qui talem ex te natum *relicturus sis*."—*Epaminondas*, 10.
 - a) What is the antecedent of *quo*?
 - b) Write the superlative of *male*.
 - c) Write the principal parts of *consulere*.
 - d) Account for the mood of *relinqueret*; of *relicturus sis*.
 - e) Decline *tu*.



LATIN F

SALLUST — *CATILINE*

LATIN F—SALLUST

Monday, June 18, 1906

1.30-3.30 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

Ea res in primis studia hominum accendit ad consulatum mandandum M. Tullio Ciceroni. Namque antea pleraque nobilitas invidia *aestuabat*, et quasi pollui consulatum credebant, si eum quamvis *egregius homo novus* adeptus foret. Sed ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia post fuere. *Igitur* comitiis habitis consules declarantur M. Tullius et C. Antonius. *Quod* factum primo popularis coniurationis *concusserat*. Neque tamen Catilinae furor minuebatur, sed in dies plura *agitare*: arma per Italiam locis opportunis parare, *pecuniam* sua aut amicorum fide sumptam mutuam Faesulas ad Manlium quendam portare, qui postea princeps fuit belli faciundi.—*Catilina*, 23-24

2 What is the force of the tense of *aestuabat*? What is meant by a *homo novus*? What can you say of the position of *igitur*? Give the derivation of *egregius* and *pecuniam*. Does the statement *quod . . . concusserat* refer to Antonius as well as to Cicero? Give reason for your answer. Account for the mood of *agitare*.

3 Translate into English:

Postquam Caesar dicundi finem fecit, ceteri verbo alius alii varie adsentiebantur. At M. Porcius Cato rogatus *sententiam* huiusce modi orationem habuit:

Longe mihi alia mens est, patres conscripti, cum res atque pericula nostra considero, et cum sententias non nullorum ipse mecum reputo. Illi mihi disseruisse videntur de poena eorum, qui patriae, parentibus, aris atque focis suis bellum paravere; res autem monet *cavere* ab illis magis quam, quid in illos *statuamus*, consultare. Nam cetera maleficia tum *persequare*, ubi facta sunt; hoc nisi provideris ne accidat, ubi evenit, frustra iudicia implores: capta urbe nihil fit reliqui *victis*. Sed, per deos immortalis, vos ego appello, qui semper domos, villas, signa, tabulas vestras *pluris* quam rem publicam fecistis. . . Non agitur de vectigalibus neque de sociorum iniuriis: libertas et anima nostra in dubio *est*.

—*Catilina*, 52

4 What kind of man was Cato? What was the effect of this speech of his? Give all the participles of *cavere*; all the infinitives of *victis*. Account for the case of *sententiam*, *pluris*; for the mood of *persequare*. What determines the mood of *statuamus*? Account for the number of *est*.

LATIN F — SALLUST

Monday

1.30–3.30 p. m.

The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1 Translate into English:

Interea Manlius in Etruria plebem sollicitare, egestate simul ac dolore *iniuriae* novarum rerum cupidam, quod *Sullae dominatione* agros bonaque omnia amiserat; praeterea latrones cuiusque *generis*, quorum in ea regione magna copia erat; non nullos ex Sullanis coloniis, quibus lubido atque luxuria ex magnis rapinis nihil reliqui fecerat.

Ea cum Ciceroni nuntiarentur, ancipiti malo permotus, quod neque urbem ab insidiis privato consilio longius tueri poterat neque, exercitus Manli quantus aut quo *consilio* foret, satis compertum habebat, rem ad senatum refert, iam antea volgi rumoribus exagitata. Itaque, quod plerumque in atroci negotio solet, senatus decrevit, *darent* operam consules, ne quid res publica *detrimenti* *caperet*.—*Catilina*, 28–29.

2 Explain the reference in *iniuriae*. How many years had elapsed since the *Sullae dominatio*? Explain the construction of *generis*, *consilio*, *detrimenti*. Account for the mood of *darent*, *caperet*. What technical name was given to the decree mentioned at the end of this passage?

3 Translate into English:

Sed Catilina, postquam videt montibus atque copiis hostium sese clausum, in urbe res advorsas, neque fugae neque praesidi ullam spem, optimum *factu* ratus in tali re fortunam belli temptare, statuit cum *Antonio* quam primum configere. Itaque *contione* advocata huiusce modi orationem habuit:

‘Compertum ego habeo, milites, verba virtutem non addere, neque ex ignavo strenuum neque fortem ex timido exercitum oratione imperatoris fieri. Quanta cuiusque animo audacia natura aut *moribus* inest, tanta in bello patere solet. Quem neque gloria neque pericula excitant, nequiquam *hortere*; timor animi *auribus* officit. Sed ego vos, quo pauca monerem, advocavi, simul uti causam mei consili aperirem.

Scitis equidem, milites, *socordia* atque ignavia *Lentuli* quantam ipsi nobisque cladem attulerit, quoque modo, dum ex urbe praesidia opperor, in Galliam proficisci nequiverim.’—*Catilina*, 57–58.

4 Explain the construction of *factu*, *auribus*. Give the genitive and vocative singular of *Antonio*; the nominative singular and genitive plural of *moribus*. What is the derivation of *contione*? Account for the mood of *hortere*. Explain the reference in *socordia* . . . *Lentuli*.

LATIN F—SALLUST

Monday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Translate any two of the following passages, and answer the questions on the same. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

- 1 Sed diu magnum inter mortalis certamen fuit, vine corporis an virtute animi res militaris magis *procederet*. Nam et prius quam *incipias consilio* et, ubi consulueris, mature facto opus est. Ita utrumque per se indigens, alterum alterius *auxilio* eget. Igitur initio reges (nam in terris nomen imperi id primum fuit) divorsi, pars ingenium, alii corpus exercebant; etiam tum vita hominum sine cupiditate *agitabatur*, sua cuique satis placebant. Postea vero quam in Asia *Cyrus*, in Graecia Lacedaemonii et Athenienses coepere urbis atque nationes subigere, lubricinam dominandi causam belli habere, maxumam gloriam in maximo imperio putare, tum demum periculo atque negotiis compertum est in bello *plurimum* ingenium posse—*Catilina*, 1-2.

Explain the allusion in *Cyrus*. Account for the tense of *procederet*. In the expression of ideas of this kind, how does the Latin idiom differ from the English in the choice of tense? Account for the mood of *incipias*. Give the reason for the case of *consilio*, *auxilio*, *plurimum*. To what class of verbs does *agitabatur* belong?

- 2 At *Catilina* ex *itinere* plerisque consularibus, praeterea optumo cuique litteras mittit: *se* falsis criminibus circumventum, quoniam factioni inimicorum resistere nequiverit, fortunae *cedere*, Massiliam in exilium *proficisci*, non quo sibi tanti sceleris conscius *esset*, sed uti res publica quieta foret neve ex sua contentione seditio *oreretur*. Ab his longe divorsas litteras Q. Catulus in senatu recitavit, quas sibi nomine *Catilinae* redditae dicebat. Earum exemplum infra scriptum est:

'L. *Catilina* Q. *Catulo*. Egredia tua fides, re cognita, grata mihi magnis in meis periculis, fiduciam commendationi meae tribuit. Quam ob rem defensionem in novo consilio non statui parare; satisfactionem ex nulla conscientia de culpa proponere decrevi, quam, me diu Fidius, veram licet cognoscas.—*Catilina*, 34-35.

Upon what does *se-cedere* depend? Account for the mood of *esset*, *oreretur*. Give the principal parts of *proficisci*. Decline *itinere* in full. Give all the participles of *oreretur*. Supply the omitted Latin words in L. *Catilina* Q. *Catulo*. To what class of verbs does *cognoscas* belong?

- 3 Nostra *memoria* victor Sulla cum Damasippum et alios eius modi, qui *malo* rei publicae creverant, iugulari iussit, quis non factum eius laudabat? Sed ea res magnae initium cladis fuit. Nam uti quisque domum aut villam, postremo vas aut vestimentum alicuius concupiverat, dabat operam, ut in in proscriptorum numero *esset*. Ita illi, quibus Damasippi *mors laetitiae* fuerat, paulo post ipsi trahebantur, neque prius *finis* iugulandi fuit quam Sulla omnis suos divitiis explevit. Atque ego haec non in M. Tullio neque his temporibus vereor; sed in magna civitate multa et varia *ingenia* sunt. Potest alio tempore, alio consule, cui item exercitus in manu sit, falsum aliquid pro vero credi; ubi hoc exemplo per senatus decretum consul gladium eduxerit, quis illi finem statuet aut quis moderabitur?—*Catilina*, 51.

To whose party did Damasippus belong? Give the reason for the case of *memoria*, *malo*, *laetitiae*. State the gender of *mors*, *finis*. Give the derivation of *ingenia*.

LATIN F—SALLUST

Monday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions on them. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English will be required.

1. Postquam divitiae honori esse coepere, et eas gloria, imperium, potentia sequebatur, hebescere virtus, paupertas probro haberi, innocentia pro malivolentia duci coepit. Igitur ex divitiis iuventutem luxuria atque avaritia cum superbia invasere: *rapere*, consumere; sua *parvi* pendere, aliena cupere; pudorem pudicitiam, divina atque humana promiscua, nihil pensi neque moderati habere. *Operae* pretium est, cum *domos* atque *villas* cognoveris in urbium modum exaedificatas, visere templa deorum, quae nostri maiores, religiosissimi mortales, fecere. Verum *illi* delubra deorum pietate, domos suas gloria decorabant, neque *victis* quicquam praeter iniuriae licentiam eripiebant. At *hi* contra, ignavissimi homines, per summum scelus omnia ea sociis adimere, quae fortissimi viri victores reliquerant.—*Catilina*, 12.

What period of Roman history is he describing in this passage? Explain the syntax of *rapere*. Supply in Latin the omitted subject. Account for the cases of *parvi*, *operae*, and *victis*. State the distinction between *illi* and *hi* in this passage. Distinguish in meaning *domos* and *villas*.

2. Cum vos considero, milites, et cum facta vostra aestumo, magna me spes victoriae tenet. Animus, aetas, virtus vostra me hortantur, praeterea *necessitudo*, quae etiam timidos fortis facit. Nam multitudo hostium ne circumvenire queat, prohibent angustiae loci. Quod si *virtuti* vestrae fortuna inviderit, *cave*te inulti animam *amittatis*, neu capti potius sicuti pecora trucidemini, quam virorum more pugnantem cruentam atque *luctuosam* victoriam hostibus *relinquatis*. Haec ubi dixit, instructos ordines in locum aequom deducit. Dein, remotis omnium equis, quo militibus exaequato periculo animus amplior esset, ipse *pedes* exercitum pro loco atque copiis instruit. Nam, uti planities erat inter sinistros montis et ab dextera *rupe* aspera, octo cohortis in fronte constituit, reliquarum signa in subsidio artius collocat.—*Catilina*, 58, 59.

Account for the cases of *virtuti*, *pedes*, *rupe*. Account for the mood of *amittatis*. Write the principal parts of *cave*te and of *relinquatis*. Give the derivation of *luctuosam*. Distinguish between *necessitudo* and *necessitas*.

LATIN F—SALLUST

Monday

1.30–3.30 p. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions on them. The translation should be exact, but in clear and idiomatic English.

1. Quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, *virtuti* omnia *parent*. Sed multi mortales, dediti *ventri* atque somno, indocti incultique vitam sicuti peregrinantes transgere; quibus profecto contra naturam corpus voluptati, anima *oneri* fuit. Eorum ego vitam mortemque iuxta aestumo, quoniam de utraque siletur. Verum enim vero is demum mihi *vivere* atque frui anima videtur, qui aliquo negotio intentus praeclari *facinoris* aut artis bonae famam quaerit.
—*Catilina*, 2.
 - a) Write the principal parts of *parent* and of *vivere*.
 - b) Write the nominative singular of *ventri* and of *facinoris*.
 - c) Account for the cases of *virtuti* and of *oneri*.
2. Quibus rebus permota civitas atque immutata urbis facies erat. Ex summa laetitia atque lascivia, *quae* diuturna quies *pepererat*, repente omnis tristitia invasit; festinare, trepidare, neque loco neque homini *cuiquam* satis credere, neque bellum gerere neque pacem habere, suo *quisque* metu pericula metiri.—*Catilina*, 31.
 - a) Account for the gender of *quae*.
 - b) Write the principal parts of *pepererat*.
 - c) Explain the case of *quisque*.
 - d) Under what conditions is *quisquam* used in Latin?
3. Eadem Galli fatentur, ac Lentulum dissimulantem coarguunt praeter litteras sermonibus, quos ille habere solitus erat: ex libris Sibyllinis regnum *Romae* tribus Corneliis portendi; Cinna atque Sullam antea, se tertium esse, cui fatum *foret urbis* potiri; praeterea ab incenso Capitolio illum esse vigesimum annum, quem saepe ex prodigiis haruspices respondissent bello civili *cruentum* fore.—*Catilina*, 47.
 - a) Give a brief account of the Sibylline Books.
 - b) Explain the case of *Romae*.
 - c) What is a possible alternative form for *foret*?
 - d) Supply a possible alternative case for *urbis*.
 - e) Give the derivation of *cruentum*.
4. Qua re vanum equidem hoc consilium est, si periculum ex illis metuit (Caesar); si in tanto omnium metu solus non timet, eo magis refert me mihi atque vobis timere. Qua re cum de P. Lentulo ceterisque statuetis, pro certo *habetote*, vos simul de exercitu Catilinae et de omnibus coniuratis decernere.—*Catilina*, 52.
 - a) What accusation of Caesar is implied in this passage?
 - b) State the mood and tense of *habetote*.
 - c) Why is this tense used?
 - d) Write the last sentence in indirect discourse after *Cato dixit*, making all necessary changes.

LATIN G

OVID — 2500 LINES

LATIN G—OVID

Monday, June 18, 1906

1.30—3.30 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

PYRAMUS AND THISBE

Pyramus et Thisbe, iuvenum pulcherrimus alter, 55
 Altera, quas oriens habuit, praelata puellis,
 Contiguas tenuere *domos*, ubi dicitur altam
 Coctilibus (i. e. *baked clay*) muris cinxisse *Semiramis* urbem.
 Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit:
 Tempore crevit amor. *Taedae* quoque iure *coissent*: 60
 Sed vetuere patres. Quod non potuere vetare,
 Ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo.
 Consciis omnis abest, nutu signisque loquuntur,
Quoque magis tegitur, tectus magis aestuat ignis.
 Fissus erat tenui *rima*, quam duxerat olim 65
 Cum fieret, paries domui communis utriue.
 Id vitium nulli per saecula longa notatum—
 Quid non sentit amor?—primi vidistis amantes,
 Et vocis fecistis iter; tutaeque per illud
 Murmure blanditiae minimo transire solebant.

—*Metamorphoses*, IV, 55–70

What English poet presents this story in dramatic form, and in which one of his plays is it found? What city is referred to in line 58, and who was *Semiramis*? Decline *domos* (line 57). Account for the mood and tense of *coissent* (line 60); for the case of *quo* (line 64), *rima* (line 65). What does Ovid mean by *taedae* (line 60) and why?

2 Translate into English:

ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE

Talia dicentem nervosque ad verba moventem 40
 Exsangues flebant animae: nec Tantalus undam
 Captavit refugam, stupuitque Ixionis orbis,
Nec carpere iecur volucres, *urnisque vacarunt*
Belides. inque tuo sedisti, Sisyphe, saxo.
 Tunc primum lacrimis victarum carmine fama est 45
 Eumenidum maduisse genas. Nec regia coniunx
 Sustinet oranti, nec qui regit ima, negare:
 Eurydicenque vocant. Umbras erat illa recentes
 Inter, et incessit passu de *vulnere* tardo.
 Hanc simul et legem Rhodopeius accipit Orpheus, 50
 Ne flectat retro sua lumina, donec Avernas
 Exierit valles; aut irrita dona futura.
 Carpitur acclivis per muta silentia trames,

Arduus, obscurus, caligine densus opaca.

Nec procul *afuerunt* telluris margine summae:

55

Hic, ne deficeret, metuens, avidusque videndi,

Flexit amans oculos: et protinus illa relapsa est,

Bracchiaque intendens prendique et prendere certus

Nil nisi cedentes infelix arripit auras.—*Metamorphoses*, X, 40–59

What is caesura and what name do we give to the type of caesura most frequently used by the Roman poets in writing this verse? What can you say of the prosody of *afuerunt* (line 55)? Whose punishment is referred to in *nec carpere* (line 43) and what other mythologic character suffered a similar punishment? Discuss the form *Belides* (line 44). Who were the *Belides* and to what punishment is Ovid referring in *urnisque vacarunt* (line 43)? To what event does *vulnere* refer (line 49)?

LATIN G — OVID

Monday

1.30—3.30 p. m.

The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1 Translate into English:

THE GOLDEN AGE

Aurea prima sata est aetas, quae vindice nullo, Sponte sua, sine lege fidem rectumque colebat.	90
Poena metusque aberant, nec verba minacia fixo <i>Aere</i> legebantur, nec supplex turba <i>timebat</i> Iudicis ora sui, sed erant sine vindice tuti. Nondum caesa suis, peregrinum ut <i>viseret</i> orbem, <i>Montibus</i> in liquidas pinus descenderat undas,	95
Nullaque mortales praeter sua litora norant. Nondum praecipites cingebant oppida fossae; Non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi, Non galeae, non ensis erant; sine militis usu Mollia securae peragebant <i>otia</i> gentes.	100
Ipsa quoque immunis rastroque intacta nec ullis Saucia vomeribus per se dabat omnia tellus; Contentique <i>cibis</i> nullo cogente creatis Arbuteos fetus montanaque fraga legebant Cornaque et in duris haerentia mora rubetis	105
Et quae deciderant patula Iovis arbore glandes. Ver erat aeternum, placidique tepentibus auris Mulcebant zephyri natos sine semine flores. Mox etiam fruges tellus inarata ferebat, Nec renovatus ager gravidis <i>canebat aristis</i> ;	110
Flumina iam lactis, iam flumina nectaris ibant, Flavaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella.	

—*Metamorphoses*, I, 89—112

What other classical authors can you mention who have dealt with the theme of the Golden Age? Give the principal parts of *timebat* (92), *viseret* (94), *canebat* (110). Account for the case of *aere* (92), *cibis* (103), *aristis* (110). Why does Ovid use the plural of *otium* (100) instead of the singular? What other examples of a similar use of the plural do you find in this passage? What is the force of the imperfect indicatives in this passage?

CADMUS SOWS THE DRAGON'S TEETH

2 Translate into English:

Spargit <i>humi</i> iussos, mortalia semina, dentes.	105
Inde, fide maius, glaebae coepere moveri, Primaque de sulcis acies apparuit hastae, Tegmina mox capitum picto nutantia cono, Mox umeri pectusque onerataque brachia telis Exsistunt, crescitque seges clipeata virorum.	110

Sic, ubi *tolluntur* festis *aulaea* theatris,
 Surgere signa solent, primumque ostendere vultus,
 Cetera paulatim; placidoque educta tenore
 Tota patent *imo*que pedes in margine ponunt.
 Territus hoste novo Cadmus capere arma parabat. 115
 "Ne cape," de populo quem terra creaverat unus
 Exclamat "nec te civilibus insere bellis."
 Atque ita terrigenis rigido de fratribus unum
 Comminus ense *ferit*: iaculo cadit eminus ipse.
 Hunc quoque qui *leto* dederat, non longius illo 120
 Vivit, et expirat modo quas acceperat auras.
*Exemplo*que pari furit omnis turba, suoque
 Marte cadunt. —*Metamorphoses*, III, 105-123

In what other famous story of antiquity is a like incident to be found?
 What peculiarity of the ancient theatre as compared with our own is
 illustrated by *tolluntur aulaea* (111)? Account for the case of *leto* (120).
exemplo (122). What can you say of *humi* (105)? Give the principal
 parts of *ferit* (119). Compare *imo* (114).

LATIN G—OVID

Monday

1.30–3.30 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1 Translate into English:

THE FLOOD

- Iamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant:
 Omnia pontus erant. Deerant quoque litora ponto.
 Occupat hic collem; cumba sedet alter adunca
 Et ducit remos illic ubi nuper *ararat*;
 295 Ille super segetes aut mersae culmina villae
 Navigat, hic summa piscem *deprendit* in ulmo,
Figitur in viridi, si fors tulit, ancora prato,
 Aut subiecta *terunt* curvae *vineta* carinae.
 Et, modo qua graciles gramen carpsere capellae,
 300 Nunc ibi deformes ponunt sua corpora phocae.
 Mirantur sub aqua lucos urbesque domosque
 Nereides. Silvasque tenent *delphines*, et altis
 Incursant ramis agitataque robora pulsant.
 Nat lupus inter oves, fulvos vehit unda leones,
 305 Unda vehit tigres. Nec vires fulminis apro,
 Crura nec ablato prosunt velocia cervo.
 Quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sistere *detur*,
 In mare lassatis volucris vaga decedit alis.
 Obruerat tumulos immensa licentia ponti,
 310 Pulsabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus.
 Maxima pars unda rapitur; quibus unda pepercit,
 Illos longa domant inopi ieiunia victu.

—*Metamorphoses*, I, 291–312.

What tense is *ararat* (294)? Explain the form and why it was preferred here. From what word is *vineta* (298) derived and what is the force of the suffix? Account for the quantity of the final syllable of *delphines* (302). Account for the mood and tense of *detur* (307). Give the principal parts of *deprendit* (296), *figitur* (297) and *terunt* (298).

2 Translate into English:

PERSEUS SLAYS THE DRAGON

- Vulnere laesa (*i.e. the dragon*) gravi modo se sublimis in auras
 Attollit, modo subdit *aquis*, modo more ferocis
 Versat apri, quem turba canum circumsona terret.
 Ille (*i.e., Perseus*) avidos morsus velocibus effugit alis;
 725 Quaque *patent*, nunc terga cavis super obsita conchis,
 Nunc laterum costas, nunc qua tenuissima cauda

Desinit in piscem, falcato verberat ense.
Belua puniceo mixtos cum sanguine fluctus
Ore vomit. Maduere graves aspergine pennae;

730 Nec bibulis ultra Perseus *talaribus* ausus
Credere, conspexit scopulum, qui *vertice* summo
Stantibus extat aquis, *operitur* ab aequore moto.
Nixus eo rupisque tenens iuga prima sinistra
Ter quater exegit repetita per ilia ferrum.

735 Litora cum plausu clamor superasque deorum
Implevere domos. Gaudent, generumque salutant
Auxiliumque domus servatoremque fatentur
Cassiope Cepheusque pater. Resoluta catenis
Incedit *virgo*, pretiumque et causa laboris.

—*Metamorphoses*, IV, 721-739.

Explain the case of *aquis* (722) and of *vertice* (731). Why is *implevere* (736) in the plural? What were the *talaria* (730) and to whom did they belong? To whom does *virgo* (739) refer? Give the principal parts of *operitur* (732) and of *patent* (725).

LATIN G—OVID

Monday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

Paenituit iurasse *patrem*: qui terque quaterque
 Concutiens illustre caput, "Temeraria" dixit 50
 "Vox mea facta tua est; utinam promissa *liceret*
 Non dare! confiteor, solum hoc tibi, nate, negarem:
 Dissuadere licet. Non est tua tuta voluntas:
 Magna petis, Phaëthon, et quae nec viribus istis
 Munera convenient, nec tam puerilibus annis. 55
 Sors tua mortalis; non est mortale, quod optas.
 Plus etiam, quam quod superis contingere fas est,
 Nescius affectas. Placeat sibi quisque licebit:
 Non tamen ignifero quisquam consistere in *axe*
 Me valet excepto. Vasti quoque rector *Olympi*, 60
 Qui fera terribili iaculatur fulmina dextra,
 Non agat hos currus: et quid Iove maius habemus?
 Ardua prima via est, et qua vix mane recentes
Enitantur equi: medio est altissima caelo
 Unde mare et terras ipsi mihi saepe videre 65
 Fit timor, et pavida trepidat formidine pectus:
 Ultima prona via est, et eget moderamine certo."

—*Metamorphoses*, ii, 49-67.

What was the name of Phaëthon's father? Where was *Olympus*? Mark the quantities of the final a's in line 51. What is the literal meaning of *axe*? What figure of speech does its use here illustrate? If Ovid had written *liceat* instead of *liceret* (line 51), how would you translate? Write the infinitives and the participles of *enitantur*.

2. Translate into English:

Serius egressus, vestigia vidit in alto 105
 Pulvere certa ferae, totoque expalluit ore
 Pyramus. Ut vero vestem quoque sanguine tinctam
 Repperit, "Una duos" inquit "nox perdet amantes:
 E quibus illa fuit longa dignissima vita,
 Nostra nocens anima est: ego te, miseranda, peremi, 110
 In loca plena metus qui iussi nocte *venires*,
 Nec prior huc veni. Nostrum divellite corpus,
 Et scelerata fero consumite viscera morsu,
 O quicumque sub hac habitatis rupe, leones.
 Sed *timidi* est optare necem."—*Velamina Thisbes* 115

Tollit, et ad *pactae* secum fert arboris umbram.
Utque dedit *notae* lacrimas, dedit oscula vesti,
“Accipe nunc” inquit “nostri quoque sanguinis haustus!”
Quoque erat accinctus, demisit in ilia ferrum;
Nec mora, ferventi *moriens* e vulnere traxit.

120

—*Metamorphoses*, iv, 105–120.

Compare *serius*. Account for the mood of *venires*; how does this construction differ from the ordinary usage of Caesar and Cicero? . Account for the cases of *timidi* and *notae*. Give the principal parts of *pactae* and of *moriens*.

LATIN G—OVID

Monday

1. 30—3. 30 p. m.

Translate the following passages and answer the questions on them. The translation should be exact, but in clear and idiomatic English.

I. Translate into English:

I. IN THE GOLDEN AGE

Nondum caesa suis, peregrinum ut viseret orbem,
montibus in liquidas pinus descenderat undas,
nullaque mortales praeter sua litora norant.
nondum praecipites cingebant oppida fossae:
non tuba directi, non *aeris* cornua flexi,
non galeae, non ensis erant; sine militis usu
mollia *securae* peragebant otia gentes.
ipsa quoque immunis rastroque intacta, nec ullis
saucia vomeribus, per se dabat omnia tellus.

—*Metamorphoses* i, 94—102

II. IN THE BRONZE AGE

Vela dabant ventis,—nec adhuc bene noverat illos
navita,—quaeque diu steterant in montibus altis,
fluctibus ignotis insultavere carinae.
communemque prius, ceu *lumina* solis et auras,
cautus humum longo signavit limite mensor.
nec tantum *segetes* alimentaue debita dives
poscebatur humus, sed itum est in viscera terrae;
quasque recondiderat Stygiisque admoverat umbris,
effodiuntur opes, inritamenta malorum.

—*Metamorphoses* i, 132—140

- a) What was the attitude of the poet toward commerce?
- b) Comment on the form *navita*.
- c) Write the nominative of *aeris*.
- d) What is the derivation of *securae*?
- e) Account for the case of *lumina*; of *segetes*.
- f) Write the principal parts of *poscebatur*.

THE RAPE OF EUROPA

Has ubi verborum poenas mentisque profanae
cepit *Atlantiades*, *dictas a Pallade terras*
linquit et ingreditur iactatis aethera pennis.
Sevocat hunc genitor. Nec causam fassus amoris
“Fide minister,” ait, “iussorum, nate, meorum,
pelle moram solitoque celer *delabere* cursu;
quaque tuam matrem tellus a parte sinistra
suspicit, indigenae *Sidonida* nomine dicunt,
hanc pete, quodque procul montano gramine pasci
armentum regale vides, ad litora verte.”

Metamorphoses ii, 833-842

- a) What god is referred to as *Atlantiades*?
- b) Why was he so called?
- c) *Dictas a Pallade terras*—explain the allusion.
- d) Where is the form *delabere* found?
- e) Write the principal parts of *pelle*.
- f) Where was Sidon?

PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA

Viribus inferior—quis enim par esset Atlanti
viribus?—“At quoniam *parvi* tibi gratia nostra est,
accipe munus,” ait; laevaue a parte *Medusae*
ipse retroversus squalentia prodidit ora.
quantus erat, mons factus Atlas: nam barba comaeque
in silvas abeunt, iuga sunt humerique manusque
quod caput ante fuit, summo est in monte cacumen;
ossa lapis fiunt. Tum partes *auctus* in omnes
crevit in immensum—sic di statuistis—et omne
cum tot sideribus caelum requievit in illo.

—*Metamorphoses* iv, 653-662

- a) Indicate the scansion of the first two lines.
- b) Account for the case of *parvi*.
- c) Who was *Medusa* and why did Perseus kill her?
- d) Write the principal parts of *auctus* and of *crevit*.
- e) Distinguish in meaning *auctus* and *crevit*.

LATIN L
PROSE COMPOSITION

LATIN L—PROSE COMPOSITION

Friday, June 22, 1906

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

Mithridates fled from his kingdom [of Pontus] in the same way that Medea is said to have escaped from the self-same Pontus in former times. We are told that during her flight she scattered (*dissipare*) the limbs of her brother along the path which (*qua*) her father would follow in pursuit, her object being that he might pause to collect them and thus be delayed (*retardare*). In the same fashion, when Mithridates fled, a great store (*vim*) of gold, silver and beautiful things was left behind by him in Pontus. While our men were busy (*diligentius*, adverb), collecting all these (treasures) the king himself slipped out of their hands. So it was that in the heat (*studium*) of pursuit Medea's father (*illum*) was detained by his sorrow, the Romans (*hos*) by their joy.

LATIN L - PROSE COMPOSITION

Friday

11.15 a. m. - 12.30 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

In my opinion, Pompeius is the best commander we can choose. To say nothing of his ability (*virtus*), his reputation (*auctoritas*), and his good fortune, advantages (*res*) which every great general must possess, where shall we find a man who either is or ought (*debere*) to be more thoroughly acquainted with military matters? In his boyhood, he was a soldier in the army of a distinguished general. In his early manhood (*imens adolescentia*), he was himself the commander in chief of a very large army. Pompeius has carried on more wars than the rest of us have read of in our books; he has conquered (*devincere*) more provinces than other men have longed for. Finally, what kind of war can there be in which he has not been trained (*exercere*)? African, Transalpine, Spanish, civil, servile, naval,—all these wars were not only carried on but brought to a successful issue (*conficere*) by this one man.

LATIN L—PROSE COMPOSITION

Friday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

Gaius Fimbria, whom we lately had in this city, was by far the most reckless, and, as all acknowledge except those who *are mad* (*furere*) themselves, the most insane of men. He had *seen to it* (*curare*) that during the funeral of Gaius Marius *a wound was given to* (*one word*) Quintus Scaevola, the most just, the most illustrious man of our state, [a man] of whose renown this is not the place to say much; although it would be impossible to say more than is held in memory by the Roman people. Afterwards, when Fimbria found that Scaevola might live, he *set a day for his trial* (*diem dicere alicui*). Upon being asked what *accusation he was going to make* (*one word*) against a man to whom nobody could render *adequate* (*satis commode*) praise, they say that his reply was: "Because he did not receive the entire weapon in his body"

LATIN L—PROSE COMPOSITION

Friday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

Three months after he arrived at Utica, he wrote a letter to his father in Rome saying that he had obtained the money which had been left with Publius but that while he was going to the ship in which he was to sail for Carthage he had been attacked by robbers and had lost about one-third of the money. As the remainder was not enough to purchase the Numidian (*Numidicus*) horses for which he was going to Carthage, he would have to stay in Utica until he received further instructions from his father. His father replied that if he had had any suspicion that such robberies (*latrocinium*) could take place in a large city like Utica, he would have advised his son to have guards with him always, but it was of no advantage to complain of things done (*facta*), for they could not be undone (*infecta fieri*); hence he would send the money needed by trusted messenger to Carthage.

LATIN L—PROSE COMPOSITION

Friday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

The two armies approached until they were distant not more than a mile from each other, when they halted and pitched their camps. Lepidus had determined to fight only on level ground. So he gave orders that his soldiers should remain within their fortifications. The enemy on the other hand knew well that, unless they fought soon, they would suffer¹ from lack of water and forage, for Lepidus was between them and their supplies. Every day therefore they led out their troops in line of battle in the hope that Lepidus would come forth and try² the fortune of war. But he held firmly to his determination,³ although many of his officers murmured⁴ so loudly⁵ that if he had been a man of weaker⁶ spirit, he would have yielded to their clamors. At last the enemy despairing of the result⁷ if they remained where they were, suddenly made preparations to assault Lepidus' camp.

¹ *laborare*.² *experiri*.³ *in consilio perseverare*.⁴ *fremo*.⁵ omit.⁶ = less.⁷ *eventus*.

LATIN M

Vassar

ELEMENTARY. SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

LATIN *M*—ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 20, 1906

10.45 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into English:

A QUESTION OF EVIDENCE

In itinere quidam proficiscentem ad mercatum quendam et secum aliquantum nummorum (*coins*, i. e. *money*) ferentem est comitatus. Cum hoc, ut fere fit, in via sermonem contulit; ex quo factum est, ut illud iter familiarius facere vellent. Quare cum in eandem tabernam (*inn*) divertissent, simul cenare et in eodem loco somnū capere voluerunt. Cenati discubuerunt ibidem. Caupo (*inn-keeper*) autem—nam ita dicitur post inventum, cum in alio maleficio deprehensus est—cum illum alterum, videlicet qui nummos haberet, animum advertisset, noctu postquam illos artius iam ex lassitudine dormire sensit, accessit et alterius eorum, qui sine nummis erat, gladium propter (i. e. *by his side*) appositum e vagina eduxit et illum alterum occidit, nummos abstulit, gladium cruentum in vaginam recondidit, ipse se in suum lectum recepit. Ille autem, cuius gladio occisio erat facta, multo ante lucem surrexit, comitem illum suum inclamavit semel et saepius. Illum somno impeditum non respondere existimavit; ipse gladium et cetera, quae secum attulerat, sustulit, solus profectus est. Caupo non multo post conclamat hominem esse occisum et cum quibusdam diversoribus (*gucsts*) illum, qui ante exierat, consequitur in itinere. Hominem comprehendit, gladium eius e vagina educit, reperit cruentum. Homo in urbem ab illis deducitur ac reus fit.

—Cicero, *De Inventione*, II, 14–15

LATIN M — ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

10.45 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Read the passage through two or three times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

CAESAR'S VAIN ATTEMPT TO MAKE PEACE WITH POMPEY

Inter bina castra Pompei atque Caesaris unum flumen tantum intererat Apsus, crebraque inter se conloquia milites habebant, neque ullum interim telum, per pactiones loquentium, traiciebatur. Mittit P. Vatinium legatum ad ripam ipsam fluminis, qui ea quae maxime ad pacem pertinere viderentur ageret, et crebro magna voce pronuntiaret, liceretne civibus ad cives de pace tuto legatos mittere, praesertim cum id agerent ne cives cum civibus armis decertarent. Multa suppliciter locutus est, silentioque ab utrisque militibus auditus. Responsum est ab altera parte A. Varronem profiteri (*promise*) se altero die ad conloquium venturum atque visurum, quemadmodum tuto legati venire et quae vellent exponere possent; certumque ei rei tempus constituitur. Quo cum esset postero die ventum, magna utrimque multitudo convenit magnaeque erat expectatio eius rei atque omnium animi intenti esse ad pacem videbantur. Qua ex frequentia T. Labienus prodit, sed missa oratione de pace, altercari (*wrangle*) cum Vatinio incipit. Quorum mediam orationem interrumpunt subito undique tela immissa; quae ille obtectus (*protected*) armis militum vitavit; vulnerantur tamen complures, in his Cornelius Balbus, M. Plotius, centuriones militesque nonnulli. Tum Labienus: 'Desinite ergo de compositione (*adjustment*) loqui; nam nobis nisi Caesaris capite relato (*brought to us*) pax esse nulla potest.'

CAESAR, *De Bello Civili*, iii, 19.

LATIN M—ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

10.45 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Read the passage through two or three times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES

Hic quidem tyrannus (*Dionysius*) ipse iudicavit quam esset beatus (*happy*). Nam cum quidam ex eius adstantoribus (*flatterers*), Damocles, commemoraret in sermone copias eius, opes, maiestatem dominatus (*gen.*) rerum abundantiam, magnificentiam aedium regiarum, negaretque umquam beatiorem quemquam fuisse, 'Visne igitur,' inquit, 'o Damocle, quoniam te haec vita delectat, ipse eam degustare (*try, have a taste of*) et fortunam experiri meam?' Cum se ille cupere dixisset, conlocari iussit hominem in aureo lecto (*couch*) strato (*spread*) pulcherrimo textili stragulo (*tapestry*), magnificis operibus picto (*i.e., embroidered*), abacosque (*sideboards*) complures ornavit argento auroque caelato (*carved in relief*). Tum ad mensam pueros delectos iussit consistere eosque illum diligenter ministrare. Aderant unguenta, coronae, incendebantur odores, mensae conquisitissimis epulis (*delicacies*) extruebantur. Fortunatus sibi Damocles videbatur. In hoc medio apparatu (*splendor*) fulgentem gladium e lacunari (*ceiling*) saeta (*hair*) equina aptum demitti iussit, ut impenderet illius beati cervicibus (*lit., neck*). Itaque nec pulchros illos ministratores aspiciebat nec plenum artis argentum, nec manum porrigebat (*reach, put out*) in mensam, iam ipsae defluebant coronae; denique exoravit tyrannum ut abire liceret, quod iam beatus nollet esse.

Cicero, *Tusculanae Disputationes* V, 61

LATIN M—ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

10.45 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Read the passage through two or three times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

THE CONFIDENCE OF POMPEY BEFORE THE BATTLE OF PHARSALIA

Pompeius quoque, ut postea cognitum est, suorum omnium hortatu statuerat proelio decertare. Namque etiam in consilio superioribus diebus dixerat, priusquam concurrerent acies, fore uti exercitus Caesaris pelleretur. Id cum essent plerique admirati, "Scio me," inquit, "paene incredibilem rem polliceri; sed rationem consilii mei accipite, quo firmiore animo in proelium prodeatis. Persuasi equitibus nostris (idque mihi facturos confirmaverunt) ut, cum propius sit accessum, dextrum Caesaris cornu ab latere aperto aggredierentur et circumventa ab tergo acie prius perturbatum exercitum pellerent quam a nobis telum in hostem iaceretur. Ita sine periculo legionum et paene sine vulnere bellum conficiemus. Id autem difficile non est, cum tantum equitatu valeamus." Simul denuntiavit, ut essent animo parati in posterum et, quoniam fieret dimicandi potestas, ut saepe cogitavissent, ne reliquorum opinionem fallerent.

Hunc Labienus excepit et, cum Caesaris copias despiceret, Pompei consilium summis laudibus efferret, "Noli," inquit, "existimare, Pompei, hunc esse exercitum, qui Galliam Germaniamque devicerit. Perexigua pars illius exercitus superest."

—CAESAR, *De Bello Civili*, 86, 87.

LATIN M—ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

10.45 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and idiomatic English.

Translate into English:

ACYLLA IS OCCUPIED BY CAESAR'S TROOPS

Dum haec ad Ruspinam fiunt, legati ex Acylla, civitate libera, ad Caesarem veniunt seque paratos, quaecumque imperasset, et libenti animo facturos pollicentur; tantum orare et petere ab eo uti sibi praesidium daret, quo tutius id et sine periculo facere possent; se frumentum communis salutis gratia subministraturos (*furnish*). Quibus rebus facile a Caesare impetratis praesidioque dato, C. Messium Acyllam iubet proficisci. Quibus rebus cognitis Considius Longus, qui Hadrumeti cum duabus legionibus et equitibus DCC praeerat, celeriter ibi parte praesidii relicta cum VIII cohortibus ad Acyllam ire contendit. Messius celerius itinere confecto prior Acyllam cum cohortibus pervenit. Considius interim, cum ad urbem cum copiis accessisset et animadvertisset praesidium Caesaris ibi esse, non ausus periculum suorum facere nulla re gesta rursus se Hadrumetum recepit; deinde, paucis post diebus equestribus copiis a Labieno adductis, rursus Acyllitanos castris positos obsidere incepit.—*Bell. Af. xxxiii.*

LATIN P

ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday, June 21, 1906

9-11 a. m.

Translate into English:

THE PUNISHMENT OF PARRICIDES DISCUSSED

Prudentissima civitas Atheniensium, dum ea rerum potita est, fuisse traditur; eius porro civitatis sapientissimum Solonem dicunt fuisse, eum qui leges, quibus hodie quoque utuntur, scripsit. Is cum interrogaretur, cur nullum supplicium constituisset in eum, qui parentem necasset, respondit se id neminem facturum putasse. Sapienter fecisse dicitur, cum de eo nihil sanxerit, quod antea commissum non erat, ne non tam prohibere quam admonere videretur. Quanto nostri maiores sapientius! qui cum intellegerent nihil esse tam sanctum, quod non aliquando violaret audacia, supplicium in parricidas singulare excogitaverunt, ut, quos natura ipsa retinere in officio non potuisset, magnitudine poenae a maleficio summoventur. In sui (*sew up in*) voluerunt in culleum (*leather bag*) vivos atque ita in flumen deici. O singularem sapientiam, iudices! Nonne videntur hunc hominem ex rerum natura sustulisse et eripuisse, cui repente caelum, solem, aquam terramque ademerint, ut, qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, careret iis rebus omnibus, ex quibus omnia nata esse dicuntur? Noluerunt feris corpus obicere, ne bestiis quoque, quae tantum scelus attigissent, immanioribus uteremur; non sic nudos in flumen deicere, ne, cum delati essent in mare, ipsum polluerent, quo cetera, quae violata sunt, expiari putantur; denique nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare est, cuius partem ullam reliquerint. Etenim quid tam est commune quam spiritus vivis, terra mortuis, mare fluctuantibus, litus electis? Ita vivunt, dum possunt, ut ducere animam de caelo non queant, ita moriuntur, ut eorum ossa terra non tangat, ita iac tantur fluctibus, ut numquam abluantur, ita postremo eiciuntur, ut ne ad saxa quidem mortui conquiescant.

—Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino*, 70-72

LATIN P — ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Read the passage through two or three times before beginning to write the translation.
The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

TWO REMARKABLE DREAMS

Quid? illa duo somnia, quae creberrime commemorantur a Stoicis, quis tandem potest contemnere? Unum de Simonide: Qui cum ignotum quendam proiectum mortuum vidisset eumque humavisset haberetque in animo navem conscendere, moneri visus est, ne id faceret, ab eo quem sepultura adfecerat; si navigavisset, eum naufragio esse perituum; itaque Simonidem redisse, perisse ceteros, qui tum navigassent. Alterum ita traditum, clarum admodum somnium. Cum duo quidam Arcades familiares iter una facerent et Megaram venissent, alterum ad cauponem (*inn-keeper*) devertisse, ad hospitem (i. e., *a friend*) alterum. Qui ut cenati quiescerent, concubia nocte (i. e., *the time of the first sleep*) visum esse in somnis ei, qui erat in hospitio, illum alterum orare ut subveniret, quod sibi a caupone interitus pararetur; eum primo perterritum somnio surrexisse; dein cum se conlegisset idque visum pro nihilo habendum esse duxisset, recubuisse; tum ei dormienti eundem illum visum esse rogare, ut, quoniam sibi vivo non subvenisset, mortem suam ne inultam esse pateretur; se interfectum in plaustrum (*cart*) a caupone esse coniectum et supra stercus (*dung*) iniectum; petere, ut mane ad portam adesset, prius quam plaustrum ex oppido exiret. Hoc vero eum somnio commotum mane bubulco (*carrier*) praesto ad portam fuisse, quaesisse ex eo, quid esset in plastro; illum perterritum fugisse, mortuum erutum esse, cauponem re patefacta poenas dedisse.

Cicero, *De Divinatione*, I, 56-57.

LATIN P—ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Read the passage through two or three times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

HOW HORATIUS KEPT THE BRIDGE

Cum hostes adessent, pro se quisque in urbem ex agris demigrant, urbem ipsam saepiunt (*make secure*) praesidiis. Alia muris, alia Tiberi obiecto videbantur tuta. Pons Sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset Horatius Cocles; id munimentum illo die fortuna urbis Romanae habuit. Qui positus forte in statione pontis, cum captum repentino impetu Ianiculum atque inde citatos (*swiftly*) decurrere hostes vidisset trepidamque turbam suorum arma ordinesque relinquere—monet ut pontem ferro, igni, quacumque vi possint, interrumpant; se impetum hostium, quantum corpore uno posset obsisti, excepturum. Vadit inde in primum aditum pontis. Duos cum eo pudor tenuit, Sp. Larcium ac T. Herminium, ambos claros genere factisque. Cum his primam periculi procellam parumper (*a little while*) sustinuit. Deinde eos quoque ipsos, exigua parte pontis relicta, cedere in tutum coegit. Circumferens inde truces (*fierce*) minaciter oculos ad proceres Etruscorum, nunc singulos *provocare, nunc *incredpare (*taunt*) omnes. Cunctati aliquamdiu sunt, dum alius alium, ut proelium incipiant, circumspectant. Pudor deinde commovit aciem et clamore sublato undique in unum hostem tela coniciunt. Quae cum in obiecto cuncta scuto haesissent neque ille minus obstinatus ingenti pontem obtineret gradu (*stride*), iam impetu conabantur detrudere (*dislodge*) virum, cum simul fragor rupti pontis simul clamor Romanorum, alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, pavore subito impetum sustinuit. Tum Cocles 'Tiberine pater,' inquit 'te, sancte, precor, haec arma et hunc militem propitio flumine accipias!' Ita sic armatus in Tiberim desiluit, multisque superincidentibus telis incolumis ad suos tranavit, rem ausus plus famae habituram ad posteros quam fidei.

—Livy, II, 10.

* Note that *circumferens* modifies the (understood) subject of this verb.

LATIN P—ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Read the passage through two or three times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

EFFECT AT ROME OF THE NEWS THAT HASDRUBAL HAD CROSSED THE ALPS

Auxerunt Romae tumultum litterae ex Gallia allatae ab L. Porcio praetore: Hasdrubalem movisse ex hibernis et iam Alpes transire; octo milia Ligurum conscripta armataque coniunctura se transgresso in Italiam esse nisi mitteretur in Ligures, qui eos bello occuparet; se cum invalido exercitu, quoad tutum putaret, progressurum. Hae litterae consules raptim (*hastily*) confecto dilectum maturius, quam constituerant, exire in provincia coegerunt ea mente, ut uterque hostem in sua provincia contineret neque coniungi aut conferre in unum vires pateretur. Plurimum in eam rem adiuvit opinio Hannibalis, quod etsi ea aestate transiturum in Italiam fratrem crediderat, recordando quae ipse in transitu nunc Rhodani, nunc Alpium cum hominibus locisque pugnando per quinque menses exhausisset, haudquaquam tam facilem maturumque transitum exspectabat; ea tardius movendi ex hibernis causa fuit. Ceterum Hasdrubali et sua et aliorum spe omnia celeriora atque expeditiora fuere. Non enim receperunt modo Arverni eum deincepsque aliae Gallicae atque Alpinae gentes, sed etiam secutae sunt ad bellum. Primo ignari, quo Poenus pergeret, suas rupes suaeque castella et pecorum hominumque praedam peti crediderant; fama deinde Punici belli, quo duodecimum annum Italia urebatur, satis edocuerat viam tantum (*only*) Alpes esse, duas praevalidas urbes, magni inter se maris terrarumque spatio discretas (*separated*), de imperio et opibus certare. Hae causae aperuerant Alpes Hasdrubali.

—LIVY, xxvii, 39.

LATIN P—ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and idiomatic English.

Translate into English:

RECEPTION IN THE SENATE OF THE MACEDONIAN EMBASSY

Per idem tempus legati ab rege Perseo venerunt. Eos in oppidum intromitti non placuit, cum iam bellum regi eorum et Macedonibus et senatus decrevisset et populus iussisset. In aedem Bellonae in senatum introducti ita verba fecerunt: mirari Persea regem quid in Macedoniam exercitus transportati essent; si impetrari a senatu posset ut ii revocentur, regem de iniuriis, si quas sociis factas quererentur, arbitrato senatus satisfacturum esse. Sp. Carvilius ad eam ipsam rem ex Graecia remissus ab Cn. Sicinio in senatu erat. Is Perrhaebiam expugnatam armis, Thessaliae aliquot urbes captas, cetera quae aut ageret aut pararet rex cum argueret, respondere ad ea legati iussi sunt. Postquam haesitabant, negantes sibi ultra quicquam mandatum esse, iussi sunt renuntiare regi consulem P. Licinium brevi cum exercitu futurum in Macedonia esse; ad eum, si satisfacere in animo esset, mitteret legatos; Romam quod praeterea mitteret non esse; neminem eorum per Italiam ire liciturum esse. Ita dimissis, P. Licinio consuli mandatum intra undecimum diem iuberet eos Italia excedere, et Sp. Carvilius mitteret, qui, donec navem conscendissent, custodiret. Haec Romae acta nondum profectis in provinciam consulibus.—*Livy*, xlii, 36. .

LATIN Q

SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday, June 21, 1906

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Translate into English:

THE GOLDEN AGE

Quam bene Saturno vivebant rege, prius quam
Tellus in longas est patefacta vias!
Nondum caeruleas pinus contempserat undas,
Effusum ventis prae bueratque sinum (*sail*),
Nec vagus ignotis repetens compendia (*gain*) terris
Presserat externa navita merce ratem.
Illo non validus subiit iuga tempore taurus,
Non domito frenos ore momordit equus,
Non domus ulla fores habuit, non fixus in agris,
Qui regeret certis finibus arva, lapis.
Ipsae mella dabant quercus, ultroque ferebant
Obvia securis (*dativē*) ubera lactis oves.
Non acies, non ira fuit, non bella, nec ensem
Inmiti saevus duxerat arte faber.
Nunc Iove sub domino caedes et vulnera semper,
Nunc mare, nunc leti mille repente viae.

Quis furor est atram bellis arcessere mortem?
Inminet et tacito clam venit illa pede.
Non seges est infra, non vinea culta, sed audax
Cerberus et Stygiae navita turpis aquae:
Illic rescissisque genis ustoque capillo
Errat ad obscuros pallida turba lacus.

Quam potius laudandus hic est, quem prole parata
Occupat in parva pigra senecta casa (*cottage*)! . . .
Sic ego sim, liceatque caput candescere canis (sc. capillis)
Temporis et prisca facta referre senem.

—Tibullus, I, 3, 35-50; 10, 33-40, 43, 44

LATIN Q — SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Read the passage through two or three times before beginning to write the translation.
The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

A LEGEND OF SIMONIDES THE POET

- Homo doctus in se semper divitias habet.
 Simonides, qui scripsit egregium melos,
 Quo paupertatem sustineret facilius,
 Circum ire coepit urbes Asiae nobiles,
 5 Mercede accepta laudem victorum canens.
 Hoc genere quaestus postquam locuples factus est,
 Redire in patriam voluit cursu pelagio;
 Erat autem, ut aiunt, natus in Cia insula.
 Ascendit navem, quam tempestas horrida
 10 Simul et vetustas medio dissolvit mari.
 Hi zonas, illi res pretiosas colligunt,
 Subsidium vitae. Quidam curiosior:
 'Simonide, tu ex opibus nil sumis tuis?'
 'Mecum,' inquit, 'mea sunt cuncta.' Tunc pauci enatant,
 15 Quia plures onere degravati perierant.
 Praedones adsunt, rapiunt, quod quisque extulit,
 Nudos relinquunt. Forte Clazomenae prope
 Antiqua fuit urbs, quam petierunt naufragi.
 Hic, litterarum quidam studio deditus,
 20 Simonidis qui saepe versus legerat
 Eratque absentis admirator maximus,
 Sermone ab ipso cognitum cupidissime
 Ad se recepit; veste, nummis, familia
 Hominem exornavit. Ceteri tabulam suam
 25 Portant rogantes victum. Quos casu obvios
 Simonides ut vidit: 'dixi,' inquit, 'mea
 Mecum esse cuncta; vos quod habuistis perit.'

PHAEDRUS, iv, 22.

: *Melos*; poetry. 7. *Cursu pelagio*; by sea. 14. *Enatant*; swam to the shore. 16. *Praedones*; robbers. 23. *Nummis*; money. *Familia*; slaves. 24. *Tabulam*; i. e., a picture of the wreck (to show why they were beggars).

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Read the passage through two or three times before beginning to write the translation.

The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

THE FINAL LOSS OF EURYDICE

Taenarias etiam fauces, alta ostia Ditis,
 Et *caligantem* nigra formidine lucum
 Ingressus, Manisque *adiit* Regemque tremendum,
 Nesciaque humanis precibus *mansuescere* corda. 470
 At cantu commotae Erebi de sedibus imis
 Umbrae ibant tenues simulacraque luce carentum,
 Quam multa in foliis avium se milia condunt,
 Vesper ubi aut hibernus agit de montibus imber,
 Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita 475
 Magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
 Impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum;
 Quos circum *limus* niger et deformis *harundo*
 Cocyti tardaue palus inamabilis unda
 Alligat, et noviens Styx interfusa coeracet. 480

 Iamque pedem referens casus evaserat omnis, 485
 Redditaque Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras,
Pone sequens,—namque hanc dederat Proserpina legem—
 Cum subita incautum dementia cepit *amantem*,
 Ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes:
 Restitit, Eurydicenque suam, iam luce sub ipsa, 490
 Immemor, heu! victusque animi respexit. Ibi omnis
 Effusus labor, atque *immitis* rupta tyranni
 Foedera, terque *fragar* stagnis auditus Avernus.
 Illa "Quis et me" inquit "miseram et te perdidit, Orpheu,
 Quis tantus furor? En iterum crudelia retro 495
 Fata vocant, conditque natantia lumina somnus.
 Iamque vale: feror ingenti circumdata nocte,
 Invalidasque tibi tendens, heu non tua, palmas!"
 Dixit, et ex oculis subito, ceu fumus in auras
 Commixtus tenuis, fugit diversa, neque illum, 500
 Prensantem nequiquam umbras et multa volentem
 Dicere, praeterea vidit; nec *portitor* Orci
 Amplius obiectam passus transire paludem.

—Virgil, *Georgics*, IV, 467-480, 485-503

468. *Caligantem*=gloomy. 469. *adiit*, sc. Orpheus. 470. *mansuescere*=
 to soften. 478. *limus*=slime. 478. *harundo*=reeds. 487. *Pone*=
 behind. 488. *amantem*, i.e. Orpheus. 492. *immitis*=merciless. 493.
fragar=peal of thunder. 502. *portitor*=ferryman.

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

1909

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Read the passage through two or three times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

THE SACRIFICE OF POLYXENA

Est, ubi Troia fuit, Phrygiae contraria tellus	
Bistoniis habitata viris. Polymestoris illic	430
Regia dives erat, cui te commisit alendum	
Clam, Polydore, pater, Phrygiisque removit ab armis;	
Consilium sapiens, sceleris nisi praemia magnas	
Adiecisset opes, animi <i>irritamen</i> avari.	
Ut cecidit fortuna Phrygum, capit impius ensem	435
Rex Thracum, iuguloque sui demisit alumni;	
Et tamquam tolli cum corpore crimina possent,	
Exanimem scopulo subiectas misit in undas.	
Litore Threicio classem <i>religarat</i> Atrides,	
Dum mare pacatum, dum ventus amior esset.	440
Hic subito, quantus cum viveret esse solebat,	
Exit humo late rupta, similisque minanti	
Temporis illius vultum referebat Achilles,	
Quo ferus iniusto petiit Agamemnona ferro:	
“Immemores” que “mei disceditis” inquit “Achivi?	445
Obrutaque est mecum virtutis gratia nostrae?	
Ne facite! <i>ut</i> que meum non sit sine honore sepulchrum,	
<i>Placet</i> Achilleos mactata Polyxena manes.”	
Dixit: et, immitti sociis parentibus umbrae,	
Rapta sinu matris, quam iam prope sola fovebat,	450
Fortis et infelix et plus quam femina virgo	
Ducitur ad tumulum, diroque fit <i>hostia busto</i> .	
Quae memor ipsa sui, postquam crudelibus aris	
Admota est, sensitque sibi fera sacra parari,	
Utque Neoptolemum stantem ferrumque tenentem	455
Inque suo vidit figentem <i>lumina</i> vultu,	
“Utere iamdudum <i>generoso</i> sanguine!” dixit,	
“Nulla mora est. quin tu iugulo vel pectore telum	
Conde meo!” iugulumque simul pectusque <i>relexit</i> .	

OVID, *Metam.* xiii, 429-459.

434. *irritamen* = provocation, stimulus. 439. *religarat* = had bound fast, anchored.
 447. *ut* = in order that. 448. *placet*, note that the first syllable is long.
 452. *hostia* = victim; *busto* = grave. 456. *lumina* = eyes. 457. *generoso* = noble.
 459. *relexit* = uncovered.

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.
The translation should be exact, but in clear and idiomatic English.

Translate into English:

THE COMBAT BETWEEN AENEAS AND TURNUS

At pater Aeneas audito nomine Turni deserit et muros et summas deserit arces praecipitatque moras omnis, opera omnia rumpit laetitia exsultans horrendumque intonat armis:	700
quantus Athos ¹ aut quantus Eryx ¹ aut ipse, coruscis cum fremit illicibus, ² quantus gaudetque nivali ³ vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ⁴ ad auras. iam vero et Rutuli certatim et Troes et omnes convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant	705
moenia quique imos pulsabant ariete ⁴ muros armaque deposuere umeris. stupet ⁵ ipse Latinus ingentis, genitos diversis partibus orbis, inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro. atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi,	710
procursu rapido coniectis eminus ⁶ hastis invadunt Martem clipeis atque aere sonoro. dat gemitum tellus; tum crebros ensibus ictus congeminant, ⁷ fors et virtus miscentur in unum. ac velut ingenti Sila ⁸ summove Taburno ⁹	715
cum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri frontibus incurrunt, pavidi cessere magistri, stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussant ¹⁰ que iuvencae quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta ¹¹ sequantur:	719
non aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros	723
concurrunt clipeis, ingens fragor ¹² aethera complet.	

—Aen. xii, 697-724

¹ Three lofty mountains.

² Oak.

³ Snowy.

⁴ Ram.

⁵ Is dazed.

⁶ From a distance.

⁷ Lit. redouble.

⁸ A large forest.

⁹ A mountain in Campania.

¹⁰ Await in silence.

¹¹ Cattle.

¹² Crash.

LATIN DQ

**VIRGIL — *ÆNEID*, BOOKS I-VI, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION
OF POETRY**

LATIN DQ—VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI, AND SIGHT
TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday, June 21, 1906

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Translate into English the three following passages, and answer the questions on 1 and 2.

- 1 Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus
Exsultat, telis et luce coruscus aëna:
Qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus,
Frigida sub *terra* tumidum quem *bruma* tegebat,
Nunc positis novus exuviis nitidusque iuventa
Lubrica convolvit *sublato* pectore terga
Arduus ad solem et linguis micat ore trisulcis. — *Aeneid*, II, 469-475

What scene does the foregoing passage describe, and by whom and under what circumstances is the story of it told? Explain the rhetorical figure illustrated in verses 3-7. Scan the fourth verse, and show how the scansion enables one to determine whether *frigida* limits *terra* or *bruma*. Give the participles of *sublato*.

- 2 "Deiphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri,
Quis tam *crudelis* optavit sumere *poenas*?
Cui tantum de te licuit? Mihi fama suprema
Nocte tulit fessum vasta te caede Pelasgum .
Procubuisse super confusae stragis acervum.
Tunc egomet tumulum Rhoeteo in litore inanem
Constitui et *magna* Manis ter voce *vocavi*.
Nomen et arma locum servant: te, amice, nequivi
Conspicere et patria decedens ponere terra."
Ad quae *Priamides*: "*Nihil* o *tibi*, amice, *relictum*,
Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris." — *Aeneid*, VI, 500-510

Where, between whom, and under what circumstances did the foregoing dialogue take place? What services rendered by the first speaker prompt the second speaker to say: *Nihil tibi relictum*? What service had been omitted, and why was the omission accounted so serious as to prompt a special apology? What custom is referred to in the words *magna* . . . *vocavi*? Explain the derivation of *Priamides*. Does *crudelis* limit *quis* or *poenas*? What determines your answer?

THE GOLDEN AGE

- 3 Quam bene Saturno vivebant rege, prius quam
Tellus in longas est patefacta vias!
Nondum caeruleas pinus contempserat undas,
Effusum ventis praebueratque sinum (*sail*),
Nec vagus ignotis repetens compendia (*gain*) terris
Presserat externa navita merce ratem.

Illo non validus subiit iuga tempore taurus,
Non domito frenos ore momordit equus,
Non domus ulla fores habuit, non fixus in agris,
Qui regeret certis finibus arva, lapis.
Ipsae mella dabant quercus, ultroque ferebant
Obvia securis (*dative*) ubera lactis oves.
Non acies, non ira fuit, non bella, nec ensem
Inmiti saevus duxerat arte faber.
Nunc Iove sub domino caedes et vulnera semper,
Nunc mare, nunc leti mille repente viae.—*Tibullus*, I, 3, 35-50

LATIN DQ — VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Translate into English the three following passages, and answer the questions on 1 and 2. The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

- 1 Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi,
 Maximus Ilioneus placido sic *pectore* coepit:
 "O regina, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem
 Iustitiaque dedit gentis frenare superbas,
 Troes te miseri, ventis *maria* omnia vecti,
 Oramus: prohibe infandos a navibus ignis,

 Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare Penatis
 Venimus aut raptas ad litora *vertere* praedas."

—I, 520-529.

To whom and in what circumstances was the foregoing appeal made? Scan the first verse, and point out and describe the figures of prosody illustrated. *Either* point out the significance of the order of the words in *Troes te miseri* or comment on the mood of *vertere*. Give the syntax of either *pectore* or *maria*.

- 2 Principio pinguem taedis et robore *secto*
 Ingentem struxere pyram, cui frondibus atris
 Intexunt latera et feralis ante cupressos
 Constituunt decorantque super fulgentibus armis.
 Pars calidos latices et aëna undantia flammis
 Expediunt corpusque lavant frigentis et ungunt.
 Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt
 Purpureasque super vestes, *velamina* nota,
 Coniunt. Pars ingenti *subiere feretro*,
 Triste ministerium, et subiectam more parentum
 Aversi tenuere facem.—VI, 214-224.

Point out three distinct funeral rites which the foregoing passage shows to have been practised among the Romans. Who was Misenus, whose funeral rites are here described, and how did he meet his death? Give the principal parts of *secto* and *intexunt*. Explain the derivation of either *velamina* or *feretro*. Explain the number of *subiere*.

ARNEAS'S LAMENT OVER THE DEAD BODY OF PALLAS, SON OF HIS FRIEND

EVANDER

3 Ipse, caput nivei fultum Pallantis et ora
Ut vidit levique patens in pectore vulnus
Cuspidis Ausoniae, lacrimis ita fatur obortis:
Tene, inquit, miserande puer, cum laeta veniret,
Invidit Fortuna mihi, ne regna videres
Nostra, neque ad sedes victor veherere paternas?
Non haec Euandro de te promissa parenti
Discedens dederam, cum me complexus euntem
Mitteret in magnum imperium, metuensque moneret
Acris esse viros, cum dura proelia gente.
Et nunc ille quidem spe multum captus inani
Fors et vota facit, cumulatque altaria donis;
Nos iuvenem exanimum et nil iam caelestibus ullis
Debentem vano maesti comitatur honore.
Infelix, nati funus crudele videbis!
Hi nostri reditus, exspectatique triumphi?
Haec mea magna fides?
. Hei mihi, quantum
Praesidium Ausonia et quantum tu perdis, Iule!

—*Aeneid* XI, 39–58.

50. *Fors et=fortasse etiam.*

LATIN DQ—VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Translate any two of the first three passages, and answer the questions on the same. Translate also the fourth passage. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

- 1 In somnis ecce ante oculos maestissimus Hector
 Visus adesse mihi largosque effundere fletus,
Raptatus bigis ut quondam aterque cruento
 Pulvere perque pedes *traiectus lora tumentis*.
 Hei mihi, qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo
 Hectore qui redit *exuvias* indutus *Achilli*,
 Vel Danaum Phrygios *iaculatus* puppibus ignis,
 Squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crinis
 Vulneraque illa gerens quae circum plurima muros
 Accepit patrios!—II, 270-279.

Who had the vision here described and under what circumstances? Explain the allusion in *Raptatus bigis*———*traiectus lora tumentis*. Explain the construction of *lora* and give the prose expression for *traiectus lora*. Give all the participles of either *traiectus* or *iaculatus*. Comment on either the form of *Achilli* or the construction of *exuvias*.

- 2 Vix ea fatus erat, summo cum monte videmus
 Ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem
Pastorem Polyphemum et litora nota petentem,
 Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui *lumen* ademptum.
 Trunca manu pinus regit et vestigia firmat;
Lanigeræ comitantur oves; ea sola voluptas
 Solamenque mali.
 Postquam altos *tetigit* fluctus et ad aequora venit
 Luminis *effossi* fluidum lavit inde *cruorem*,
 Dentibus infrendens gemitu.—III, 655-664.

What was the scene of the story told in the foregoing passage, and by whom and under what circumstances was the story told? Explain the derivation of either *pastorem* or *lumen*. Scan the fourth verse, and comment on the structure of the verse and the significance of the rhythmic movement. Explain the composition of *lanigeræ* or the derivation of *comitantur*. Give the principal parts of either *tetigit* or *effossi*. Give the distinction in meaning between *cruorem* and 'sanguinem'.

- 3 Vidi et crudelis dantem *Salmonea* poenas
 Dum flammæ Iovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.
 Quattuor hic *invectus* equis et *lampada* quassans

Ibat ovans divumque sibi poscebat honorem,
 Demens, qui nimbos et non *imitabile* fulmen
 Aere et *cornipedum* pulsu *simularet* equorum.
 At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum
Contorsit, non ille faces nec fumea taedis

Lumina, *praecipitemque* immani turbine adegit.—VI, 585–587, 589–594.

Who tells the story of the punishment here described, and under what circumstances? Comment on *Salmones* and *lampada* as to form. Explain the derivation of either *quassans* or *imitabile*. Explain the composition of either *cornipedum* or *praecipitem*. Explain the mood of *simularet*. Give the principal parts of either *invectus* or *contorsit*.

THE FINAL LOSS OF EURYDICE

- 4 Iamque pedem referens casus evaserat omnis, 485
 Redditaque Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras,
Pone sequens,—namque hanc dederat Proserpina legem—
 Cum subita incautum dementia cepit *amantem*,
 Ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes:
 Restitit, Eurydicenque suam, iam luce sub ipsa, 490
 Immemor, heu! victusque animi respexit. Ibi omnis
 Effusus labor, atque *immitis* rupta tyranni
 Foedera, terque *fragor* stagnis auditus Avernis.
 Illa "Quis et me" inquit "miseram et te perdidit, Orpheu,
 Quis tantus furor? En iterum crudelia retro 495
 Fata vocant, conditque natantia lumina somnus.
 Iamque vale: feror ingenti circumdata noctel!"
 Dixit, et ex oculis subito, ceu fumus in auras
 Commixtus tenuis, fugit diversa, neque illum, 500
 Prensantem nequiquam umbras et multa volentem
 Dicere, praeterea vidit; nec *portitor* Orci
 Amplius obiectam passus transire paludem.

—*Georgics*, IV, 485–497, 499–503.

- 487 *Pone*=behind. 488 *amantem*, i.e. Orpheus. 492 *immitis*=merciless.
 493 *fragor*=peal of thunder. 502 *portitor*=ferryman.

LATIN DQ—VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I–VI, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

1909

Thursday

1.30–3.30 p. m.

Translate the first two passages, and answer the questions on the same. Translate also the third passage. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. "Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,
Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi,
Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis 245
It mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonanti.
Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit
Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit armaque fixit
Troia, nunc placida *compostus* pace quiescit.
Nos, tua progenies, caeli quibus adnuis arcem, 250
Navibus, *infandum!* amissis, unius *ob* iram
Prodimur atque Italiam longe disiungimur oris."

—i, 242–252.

Who was Antenor? Explain case of *Achivis*. What is the metrical license in *compostus*? Explain the syntax of *infandum*. What is the difference between *ob* and *propter*?

2. Haec ait, et partes animum *versabat* in omnes, 630
Invisam quaerens quam primum abrumpere lucem.
Tum breviter Barcem nutricem adfata Sychaei,
Namque suam *patria* antiqua cinis ater habebat
"Annam cara *mihi* nutrix huc siste sororem.
Dic corpus *properet* fluviali spargere lympa, 635
Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat.
Sic veniat; tuque ipsa pia tege tempora vitta.
Sacra Iovi Stygio, quae rite incepta paravi,
Perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis,
Dardanique rogam capitis permittere flammae." 640

—iv, 630–640.

Distinguish between *ait* and other verbs of saying. Explain the formation of *versabat*. Explain the case of *patria*. With what is *mihi* to be construed? Explain construction of *properet*. What is Dido's intention in this speech and what does Barce understand? Scan line 637 marking the caesurae.

3. JUPITER PROMISES TO BE NEUTRAL

- Talibus orabat Iuno, cunctique fremebant
Caelicolae adsensu vario;
Tum pater omnipotens, rerum cui prima potestas, 100

Infit—eo dicente deum domus alta silesit,
 Et tremefacta solo tellus; silet arduus aether;
 Tum Zephyri *posuere*, premit placida aequora pontus—
 “Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta.
 Quandoquidem Ausonios coniungi foedere Teucris 105
 Haud licitum, nec vestra capit discordia finem;
 Quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem,
 Tros Rutulusve *fuat*, nullo discrimine habebō,
 Seu fatis Italum castra obsidione tenentur,
 Sive errore malo Troiae monitisque sinistris. 110

 Rex Iuppiter omnibus idem.”

—*Aeneid*, x, 96-97, 100-110-12.

103. *Posuere* = subsided, fell. 108. *fuat*, the same as *sit*.

3. His demum exactis, *perfecto munere divae*,
 Devenere *locos* laetos et amoena virecta
 Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
 Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit 640
 Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera *norunt*.
 Pars in gramineis *exercent* membra palaestris,
 Contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur harena;
 Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.
 Nec non *Threicius* longa cum veste *sacerdos*
 Obloquitur *numeris* septem *discrimina* vocum,
 Iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat *eburno*.—vi, 637–647.

- a) Express *perfecto munere divae* by means of a clause introduced by “cum”; express the same by means of a clause introduced by “ubi.”
 b) Comment on *locos* and *norunt* as to form.
 c) Point out the noteworthy features of word order and sound illustrated in verse 641
 d) Explain the number of *exercent*, and point out another example in this passage of the same peculiarity.
 e) Explain the reference in *Threicius sacerdos*.
 f) Give the syntax of *numeris*.
 g) Explain the derivation of *eburno*.

4.

AENEAS AND THE SIBYL

Has ubi praeteriit et Parthenopeia dextra
 moenia deseruit, laeva de parte canori¹
 Aeolidae tumulum et loca feta² palustribus ulvis,³
 litora Cumarum vivacisque antra Sibyllae
 intrat et, ad Manes veniat per Averna paternos, 105
 orat. at illa diu vultum tellure moratum
 erexit tandemque deo furibunda⁴ recepto
 “magna petis,” dixit, “vir factis maxime, cuius
 dextera per ferrum, pietas spectata per ignes.
 pone tamen, Troiane, metum: potiere petitis, 110
 Elysiasque domos et regna novissima mundi
 me duce cognosces simulacraque cara parentis.
 invia virtuti nulla est via.” dixit et auro
 fulgentem ramum silva Iunonis Avernae
 monstravit, iussitque suo divellere trunco. 115
 paruit Aeneas et formidabilis Orci
 vidit opes atavos⁵que suos umbramque senilem
 magnanimi Anchisae. didicit quoque iura locorum,
 quaeque novis essent adeunda pericula bellis.

—Ovid, *Meta.* xiv, 101–119.

¹ *Tune/ful.*

² */ertile.*

³ *sedge grass.*

⁴ */rensied.*

⁵ *ancestors.*

GREEK AI

GRAMMAR

GREEK A I—GRAMMAR

Saturday, June 23, 1906

11.15 a. m.—12 m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer in order the annexed questions; number your answers.

1 Κλέαρχος δ' εἶπε τάδε. Συμβουλευώ ἐγὼ τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον ἐκποδῶν
2 πειεῖσθαι ὡς τάχιστα, ὡς μηκέτι δέη τοῦτον φυλάττεσθαι, ἀλλὰ σχολῇ ἢ ἡμῖν,
3 τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι τοὺς ἐθελοντὰς φίλους εὖ ποιεῖν. ταύτῃ δὲ τῇ γνώμῃ ἔφη καὶ
4 τοὺς ἄλλους προσθέσθαι. μετὰ ταῦτα, ἔφη, κελεύοντος Κύρου ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης
5 τὸν Ὀρόνταν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἅπαντες ἀναστάντες καὶ οἱ συγγενεῖς. εἶτα δ'
6 ἐξῆγον αὐτὸν οἷς προσετάχθη. γ' ἐπεὶ δὲ εἶδον αὐτὸν οἷπερ πρόσθεν προσεκύνουν,
7 καὶ τότε προσεκύνησαν, καίπερ εἰδότες ὅτι ἐπὶ θάνατον ἄγοιτο.

—Xenophon, *Anabasis* I, 6, 9–10

- a Decline ἄνδρα (line 1) in the plural, συγγενεῖς (line 5) in the singular.
Give in all genders (a) the genitive singular of τάδε (line 1), of εἰδότες (line 7), (b) the genitive plural of ἅπαντες (line 5).
- b Compare the adverb τάχιστα (line 2).
- c Inflect συμβουλευώ (line 1) in the aorist optative active; πειεῖσθαι (line 2) in the imperfect indicative middle (contracted forms only).
- d Give, in the active, the third person singular of ἔλαβον (line 4) in the different moods of the tense here found, including the infinitive and participle.
- e Give the principal parts of ἀναστάντες (line 5), προσετάχθη (line 6).
- f Show how the tense of προσεκύνουν (line 6) differs in meaning from that of προσεκύνησαν (line 7).
- g Explain the construction of τῆς ζώνης (line 4), ἢ (line 2), ἄγοιτο (line 7).
- h Name four different forms of the conditional sentence in Greek.
Give, in Greek, an example of each form.

GREEK A I — GRAMMAR

Saturday

11.15 a. m.—12 m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer in order the annexed questions; number your answers.

1 Τί μένομεν, ἢ οὐκ ἐπιστάμεθα ὅτι βασιλεὺς ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι ἂν περὶ
2 παντὸς ποιήσαιο, ἵνα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἑλλήσι φόβος εἴη ἐπὶ βασιλέα
3 μέγαν στρατεύειν, καὶ νῦν μὲν ἡμᾶς ὑπάγεται μένειν διὰ τὸ διεσπάρθαι
4 αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα. ἐπὶν δὲ πάλιν ἀλίσθῃ αὐτῇ στρατιά, οὐκ ἔστιν
5 ὅπως οὐκ ἐπιθήσεται ἡμῖν. ἴσως δέ που ἀποσκάπτει τι ἢ ἀποτερίζει, ὥς
6 ἄπορος ᾗ ἡ ὁδός. οὐ γάρ ποθ' ἐκώνγε βουλήσεται ἡμᾶς ἐλθόντας εἰς
7 τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀπαγγεῖλαι ὥς ἡμεῖς τοσοῦδε ὄντες ἐνικῶμεν βασιλέα
8 ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις αὐτοῦ καὶ καταγελάσαντες ἀπήλθομεν.

—Xenophon, *Anabasis* II, 4, 3-4

- a Decline βασιλεύς (line 1) in the plural, στράτευμα, (line 4) in the singular. Give in all genders (a) the dative plural of τι (line 5); of μέγαν (line 3); (b) the genitive plural of ἐλθόντας (line 6).
- b Compare ἄπορος (line 6).
- c Inflect καταγελάσαντες (line 8) in the present subjunctive active (contracted forms only); ὑπάγεται (line 3) in the aorist optative active.
- d Give the second person singular aorist active of μένειν (line 3) in all the moods; also (of the same tense) the infinitive and the nominative singular of the participle in all genders.
- e Give the principal parts of ἀπολέσαι (line 1); of βουλήσεται (line 6).
- f Account for the accent of ἔστιν (line 4); of ἀπαγγεῖλαι (line 7).
- g Explain the case of αὐτῷ (first on line 4); of ἡμῖν (line 5). Account for the mood of ἀλίσθῃ (line 4).
- h What is the difference between οὐ and μή with the participle? Which of the two negatives is used with the infinitive in oratio obliqua?

GREEK A I—GRAMMAR

Saturday

11.15 a. m.—12 m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 Οἶδα μὲν γὰρ ὑμῖν Μυσοῖς ληπηροὺς ὄντας, οὓς νομίζω ἂν σὺν τῇ
2 παρούσῃ δυνάμει ταπεινροὺς ὑμῖν παρασχεῖν οἶδα δὲ καὶ Πισίδας·
3 ἀκούω δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔθνη πολλὰ τοιαῦτα εἶναι, ἃ οἶμαι ἂν παῦσαι
4 ἐνοχλοῦντα ἀπὲρ τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ εὐδαιμονίᾳ. Αἱγυπτίους δέ, οἷς μάλιστα ὑμᾶς
5 νῦν γιγνώσκω τεθυμωμένους, οὐχ ὁρῶ ποτὶ δυνάμει συμμαχεῖν
6 χρησάμενοι μᾶλλον ἂν κολάσεσθε τῆς νῦν σὺν ἐμοὶ οὔσης. ἀλλὰ μὴν
7 ἔν γε τοῖς περίξ οἰκοῦσι, σύ, εἰ μὲν βούλοιο τῷ φίλος εἶναι, ὥς
8 μέγιστος ἂν εἴης, εἰ δέ τις σε ληποίῃ, ὥς δεσπότης ἀναστρέφοιο ἔχων
9 ἡμᾶς ὑπηρέτας, οἳ σοι οὐκ ἂν τοῦ μισθοῦ ἕνεκα μόνον ὑπηρετοῖμεν, ἀλλὰ
10 καὶ τῆς χάριτος ἣν σωθέντες ὑπὸ σοῦ σοὶ ἂν ἔχοιμεν δικαίως.

—Xenophon, Anabasis, II, 5. 13–14.

- a Give the genitive plural of *δυνάμει* (line 2); the genitive singular of *ἔθνη* (line 3); the accusative singular of *χάριτος* (line 10). Give in all genders the genitive plural of *τοιαῦτα* (line 3); the dative plural of *σωθέντες* (line 10).
- b Give in the nominative singular (all genders) the superlative of *ταπεινοῦς* (line 2); the comparative of *μέγιστος* (line 8).
- c Give the third person singular of *παῦσαι* (line 3) in all moods of the aorist middle and aorist passive; also of the same tenses the infinitive, and the nominative singular of the participle in all genders.
- d Give the principal parts of *ἀκούω* (line 3); *γιγνώσκω* (line 5); *ὁρῶ* (line 5).
- e Inflect *τεθυμωμένους* (line 5) in the singular of the present middle, and *οἰκοῦσι* (line 7) in the plural of the imperfect active, giving contracted forms only.
- f Give the third person plural indicative, the second person singular imperative, and the infinitive of *οἶδα* (line 1).
- g Explain the case of *ταπεινοῦς* (line 2); of *δυνάμει* (line 5); of *τῷ* (line 7).
- h Explain the construction of the participles *ὄντας* (line 1); *χρησάμενοι* (line 6); *οἰκοῦσι* (line 7).
- i State the rule for the construction of a conditional sentence with a future less vivid supposition, and illustrate this rule by a short example in English with a Greek translation.

GREEK A I—GRAMMAR

Saturday

11.15 a. m.—12 m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 Εἰς δὲ δὴ εἶπε, προσποιούμενος σπεῦδειν ὡς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα,
 2 στρατηγούς μὲν ἔλθεσθαι ἄλλους ὡς τάχιστα, εἰ μὴ βούλεται Κλέαρχος ἀπάγειν·
 3 τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια ἀγοράζεσθαι — ἡ δ' ἀγορὰ ἦν ἐν τῷ βαρβαρικῷ στρατεύματι — καὶ
 4 συσκευάζεσθαι· ἐλθόντας δὲ Κῦρον αἰτεῖν πλοῖα, ὡς ἀποπλέοιεν· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ διδῷ
 5 ταῦτα, ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖν Κῦρον ὅστις διὰ φιλίας τῆς χώρας ἀπάξει· ἐὰν δὲ μὴδὲ
 6 ἡγεμόνα διδῷ, συντάττεσθαι τὴν ταχίστην, πέμψαι δὲ καὶ προκαταληφόμενους τὰ
 7 ἄκρα, ὅπως μὴ φθάσωσι μήτε Κῦρος μήτε οἱ Κίλικες καταλαβόντες, ὧν πολλοὺς καὶ
 8 πολλὰ χρήματα ἔχονεν ἀνηρπακότες. οὗτος μὲν τοιαῦτα εἶπε· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον
 9 Κλέαρχος εἶπε τοσοῦτον.

10 Ὡς μὲν στρατηγήσονται ἐμὲ ταύτην τὴν στρατηγίαν μὴδεὶς ὑμῶν λεγέτω· πολλὰ
 11 γὰρ ἐνορῶ δι' ἃ ἔμοι τοῦτο οὐ ποιητέον· ὡς δὲ τῷ ἀνδρὶ ὃν ἂν ἔλησθε πείσομαι ἢ
 12 δυνατόν μάλιστα, ἵνα εἰδῆτε ὅτι καὶ ἄρχεσθαι ἐπίσταμαι ὡς τις καὶ ἄλλος μάλιστα
 13 ἀνθρώπων. Xenophon, *Anabasis*, I, 3, 14–15.

- a. Give the accusative plural of *στρατεύματι* (line 3); the dative plural of *ἡγεμόνα* (line 5); the vocative singular of *ἀνδρί* (line 11); the nominative singular, in all genders, of *ἀνηρπακότες* (line 8); the genitive, in all genders, of *εἰς* (line 1).
- b. Give, in the nominative singular of all genders, the comparative of *ταχίστην* (line 6); the superlative of *δυνατόν* (line 12).
- c. Give the second person plural, in all the moods, of the aorist of *βούλεται* (line 2); also the second person singular, in all the moods, of the aorist active of *ἀπάξει* (line 5); In both cases write also the corresponding infinitive and the nominative singular, in all genders, of the participle.
- d. Give the principal parts of *ἐλθεῖν* (line 2); *συντάττεσθαι* (line 6); *καταλαβόντες* (line 7).
- e. Inflect the imperfect of *αἰτεῖν* (line 4) in the plural of the middle voice; the present of *ἐνορῶ* (line 11) in the plural of the active voice, giving contracted forms only.
- f. Conjugate *ἐπίσταμαι* (line 12) in the singular of the imperfect.
- g. Account for the case of *Κῦρον* (line 4); *στρατηγίαν* (line 10); *ἐμοί* (line 11).
- h. Explain the construction of the participle *προκαταληφόμενους* (line 6); of *καταλαβόντες* (line 7).
- i. What are the three ways in which oratio obliqua may be expressed in Greek?

GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Saturday

11.15 a. m.—12 m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 τότε δὴ καὶ ἐγνώσθη ὅτι οἱ βάριβαροι τὸν ἀνθρώπον ὑποπέμψαιεν, ὀκνοῦντες
 2 μὴ οἱ Ἕλληνες διελόντες τὴν γέφυραν μέιναιεν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἐρύματα ἔχοντες
 3 ἔνθεν μὲν τὸν Τίγρητα, ἔνθεν δὲ τὴν διώρυχα· τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια ἔχουσιν ἐκ τῆς
 4 ἐν μέσῳ χώρας πολλῆς καὶ ἀγαθῆς οὐσῆς καὶ τῶν ἐργασσομένων ἐνόντων· εἶτα δὲ
 5 καὶ ἀποστροφὴ γένοιτο εἴ τις βούλοιτο βασιλέα κακῶς ποιεῖν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ'
 6 ἀνεπαύοντο· ἐπὶ μῶτοι τὴν γέφυραν ὁμῶς φυλακὴν ἐπεμψαν· καὶ οὐτ' ἐπέθετο
 7 οὐδεὶς οὐδαμῶθεν οὔτε πρὸς τὴν γέφυραν οὐδεὶς ἦλθε τῶν πολεμίων, ὥς οἱ
 8 φυλάττοντες ἀπήγγελλον. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἔως ἐγένετο, διέβαινον τὴν γέφυραν
 9 ἑξαγμῆνιν πλοῖσις τριάκοντα καὶ ἑπτὰ ὡς οἷόν τε μάλιστα πεφυλαγμένως.—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, II, 4, 22-24.

- a. Give the genitive plural of γέφυραν (line 2); the dative plural of ἐρύματα (line 2); the nominative singular of διώρυχα (line 3); the accusative singular (all genders) of οὐσῆς (line 4); the nominative singular of πλοῖσις (line 9). Decline τις (line 5) in the singular (all genders).
- b. Compare πολλῆς (line 4) and ἀγαθῆς (line 4), giving three comparisons for the latter.
- c. Inflect the aorist subjunctive active of ὑποπέμψαιεν (line 1); the imperfect indicative middle of ποιεῖν (line 5), giving contracted forms only.
- d. Give the principal parts of : ἐγνώσθη (line 1); ἐπέθετο (line 6); διέβαινον (line 8).
- e. What form of the verb ποιεῖν (line 5) is ποιῆσαι? ποιήσαι? Give the first person singular aorist optative active of ἔχουσιν (line 3); the nominative singular (all genders) of the aorist passive participle of ἑξαγμῆνιν (line 9).
- f. Account for the case of ἐρύματα (line 2); τῶν ἐργασσομένων (line 4); πλοῖσις (line 9). In what case would the object of ἐπέθετο (line 6) be, if expressed?
- g. Explain the construction of μὴ μέιναιεν (line 2).
- h. What constructions are used after verbs of hindering?

Radcliffe
GREEK A II

ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

GREEK A II—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday, June 23, 1906

12 m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

- 1 These soldiers asked the king for four months' pay.
- 2 They were surprised because the general stood and wept a long time.
- 3 If he had not been in the power of his brother he would have gone to another city.
- 4 He called together those who were friendly to him to deliberate about the matter.
- 5 Before they went away some of the enemy were captured.
- 6 They chose commanders in the place of those who had perished.
- 7 We fear that you will be punished for what you have done.

GREEK A II—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday****12 m.—12.30 p. m****Translate into Greek:**

- 1 He heard these things from the mother of the king.
- 2 I happened to see him write that letter.
- 3 Whenever he came to town, he remained the whole day.
- 4 The soldiers were said to have been sent by the satrap over the shortest route.
- 5 The horses were so handsome that everybody admired them.
- 6 The enemy tried to prevent the mercenaries from crossing the bridge.

GREEK A II—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday****12 m.—12.30 p. m.****Translate into Greek:**

- 1** The boats which are in the middle of the river are five feet longer than those of the Greeks.
- 2** He said that he would not obey the king himself.
- 3** Because I trust him, I shall not punish him for the deed.
- 4** I wish he would not arrive until we see the general.
- 5** Let us ask the king for these cities.
- 6** He would never have died, if he had not tasted (*γεύσασθαι*) the wine.

GREEK A //ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday**

12 m.-12.30 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

1. He would have obeyed you in all things, if you had not waited until his enemies overcame him.
2. No, by Zeus, said he, I shall not prevent the soldiers from going back.
3. Cyrus was superior to his brother, so that he was very worthy to rule the Persians.
4. Do not envy ($\phi\thetaον\hat{\omega}$) a friend because he happens to know how to get money.
5. Before we come to Babylon we shall see a wall twenty feet high.

1910

GREEK A//—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday

12 m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

1. That day he bought a horse for fifty drachmas.
2. The arms of the captain were carried on a wagon.
3. We shall take care that the soldiers have food.
4. When they heard the shout, they threw away their shields and fled.
5. If the general had not obeyed the king, the Greeks would have been victorious.
6. It happened that Clearchus was unwilling to proceed to the villages.

Radcliffe
GREEK B

XENOPHON — *ANABASIS*, BOOKS I-IV

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday, June 23, 1906

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required; number your answers.

1 Translate into English:

1 Οἷτος Κύρῳ εἶπεν, εἰ αὐτῷ δοίῃ ἱππείας χιλίους, ὅτι τοὺς προκατακάοντας ἱππείας
2 ἢ κατακάνοι ἂν ἐνεδρεύσας ἢ ζῶντας πολλοὺς αὐτῶν ἂν ἔλοι καὶ κωλύσειε τοῦ
3 κάειν ἐπιόντας καὶ ποιήσειεν ὥστε μήποτε δύνασθαι αὐτοὺς ἰδόντας τὸ Κύρου στρά-
4 τευμα βασιλεῖ διαγγεῖλαι. τῷ δὲ Κύρῳ ἀκούσαντι ταῦτα ἐδόκει ὠφέλιμα εἶναι,
5 καὶ ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν λαμβάνειν μέρος παρ' ἐκάστου τῶν ἡγεμόνων. ὁ δ' Ὀρόντας
6 νομίσας ἐτοίμους εἶναι αὐτῷ τοὺς ἱππείας γράφει ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ βασιλεῖα ὅτι ἤξο'
7 ἔχων ἱππείας ὡς ἂν δύνῃται πλείστους.— I, 6, 2-3

a Give in direct discourse the forms of the finite verbs in the first sentence.

b What is the ordinary prose equivalent for κατακάνοι (line 2)?

c What is the force of διά- in διαγγεῖλαι (line 4)? Distinguish διά with the genitive from διά with the accusative.

d In what other way could ὡς ἂν δύνῃται (line 7) have been expressed?

e Tell what you know about Orontas.

2 Translate into English:

1 "Ὅτε δ' ἔξω τοῦ δεινοῦ γένοιιντο καὶ ἐξείη πρὸς ἄλλον ἀρξομένους ἀπείναι,
2 πολλοὶ αὐτὸν ἀπέλειπον· τὸ γὰρ ἐπίχαρι οὐκ εἶχεν, ἀλλ' αἰὲ χαλεπὸς ἦν καὶ ὁμός·
3 ὥστε δέκεντο πρὸς αὐτὸν οἱ στρατιῶται ὥσπερ παῖδες πρὸς διδάσκαλον. καὶ γὰρ
4 οὖν φιλὰ μὲν καὶ εὐνοίᾳ ἐπομένους οὐδέποτε εἶχεν· οἷτινες δ' ἢ ὑπὸ πόλεως τεταγ-
5 μένοι ἢ ὑπὸ τοῦ δεῖσθαι ἢ ἄλλῃ τινὶ ἀνάγκῃ κατεχόμενοι παρείησαν αὐτῷ, σφόδρα
6 πειθομένοις ἐχρήτο.— II, 6, 12-13

a Which one of the generals does Xenophon characterize in this passage?

b Explain the mood of γένοιιντο (line 1); the case and tense of ἀρξομένους (line 1).

3 Translate into English:

1 Οἱ δὲ Καρδοῦχοι ὡς ἐώρων τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας τοῦ ὄχλου ψιλουμένους καὶ
2 ὀλίγους ἤδη φαινομένους, βάπτον δὴ ἐπήσαν ὡδὰς τινὰς ἄδοντες. ὁ δὲ Χαρί-
3 σοφος, ἐπεὶ τὰ παρ' αὐτῷ ἀσφαλῶς εἶχε, πέμπει παρὰ Ξενοφῶντα τοὺς πελταστὰς
4 καὶ σφενδονήτας καὶ τοξότας καὶ κελεύει ποιεῖν ὅ τι ἂν παραγγέλλῃ. ἰδὼν δ'

5 αὐτοὺς διαβαίνοντας ὁ Ξενοφῶν πέμψας ἄγγελον κελεύει αὐτοῦ μένειν ἐπὶ τοῦ ποτα-
 6 μῶ μὴ διαβάοντας· ὅταν δ' ἄρξωνται αὐτοὶ διαβαίνειν, ἐναντίους ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν
 7 σφῶν ἐμβαίνειν ὡς διαβησομένους.—IV, 3, 27–28

- a* Where did the Καρδοῦχοι (line 1) live?
- b* Explain the construction of φαινομένους (line 2).
- c* Why is μή, not οὐ, used in line 6?
- d* Explain the use of σφῶν (line 7). What is (a) a direct reflexive pronoun, (b) an indirect reflexive pronoun?
- e* Give, in Greek, the characteristic equipment of the πελταστής, σφενδο-
 νήτης, τοξότης. State the equipment of the ὀπλίτης.

GREEK B — ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact; clear and idiomatic English is required; number your answers.

1 Translate into English:

1 Νεανίσκος δέ τις τῶν παρόντων ἐννοήσας εἶπεν ὡς οὐκ ἀκόλουθα εἴη τό
2 τε ἐπιθήσασθαι καὶ λύσειν τὴν γέφυραν. δῆλον γὰρ ὅτι ἐπιτιθεμένους
3 ἡ νικᾶν δεήσει ἢ ἡττᾶσθαι. ἐὰν μὲν οὖν νικῶσι, τί δεῖ λύειν αὐτοὺς τὴν
4 γέφυραν; οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν πολλαὶ γέφυραι ὥσιν ἔχοιμεν ἂν ὅποι φυγόντες
5 ἡμεῖς σωθῶμεν. ἐὰν δ' ἡμεῖς νικῶμεν, λελυμένης τῆς γεφύρας οὐχ ἔξουσιν
6 ἐκείνοι ὅποι φύγωσιν οὐδὲ μὴν βοηθήσαι πολλῶν ὄντων πέραν οὐδεὶς
7 αὐτοῖς δυνήσεται λελυμένης τῆς γεφύρας.—II, 4, 19-20.

a Explain the tense of ἐπιθήσασθαι (line 2).

b Express ἐπιτιθεμένους (line 2) by a clause.

c What would be the mood of σωθῶμεν (line 5) in a direct question?

d Give the derivation of νεανίσκος (line 1) and the force of the suffix.

2 Translate into English:

1 Ἐλθόντων μὲν γὰρ Περσῶν καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτοῖς παμπληθεὶ στόλῳ
2 ὡς ἀφανιούντων τὰς Ἀθήνας, ὑποστῆναι αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τολμήσαντες
3 ἐνίκησαν αὐτοὺς. καὶ εὐξάμενοι τῇ Ἀρτέμειδι ὅποσους κατακάνοιεν τῶν
4 πολεμίων τοσαύτας χιμαῖρας καταθύσειν τῇ θεῷ, ἐπεὶ οὐκ εἶχον ἱκανὰς
5 εὐρεῖν, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν πεντακοσίας θύειν, καὶ ἔτι νῦν
6 ἀποθύνουσιν. ἔπειτα ὅτε Ξέρξης ὕστερον ἀγείρας τὴν ἀναρίθμητον
7 στρατιὰν ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ τότε ἐνίκων οἱ ἡμέτεροι πρόγονοι
8 τοὺς τούτων προγόνους καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν.

—III, 2, 11-13.

a Give the first person singular present indicative active of ἀφανιούντων (line 2).

b Explain the historical allusions contained in ἐλθόντων etc. (line 1) and in καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν (line 8).

3 Translate into English:

1 Ἐπειδὴ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἦλθε σὺν τοῖς ὀπισθοφύλαξι καὶ πελτασταῖς καὶ
2 ὀπλίταις, ἐνταῦθα δὴ λέγει Χειρίσοφος, Εἰς καλὸν ἦκετε· τὸ γὰρ χωρίον
3 αἶρετέον. τῇ γὰρ στρατιᾷ οὐκ ἔστι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, εἰ μὴ ληψόμεθα
4 τὸ χωρίον. ἐνταῦθα δὴ κοινῇ ἐβουλεύοντο· καὶ τοῦ Ξενοφώντος ἐρωτῶντος
5 τί τὸ κωλύον εἴη εἰσελεῖν, εἶπεν ὁ Χειρίσοφος, Μία αὕτη πάροδος
6 ἔστιν ἣν ὁρᾷς· ὅταν δέ τις ταύτην πειρᾶται παρίεναι, κυλινδοῦσι λίθους ὑπὲρ
7 ταύτης τῆς ὑπερεχούσης πέτρας· ὃς δ' ἂν καταληφθῇ, οὕτω διατίθεται.
8 ἅμα δ' ἔδειξε συντετριμμένους ἀνθρώπους καὶ σκέλη καὶ πλευράς.

—IV, 7, 3-4.

a Supply, in Greek, the expression of agency with αἰρετέον (line 3).

b Explain the mood and tense of ληψόμεθα (line 3).

c Give, in Greek, one other way of expressing εἰσελεῖν (line 5).

d Where did the event narrated in this passage take place?

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1 Translate into English:

1 Παρεκάλεσα ὑμᾶς, ἄνδρες φίλοι, ὅπως σὺν ὑμῖν βουλευόμενος ὁ τι
2 δίκαιόν ἐστι καὶ πρὸς θεῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων τοῦτο πράξω περὶ Ὀρόντα
3 τουτοῦ. τοῦτον γὰρ πρῶτον μὲν ὁ ἐμὸς πατὴρ ἔδωκεν ὑπήκοον εἶναι
4 ἐμοί· ἐπεὶ δὲ ταχθεὶς, ὡς ἔφη αὐτός, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ οὗτος
5 ἐπολέμησεν ἐμοὶ ἔχων τὴν ἐν Σάρδεσιν ἀκρόπολιν, καὶ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν προσ-
6 πολεμῶν ἐποίησα ὥστε δόξαι αὐτῷ τοῦ πρὸς ἐμὲ πολέμου παύσασθαι,
7 καὶ δεξιὰν ἔλαβον καὶ ἔδωκα, μετὰ ταῦτα, ἔφη, ὦ Ὀρόντα, ἔστιν ὁ τι σε
8 ἡδίκησα; ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι οὐ.—I, 6, 6-7.

a Account for the mood of πράξω (line 2); of δόξαι (line 6). Explain the case of πολέμου (line 6).

b Explain the construction of ὑπήκοον εἶναι (line 3). Give another way of expressing the idea in Greek.

c Explain the accent of οὐ (line 8).

d What was done to Orontas? Show briefly how the treatment of the man illustrates what Xenophon says with reference to Cyrus' character in the ninth chapter of the first book.

2 Translate into English

1 Προϊούσης μέντοι τῆς νυκτὸς ταύτης καὶ τοῖς Ἑλλήσι φόβος ἐμπίπτει,
2 καὶ θόρυβος καὶ δούπος ἦν, οἷον εἰκὸς φόβου ἐμπεσόντος γίγνεσθαι.
3 Κλέαρχος δὲ Τολμίδην Ἡλείον, δυνάμειον ἔχων παρ' αὐτῷ, κήρυκα
4 ἄριστον τῶν τότε, τοῦτον ἀνειπεῖν ἐκέλευσε, σιγὴν κηρύξαντα, ὅτι προαγο-
5 ρεύουσιν οἱ ἄρχοντες, ὃς ἂν τὸν ἀφέντα τὸν ὄνον εἰς τὰ ὄπλα μὲν ὕσῃ, ὅτι
6 λήψεται μισθὸν τάλαντον. ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐκηρύχθη, ἔγνωσαν οἱ στρατιῶται
7 ὅτι κενὸς ὁ φόβος εἴη καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες σῶφι.—II, 2, 19-21.

a Change ἐμπίπτει (line 1) to the same person, number, and mood of the perfect active.

b Explain the construction of the participle ἔχων (line 3). Account for the mood of μὲν ὕσῃ (line 5).

c When did the event narrated above take place? What was the rank of Clearchus in the Greek army at the time?

3 Translate into English:

1 Ξενοφῶν δὲ ἔχων τῶν ὀπισθοφυλάκων τοὺς ἡμίσεις ἐπορεύετο ἥπερ οἱ
2 τὸν ἡγεμόνα ἔχοντες· εὐοδωτάτη γὰρ ἦν τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις· τοὺς δὲ

3 ἡμίσεις ὀπισθεν τῶν ὑποζυγίων ἔταξε. πορευόμενοι δ' ἐντυγχάνουσι λόφῳ
 4 ὑπὲρ τῆς ὁδοῦ κατειλημμένῳ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, οὓς ἡ ἀποκόψαι ἦν
 5 ἀνάγκη ἢ διεξεῦχθαι ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν ἂν
 6 ἐπορεύθησαν ἥπερ οἱ ἄλλοι, τὰ δὲ ὑποζύγια οὐκ ἦν ἄλλη ἢ ταύτη ἐκβῆναι.
 7 ἔνθα δὴ παρακελευσάμενοι ἀλλήλοις προσβάλλουσι πρὸς τὸν λόφον ὀρθίους
 8 τοῖς λόχοις. —IV, 2, 9–11.

- a Supply the Greek noun which is to be understood after εὐδοκία (line 2).
- b Explain the construction of ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων (line 4). What other construction might have been used here?
- c Give the derivation of ἡγεμόνα (line 2). What part of speech does the ending -μων generally make? Explain the force of the preposition in διεξεῦχθαι (line 5).

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

1 Τὸ δὲ σύμπαν δῆλος ἦν Κῦρος ὡς σπεύδων πᾶσαν τὴν ὁδὸν καὶ οὐ διατρίβων ὅπου
2 μὴ ἐπισιτισμοῦ ἕνεκα ἢ τινος ἄλλου ἀναγκαίου ἐκαθέζετο, νομίζων, ὅσῃ μὲν θάπτον
3 ἔλθοι, τοσοῦτῃ ἀπαρασκευαστέρῃ βασιλεῖ μαχεῖσθαι, ὅσῃ δὲ σχολαίτερον, τοσοῦτῃ
4 πλεόν συναγείρεσθαι βασιλεῖ στρατεύμα. καὶ συνιδεῖν δ' ἦν τῷ προσέχοντι τὸν νοῦν
5 ἡ βασιλείως ἀρχὴ πλήθει μὲν χώρας καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἰσχυρὰ οὖσα, τοῖς δὲ μήκεσι τῶν
6 ὁδῶν καὶ τῷ διεσπᾶσθαι τὰς δυνάμεις ἀσθενῆς, εἰ τις διὰ ταχέων τὸν πόλεμον ποιοίτο.

—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, I, 5, 9.

- Account for the case of ὅσῃ (line 2); βασιλεῖ (line 3); βασιλεῖ (line 4); for the mood of ποιοίτο (line 6).
- Explain the construction of δῆλος ἦν σπεύδων (line 1); the use of μὴ (line 2).
- What is the derivation of ἐπισιτισμοῦ (line 2); of ἀπαρασκευαστέρῃ (line 3)?

2. Translate into English:

1 Ἐγὼ γὰρ Κῦρον ἐπεθύμησά μοι φίλον γενέσθαι, νομίζων τῶν τότε ἱκανώτατον
2 εἶναι εὖ ποιεῖν ὃν βούλοιτο· σὲ δὲ νῦν ὁρῶ τὴν τε Κύρου δύναμιν καὶ χώραν ἔχοντα,
3 καὶ τὴν σουτοῦ χώραν σφύζοντα, τὴν δὲ βασιλείως δύναμιν, ἣ Κῦρος πολέμῳ ἐχρήτο,
4 σοὶ ταύτην σύμμαχον οὖσαν. τούτων δὲ τοιούτων ὄντων τίς οὕτω μαίνεται ὅστις οὐ
5 βούλεται σοὶ φίλος εἶναι; ἀλλὰ μὴν ἐρῶ καὶ ταῦτα ἐξ ὧν ἔχω ἐλπίδας καὶ σὲ βου-
6 λήσεσθαι φίλον ἡμῖν εἶναι.—II, 5, 11-12.

- Account for the case of ἣ (line 3); ὄντων (line 4).
- What is the usual way of expressing the thought given by ὅστις οὐ βούλεται (lines 4, 5)?
- Account for the tense of βούλησεσθαι (lines 5, 6).
- What did Tissaphernes do after the conference in which Clearchus spoke these words?

3. Translate into English:

1 Ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν τὸν ἀρχόντα τῆς κώμης ταύτης σύνδειπνον ἐποίησατο καὶ θαρρεῖν
2 αὐτὸν ἐκέλευε λέγων ὅτι οὔτε τῶν τέκνων στερήσοιτο τὴν τε οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ ἀντεμπλή-
3 σαντες τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀπίαςιν, ἣν ἀγαθόν τι τῷ στρατεύματι ἐξηγησάμενος φαίνεται
4 εἶσθ' ἂν ἐν ἄλλῃ ἔθνη γένωνται. ὁ δὲ ταῦτα ὑπισχνεῖτο, καὶ φιλοφρονούμενος οἶνον
5 ἔφρασεν ἐνθα ἦν κατορωρυγμένος. ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν νύκτα διασκηνήσαντες οὕτως
6 ἐκοιμήθησαν ἐν πᾶσιν ἀφρόνοις πάντες οἱ στρατιῶται.—IV 5, 28-29.

- In what other way might the words ἀπίαςιν ἦν φαίνεται (line 3) have been written?
- Explain the reduplication in κατορωρυγμένος (line 5). What is the force of κατὰ in this compound? What other force may this preposition have in composition?
- What does Xenophon say about the houses in the village referred to in this passage? In what country was that village?

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

1 καὶ πρῶτον μὲν πρὸς τοὺς Θρᾷκας ἐπολέμησα, καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐτιμωρούμην
2 μεθ' ὑμῶν, ἐκ τῆς Χερρονήσου αὐτοὺς ἐξελαύνων βουλομένους ἀφαιρεῖσθαι τοὺς
3 ἐνοικοῦντας Ἑλλήνας τὴν γῆν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ Κῦρος ἐκάλει, λαβὼν ὑμᾶς ἐπορευόμην,
4 ἵνα εἴ τι δέοιτο ὠφελοίην αὐτὸν ἀνθ' ὧν εὖ ἔπαθον ὑπ' ἐκείνου. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὑμεῖς
5 οὐ βούλεσθε συμπορεύεσθαι, ἀνάγκη δὴ μοι ἢ ὑμᾶς προδόντα τῇ Κύρου φιλίᾳ χρῆσθαι
6 ἢ πρὸς ἐκείνον ψευσάμενον μεθ' ὑμῶν εἶναι. εἰ μὲν δὴ δίκαια ποιήσω οὐκ οἶδα,
7 αἰρήσομαι δ' οὖν ὑμᾶς καὶ σὺν ὑμῖν ὃ τι ἂν δέῃ πείσομαι.—I, 3, 4-5.

- Account for the mood of ὠφελοίην (line 4); of δέῃ (line 7). Explain the case of γῆν (line 3); of τι (line 4).
- Write the case which might have been used instead of the prepositional phrase πρὸς τοὺς Θρᾷκας (line 1). Express the words ἐπειδὴ ἐκάλει (line 3) by means of a participle.
- Where is the Chersonesus? To what do the words εὖ ἔπαθον ὑπ' ἐκείνου (line 4) refer?

2. Translate into English:

1 Ἄλλ' ἤδομαι μὲν, ὦ Κλέαρχε, ἀκούων σου φρονίμους λόγους. ταῦτα γὰρ
2 γινώσκων εἴ τι ἐμοὶ κακὸν βουλευόις, ἅμ' ἂν μοι δοκεῖς καὶ σαντῷ κακόνους
3 εἶναι. ὥς δ' ἂν μάθης ὅτι οὐδ' ἂν ὑμεῖς δικαίως οὔτε βασιλεῖ οὔτ' ἐμοὶ
4 ἀπιστοίητε, ἀντάκουσον. εἰ γὰρ ὑμᾶς ἐβουλόμην ἀπολέσαι, πότερά σοι δοκοῦμεν
5 ἱππέων πλήθους ἀπορεῖν ἢ πεζῶν ἢ ὀπλίσεως ἐν ᾗ ὑμᾶς μὲν βλέπτειν ἱκανοὶ
6 εἴμεν ἂν, ἀντιπάσχειν δ' οὐδεὶς κίνδυνος;—II, 5, 16-17.

- Change γινώσκων (line 2) to the same form of the aorist.
- Give the derivation of κακόνους (line 2). Explain the force of the preposition in ἀντιπάσχειν (line 6).
- Write the apodosis of εἰ—βουλευόις (line 2) in the form which it would have if not dependent on a verb like δοκεῖς.
- Who spoke these words? On what occasion?

3. Translate into English:

1 Ἐντεῦθεν δὲ τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἡμέραν ὅλην ἐπορεύοντο διὰ χιόνος, καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν
2 ἀνθρώπων ἐβουλιμίασαν. Ξενοφῶν δ' ὀπισθοφυλακῶν καὶ καταλαμβάνων τοὺς πίπτοντας
3 τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἡγήνοιο ὃ τι τὸ πάθος εἶη. ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἰπέ τις αὐτῷ τῶν ἐμπείρων
4 ὅτι σαφῶς βουλιμῶσι κἂν τι φάγωσιν ἀναστήσονται, περιῶν περὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια, εἴ
5 πού τι ὀρώη βρωτόν, διεδίδου καὶ διέπεμπε διδόντας τοὺς δυναμένους περιτρέχειν
6 τοῖς βουλιμῶσιν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τι ἐμφάγοιεν, ἀνίσταντο καὶ ἐπορεύοντο.—IV, 5, 7-8.

- a. Change the words *καὶν—φάγωσιν* (line 4) to the form required by the ordinary rule of the sequence of moods.
- b. Explain the use of the participle *διδόντας* (line 5). Is the present tense of the participle usually employed in this sense?
- c. In what country did the event narrated in this passage take place? What city did the Greeks under Xenophon reach at the end of the fourth book?

GREEK C

HOMER — *ILIAD*, BOOKS I-III

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Friday, June 22, 1906

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

I Translate into English:

Ἄτρεΐδῃ κύδιστε, φιλοκτεανώτατε πάντων,
 πῶς γάρ τοι δώσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί;
 οὐδέ τί που ἴδμεν ξυνήϊα κείμενα πολλά·
 ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πολίων ἐξεπράθομεν, τὰ δέδασται, 125
 λαοὺς δ' οὐκ ἐπέοικε παλίλλογα ταῦτ' ἐπαγείρειν.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν τήνδε θεῶ πρόες· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
 τριπλῇ τετραπλῇ τ' ἀποτίσομεν, αἶ κέ ποθι Ζεὺς
 δῶσι πόλιν Τροίην εὐτείχεον ἐξαπατάξαι.—I, 122-129

- a Show how the meanings of the following words are derived from their component parts: φιλοκτεανώτατε (line 122), μεγάθυμοι (line 123), παλίλλογα (line 126), εὐτείχεον (line 129).
- b Give the first person singular present indicative of ἐξεπράθομεν (line 125), δέδασται (line 125), πρόες (line 127).
- c Give the Attic equivalents of πολίων (line 125), λαοὺς (line 126), αἶ κέ ποθι Ζεὺς δῶσι (lines 128-129).
- d Who is τήνδε (line 127)?

2 Translate into English:

ὦ φίλοι, ἥρωες Δαναοί, θεράποντες Ἄργος, 110
 Ζεὺς με μέγα Κρονίδης ἄτῃ ἐνέδησε βαρείῃ·
 σχέλιος, ὃς πρὶν μὲν μοι ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσεν
 Ἴλιον ἐκπέρσαντ' εὐτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι·
 νῦν δὲ κακὴν ἀπάτην βουλευσατο, καί με κελεύει
 δυσκλῆα Ἄργος ἰκέσθαι, ἐπεὶ πολὺν ὤλεσα λαόν. 115
 οὕτω που Διὶ μέλλει ὑπερμενέϊ φίλον εἶναι,
 ὃς δὴ πολλάων πολίων κατέλυσε κάρηνα
 ἧδ' ἔτι καὶ λύσει· τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον.—II, 110-118

- a Who speaks these verses and under what circumstances?
- b Scan lines 111, 116, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses.
- c Explain the metrical quantity of the final syllable of ἄτῃ (line 111), of ὑπερμενέϊ (line 116).
- d Explain the form δυσκλῆα (line 115) and show why the α is not elided.
- e Explain the case of Ἄργος (line 115).

3 Translate into English:

Ἄγχε δέ μιν πολύκεστος ἰμάς ἀπαλὴν ὑπὸ δειρῇν,
ὅς οἱ ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνος ὄχευς τέτατο τρυφαλείης.
καὶ νύ κεν εἰρυσσέν τε καὶ ἄσπετον ἦρατο κῦδος,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὺ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,
ἣ οἱ ῥῆξεν ἱμάντα βοὸς Ἰφι κταμένοιο.
κεινὴ δὲ τρυφάλεια ἄμ' ἔσπετο χειρὶ παχείῃ.
τὴν μὲν ἔπειθ' ἦρως μετ' εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς
ῥῶψ' ἐπιδιήσας, κόμισαν δ' ἐρίηρες ἑταῖροι. — III, 371–378

375

- a Who is referred to in *μιν* (line 371)? State the chief events of the third book.
- b Describe the *τρυφάλεια* (line 376).
- c Explain the metrical quantity of the final syllable of *βοὸς* (line 375).

GREEK C — HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact; clear and idiomatic English is required; number your answers.

1 Translate into English:

Μὴ δὴ οὕτως, ἀγαθὸς περ ἑὼν, θεοείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,
κλέπτε νόφ, ἐπεὶ οὐ παρελεύσεαι οὐδέ με πείσεις.
ἢ ἐθέλεις, ὄφρ' αὐτὸς ἔχῃς γέρας, αὐτὰρ ἔμ' αὐτῶς
ἡσθαὶ δευόμενον, κέλεαι δέ με τήνδ' ἀποδοῦναι;
ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν δώσουσι γέρας μεγάλθυμοι Ἀχαιοί, 135
ἄρσαντες κατὰ θυμόν, ὅπως ἀντάξιον ἔσται,—
εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώωσιν, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι
ἡ τεὸν ἢ Αἴαντος ἰὼν γέρας, ἢ Ὀδυσῆος
ἄξω ἑλών· ὃ δέ κεν κεχολώσεται, ὃν κεν ἱκώμαι.—I. 131-139.

- a In the first line of this passage point out an example of synizesis.
- b Give the Attic equivalents of *δευόμενον* (line 134); *κέλεαι* (line 134); *δώωσιν* (line 137); *τεόν* (line 138); *ἱκώμαι* (line 139).
- c Explain the case of *νόφ* (line 132); the use of *κεν* in *ἐγὼ κεν ἔλωμαι* (line 137).
- d Who speaks these lines? State briefly the circumstances.

2 Translate into English:

Εὐδεις, Ἀτρείος νιέ, δαίφρονος ἱπποδάμοιο; 60
οὐ χρὴ παννύχιον εὐδεν βουληφόρον ἄνδρα
ῥ' λαοὶ τ' ἐπιτετράφεται καὶ τόσσα μέμηλεν.
νῦν δ' ἐμέθεν ξύνες ὦκα· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι,
ὅς σευ ἀνευθεν ἑὼν μέγα κήδεταί ἡδ' ἐλεαίρει.
θωρήξαι σ' ἐκέλευσε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς 65
πανσυδίη· νῦν γὰρ κεν ἔλοις πόλιν εὐρύαγυιαν
Τρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἀμφὶς Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γὰρ ἅπαντας
Ἥρην λισσομένην, Τρώεσσι δὲ κήδε' ἐφήπται
ἐκ Διός.—II, 60-70.

- a Scan lines 61 and 63, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses.
- b Explain the metrical quantity of the final syllable in *παννύχιον* (line 61).

- c Show how the meanings of the following compounds are derived from the component parts: ἵπποδάμοιο (line 60); βουλευφόρον (line 61); εὐρυάγων (line 66).

d Where is the form ἐπιτετράφαται (line 62) found? Give the Attic equivalent.

3 Translate into English:

Τοῖσιν δ' Ἀτρεΐδης μεγάλ' εὔχετο, χεῖρας ἀνασχών 275
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, Ἴδθ' ἔνδον μεδέων, κῦδιστε μέγιστε,
 ἥελιός θ', ὃς πάντ' ἐφορᾷ καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούεις,
 καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ γαῖα, καὶ οἱ ὑπένερθε καμόντας
 ἀνθρώπους τίνυσθον, οἷς κ' ἐπιόρκον ὁμόσση,
 ὑμεῖς μάρτυροι ἔστε, φυλάσσετε δ' ὄρκια πιστά. 280
 εἰ μὲν κεν Μενέλαον Ἀλέξανδρος καταπέφνη,
 αὐτὸς ἔπειθ' Ἑλένην ἐχέτω καὶ κτήματα πάντα,
 ἡμεῖς δ' ἐν νήεσσι νεώμεθα ποντοπόροισιν.—III, 275–283.

- a What is the force of the ending of Ἀτρεΐδης (line 275)? What other ending has the same force?
- b What is the positive of κῦδιστε (line 276)?
- c What is the meaning of the present indicative of καμόντας (line 278)?
- d What was the outcome of the combat between Paris and Menelaus?

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1 Translate into English:

ἦ γὰρ κεν δειλὸς γε καὶ οὐτιδανὸς καλεοίμην,
 εἰ δὴ σοὶ πᾶν ἔργον ὑπέιξομαι, ὅττι κεν εἴπῃς
 ἄλλοισιν δὴ ταῦτ' ἐπιτέλλεο· μὴ γὰρ ἐμοί γε 295
 σήμαιν'. οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ γ' ἔτι σοὶ πείσεσθαι οἶω.
 ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσιν·
 χερσὶ μὲν οὐ τοι ἐγὼ γε μαχήσομαι εἵνεκα κούρης,
 οὔτε σοὶ οὔτε τῷ ἄλλῳ, ἐπεὶ μ' ἀφέλεσθέ γε δόντες·
 τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἃ μοι ἔστι θοῇ παρὰ νηὶ μελαίνῃ, 300
 τῶν οὐκ ἂν τι φέροις ἀνελὼν ἀέκοντος ἐμεῖο. —I, 293-301

a Give the Attic equivalents for *κεν* (line 293); *σῆσιν* (line 297); *μαχήσομαι* (line 298); *οἶω* (line 296); *κούρης* (line 298); *ἐμεῖο* (line 301).

b Explain the case of *ἔργον* (line 294). What two forms of the verb may *ὑπέιξομαι* (line 294) be?

c Who speaks these lines? Show that they are in keeping with the age and the character of the speaker.

2 Translate into English:

Θερσίτης δ' ἔτι μῦθος ἀμετροεπῆς ἐκολάφᾳ, 212
 ὃς ρ' ἔπεα φρεσὶν ἦσιν ἄκοσμά τε πολλὰ τε ἦδη,
 μάψ', ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεύσιν,
 ἀλλ' ὅ τι οἱ εἴσαιτο γελοῖον Ἀργείοισιν 215
 ἔμμεναι. αἰσχιστος δὲ ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθεν·
 ἔχθιστος δ' Ἀχιλῆι μάλιστ' ἦν ἡδ' Ὀδυσῆι· 216
 τῷ γὰρ νεικεῖεσκε· τότε αὖτ' Ἀγαμέμνονι δῖφ
 ὀξέα κεκληγὼς λέγ' ὀνειδέα· τῷ δ' ἄρ' Ἀχαιοὶ 220
 ἐκπάγλως κοτέοντο, νεμέσσηθεν τ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ.

—II, 212-216, 220-223.

a What are the component parts, and their meanings, of *ἀμετροεπῆς* (line 212)?

b Explain the two cases of hiatus in line 215.

c What is the force of the suffix *-σκ* in *νεικεῖεσκε* (line 221)? What is the Attic equivalent of the ending of *νεμέσσηθεν* (line 223)?

3 Translate into English:

τοῖοι ἄρα Τρώων ἡγήτορες ἦντ' ἐπὶ πύργῳ. 153

οἱ δ' ὥς οὖν εἶδονθ' Ἑλένην ἐπὶ πύργῳ ἰούσαν,
ἦκα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔπεα πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευον 155

Οὐ νέμεσις Τρώας καὶ εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς
τοιγῶν ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἄλγεα πάσχειν
αἰνῶς ἀθανάτησι θεῆς εἰς ὅπα ἔοικεν. 158

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς, τοίη περ ἐοῦσ', ἐν νηυσὶ νεέσθω,
μηδ' ἡμῖν τεκέεσσιν ἐπίσσω πῆμα λίποιτο. —III, 153–160.

a Scan lines 155 and 158, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses.

b Explain the metrical quantity of the final vowel in ἔπεα (line 155); of the initial vowel in ἀθανάτησι (line 158).

c Account for the accent of Τρώων (line 153). Why is ὥς (line 159) accented?

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

Τέτλαθι, μήτερ ἐμή, καὶ ἀνάσχει, κηδομένη περ,
μή σε, φίλην περ εἶδυσαν, ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδωμαι
θεινομένην· τότε δ' οὔτι δυνήσομαι, ἀχνύμενός περ,
χραιομῆν· ἀργαλέος γὰρ Ὀλύμπιος ἀντιφέρεσθαι.
ἤδη γάρ με καὶ ἄλλοι' ἀλεξέμεναι μεμαῶτα
ῥίψε ποδὸς τεταγὼν ἀπὸ βηλοῦ θεσπεσίῳ.
πᾶν δ' ἡμαρ φερόμην, ἅμα δ' ἥελίφ καταδύντι
κάππεσον ἐν Λήμνῳ· ὀλίγος δ' ἔτι θυμὸς ἐνθην·
ἐνθα με Σύντιες ἄνδρες ἄφαρ κομίσαντο πεσόντα.—I, 586-594.

590

- Give the Attic equivalents for ἀνάσχει (line 586); ἀλεξέμεναι (line 590); ῥίψε (line 591); ἥελίφ (line 592); κάππεσον (line 593); ἐνθην (line 593).
- Explain the use of the participle *θεινομένην* (line 588); of the infinitive *ἀντιφέρεσθαι* (line 589).
- Who speaks these words? What do you know about the island of Lemnos to account for his association with it in the legend?

2. Translate into English:

Ἡὔτε ἔθνεα εἰσι μελισσῶν ἀδινάν
πέτρης ἐκ γλαφυρῆς αἰεὶ νέον ἐρχομενῶν·
βοτρυδὸν δὲ πέτονται ἐπ' ἀνθεσιν εἰαρινοῖσιν·
αἱ μὲν τ' ἐνθα ἄλις πεποτήσεται, αἱ δέ τε ἐνθα·
ὥς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νέων ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων
ἡϊόνας προπάραιθε βαθείης ἐστιχέωντο
Ἰαδὸν εἰς ἀγορήν· μετὰ δὲ σφίσιν Ὅσσα διδῆμι·
δτρύνουσ' ἰέναι, Διὸς ἄγγελος· οἱ δ' ἀγέροντο·
τετρήχει δ' ἀγορή, ὑπὸ δὲ στεναχίζετο γαῖα
λαῶν ἰζόντων, ὄμαδος δ' ἦν.—II, 87-96.

90

95

- What is the ordinary meaning of *εἰσι* (line 87) in Attic prose?
 - Give the derivation of *βοτρυδόν* (line 89) and *Ἰαδόν* (line 93), and explain the use of the suffix.
 - Explain the accent of *ἄπο* (line 91).
 - What is the verb stem of *ἐστιχέωντο* (line 92)?
 - What rhetorical devices are used in this passage?
3. Translate into English:

Ὡς εἰπούσα θεὰ γλυκὴν ἱμερον ἔμβαλε θυμῷ
ἀνδρός τε προτέρειο καὶ ἄστεος ἥδ' ἐπὶ τοκῆων.
αὐτίκα δ' ἀργενῇσι καλυψαμένη ὀδόνῃσιν

140

ὤρματ' ἐκ θαλάμοιο, τέρεν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα,
 οἴκ οἷη, ἅμα τῇγε καὶ ἀμφίπολοι δυ' ἔποντο,
 Αἶθρη, Πιτθῆος θυγάτηρ, Κλυμένη τε βοῶπις.

144

αἶψα δ' ἔπειθ' ἱκανὸν ὅθι Σκαίαι πέλαι ἦσαν.—III, 139-145.

- a. Scan lines 140 and 144, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses.
- b. What is the difference in syllable quantities between ἱκανὸν (line 145) and the adjective ἱκανόν?
- c. Who are the goddess and the woman here referred to? What were the Σκαίαι πέλαι (line 145)?

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

*ὦ πόποι, ἦ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαιῖδα γαῖαν ἰκάνει.
 ἦ κεν γηθήσαι Πριάμος, Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες 255
 ἄλλοι τε Τρῶες μέγα κεν κεχαροῖατο θυμῷ,
 εἰ σφῶϊν τάδε πάντα πυθοῖατο μαρναμένους,
 οἱ περὶ μὲν βουλῇ Δαναῶν, περὶ δ' ἔσται μάχεσθαι.
 ἀλλὰ πίθεσθ'· ἄμφω δὲ νεωτέρω ἔστων ἐμείο.
 ἦδη γάρ ποτ' ἐγὼ καὶ ἀρείοισιν ἤεπερ ὑμῖν 260
 ἀνδράσιν ὠμίλησα, καὶ οὔποτε μ' οἷγ' ἀθέριζον.
 οὐ γάρ πω τοίους ἶδον ἀνέρας, οὐδὲ ἰδωμαι.—I, 254-262.

- Give the Attic equivalents for γαῖαν (line 254); πυθοῖατο (line 257); μαρναμένους (line 257); ἐμείο (line 259); ἶδον (line 262).
- Give the first person singular future indicative of μάχεσθαι (line 258), both Attic and Homeric.
- Tell briefly the circumstances under which the above words were uttered, giving names of the persons concerned.

2. Translate into English:

*Ἄλλοι μὲν ῥα θεοὶ τε καὶ ἀνέρες ἱπποκορυσταὶ
 εὐδον παννύχιοι, Δία δ' οὐκ ἔχε νήδυμος ὕπνος·
 ἄλλ' ὄγε μερμήριζε κατὰ φρένα ὡς Ἀχιλλῆα
 τιμήσῃ, ὀλέσῃ δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.
 ἦδε δέ οἱ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀρίστη φαίνετο βουλή, 5
 πέμψαι ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι οὐλον Ὀνειρον·
 καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
 Βάσκ' ἴθι, οὐλε Ὀνειρε, θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν·
 ἐλθὼν ἐς κλισίην Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο
 πάντα μάλ' ἀτρεκέως ἀγορευόμεν ὡς ἐπιτέλλω.—II, 1-10.

- Account for the mood of τιμήσῃ (line 4); of ἀγορευόμεν (line 10). Explain the case of μιν (line 7).
- What are the component parts, and their meanings, of ἱπποκορυσταί (line 1); of παννύχιοι (line 2)? What is the derivation of πτερόεντα (line 7)?
- What is the difference between πολέας (line 4) and πόλιος?
- What was the reason for Zeus's action?

3. Translate into English:

νῦν δ' ἄλλους μὲν πάντας ὄρῳ ἐλίκωπας Ἀχαιοὺς,
οὓς κεν εὖ γνοίην καὶ τ' οὔνομα μυθησαίμην· 235
δοιῶ δ' οὐ δύναμαι ἰδέειν κοσμήτορε λαῶν,
Κάστορα θ' ἱππόδαμον καὶ πῦξ ἀγαθὸν Πολυδεύκεα,
αὐτοκασιγνήτω, τῷ μοι μία γείνατο μήτηρ.
ἦ οὐχ ἐσπείσθην Λακεδαίμονος ἐξ ἑρατεινῆς,
ἦ δεύρω μὲν ἔποντο νέεσσ' ἐνὶ ποντοπόροισιν, 240
νῦν αὖτ' οὐκ ἐθέλουσι μάχην καταδύμεναι ἀνδρῶν,
αἵσχεα δειδιότες καὶ ὀνειδέα πάλλ', ἃ μοί ἐστιν.—III, 234–242.

- a. Scan lines 239 and 240, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses. Name the pauses.
- b. Explain the hiatus in line 236, and the scansion of Πολυδεύκεα (line 237).
- c. Who speaks these words? From what scene are the lines taken? What is it that appeals to you as especially beautiful in this passage?

GREEK F

PROSE COMPOSITION

GREEK *F*—PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday, June 23, 1906

3.45-5.15 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

In that battle many soldiers were wounded, and inasmuch as many others had become ill from drinking the water of that region, physicians were at once sent to take care of them. The general at first thought that he would wait until most of the army could go forward with him; but when he learned that for many days this would be impossible, he decided to go on with those who could march, although he was afraid that he would incur danger by so doing, for they did not know the country through which they had to pass, and besides the enemy were far better prepared.

GREEK F — PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday****3.45-5.15 p. m.****Translate into Greek:**

But Menon, before it was evident what the rest of the Greeks would do, whether they would follow Cyrus or not, summoned his own soldiers apart from the rest and addressed them as follows: "Men, if you will obey me, you will, without either incurring danger or enduring hardships, be honored by Cyrus above all the others. Now Cyrus needs the Greeks to follow him against the king. I therefore advise you to cross the river before it is evident what the others will answer him. For if they vote to follow him, you will seem to be the cause (of it), and he will treat you as most faithful.

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday****3.45-5.15 p. m.****Translate into Greek:**

The Greeks proceeded through this plain and arrived at a large river. This they had to cross. On the next day, while the generals were deliberating, Mithridates comes up with about thirty horsemen, and, summoning the generals to an interview, speaks as follows: "Grecian men, I was faithful to Cyrus, as you yourselves know, and am now well disposed to you. Tell me, therefore, what you have in mind as (you would) to a friend who wishes to aid you." To this Chirisophus replied: "We intend to go back homeward, and, if no one hinders us, we shall not plunder the cities through which we must pass; but, if any one attacks us, we shall fight as well as we are able."

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday**

3.45-5.15 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

When Xenophon was requested by Proxenus to come to Cyrus, he went to Socrates to ask him whether he ought to go. The latter, thinking that it would be better for him not to go, for he feared that it would not please the Athenians if Xenophon should become a friend of Cyrus, advised him to consult the god Apollo about the matter. Xenophon, however, merely asked to which gods he should sacrifice so as to have a fair journey and return to Greece in safety. Seeing, therefore, that he could not persuade him to remain at Athens Socrates then bade him do as the god had told him to do.

1910

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday

3.45-5.15 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

After the death of Cyrus the generals who had followed him were put to death by Tissaphernes. The captains then came together and chose new generals, one of whom was Xenophon, who addressed them as follows: "We must show our soldiers that *we* do not fear these Persians. They are looking¹ to us as their leaders. If they see us discouraged, they will not be willing to fight. Let us, then, prove² worthy of the reputation³ which we have gained, of our freedom, and of our native land." By these and similar words Xenophon so encouraged the army that they marched for many days through a hostile country, and many of them returned to Greece.

¹ βλέπειν ; ² become; ³ δόξα.

Radcliffe
GREEK G

SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 23, 1906

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to translate. The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

THE INDECISIVE RESULT OF THE BATTLE OF MANTINEA

Ἐπεὶ γε μὴν ἐκεῖνος (Epaminondas) ἔπεσεν, οἱ λοιποὶ οὐδὲ τῇ νίκῃ ὀρθῶς ἔτι ἐδυνάσθησαν χρήσασθαι, ἀλλὰ φυγούσης μὲν αὐτοῖς τῆς ἐναντίας φάλαγγος οὐδένα ἀπέκτειναν οἱ ὀπλίται οὐδὲ προῆλθον ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου ἐνθα ἡ συμβολὴ ἐγένετο· φυγόντων δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ τῶν ἱππέων, ἀπέκτειναν μὲν οὐδ' οἱ ἱππεῖς διώκοντες οὔτε ἱππέας οὔθ' ὀπλίτας, ὥσπερ δὲ ἡττώμενοι πεφοβημένως διὰ τῶν φευγόντων πολεμίων διέπεσον . . .

Τούτων δὲ πραχθέντων τοῖναντίον ἐγεγένητο οὐ ἐνόμισαν πάντες ἄνθρωποι ἔσεσθαι συνελθινύας γὰρ σχεδὸν ἀπάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ ἀντιτεταγμένων, οἵδεις ἦν ὅστις οὐκ ᾔετο, εἰ μάχῃ ἔσοιτο, τοὺς μὲν κρατήσαντας ἄρξειν, τοὺς δὲ κρατηθέντας ὑπηκόους ἔσεσθαι· ὁ δὲ θεὸς οὕτως ἐποίησεν ὥστε ἀμφότεροι μὲν τρόπαιον ὡς νενικηκότες ἐστήσαντο, τοὺς δὲ ἱσταμένους οὐδέτεροι ἐκώλυνον, νεκροὺς δὲ ἀμφότεροι μὲν ὡς νενικηκότες ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδοσαν, ἀμφότεροι δὲ ὡς ἡττημένοι ὑποσπόνδους ἀπελάμβανον, νενικηκέναι δὲ φάσκοντες ἑκάτεροι οὔτε χώρα οὔτε πόλει οὔτ' ἀρχῇ οὐδέτεροι οὐδὲν πλεον ἔχοντες ἐφάνησαν ἢ πρὶν τὴν μάχην γενέσθαι· ἀκρισία δὲ καὶ ταραχὴ ἔτι πλείων μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἐγένετο ἢ πρόσθεν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι.—Xenophon, *Hellenica* VII, 5, 25-27

GREEK G — SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

1.30—3.30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to translate. The translation should be exact; clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

THE CAPTURE BY CYRUS, THE ELDER, OF THE KING OF ARMENIA

Ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ σὺν ταῖς γυναιξὶ προϋόντες¹ ἐνέπεσον εἰς τοὺς ἐν τῷ ὄρει², εὐθὺς κραυγὴν τε ἐποιοῦν καὶ φεύγοντες ἡλίσκοντο πολλοὶ γε αὐτῶν. τέλος δὲ καὶ ὁ παῖς καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες καὶ αἱ θυγατέρες ἐάλωσαν καὶ χρήματα ὅσα σὺν αὐτοῖς ἀγόμενα ἔτυχεν. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν ὡς ᾗσθητο τὰ γιγνόμενα, ἀπορῶν ποὶ τράποιτο, ἐπὶ λόφον τινὰ καταφεύγει. ὁ δ' αὖ Κῦρος ταῦτα ἰδὼν περιίσταται τὸν λόφον τῷ παρόντι στρατεύματι, καὶ πρὸς Χρυσάνταν πέμψας ἐκέλευε φυλακὴν τοῦ ὄρους καταλιπόντα ἔχειν. τὸ μὲν δὲ στράτευμα ἠθροίζετο τῷ Κύρῳ· ὁ δὲ πέμψας πρὸς τὸν Ἀρμένιον ἤρετο ὧδε· Εἰπέ μοι, ἔφη, ὦ Ἀρμένιε, πότερα βούλει αὐτοῦ μένων τῷ λιμῷ καὶ τῷ δίψει³ μάχεσθαι ἢ εἰς τὸ ἰσόπεδον⁴ καταβὰς ἡμῖν διαμάχεσθαι; ἀπεκρίνατο ὁ Ἀρμένιος ὅτι οὐδετέροις βούλοιτο μάχεσθαι. πάλιν ὁ Κῦρος πέμψας ἠρώτα, Τί οὖν κάθησαι ἐνταῦθα καὶ οὐ καταβαίνεις; Ἀπορῶν, ἔφη, ὃ τι χρὴ ποιεῖν. Ἀλλ' οὐδέν, ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος, ἀπορεῖν σε δεῖ· ἔξεστι γάρ σοι ἐπὶ δίκην καταβαίνειν. Τίς δ', ἔφη, ἔσται ὁ δικάζων; Δῆλον ὅτι ὃ ὁ θεὸς ἔδωκε καὶ ἄνευ δίκης χρῆσθαι σοι ὃ τι βούλοιτο. Ἐνταῦθα δὲ ὁ Ἀρμένιος γιγνώσκων τὴν ἀνάγκην καταβαίνει· καὶ ὁ Κῦρος λαβὼν εἰς τὸ μέσον καὶ ἐκείνον καὶ τὰ ἄλλα πάντα ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο, ὁμοῦ ἤδη πᾶσαν ἔχων τὴν δύναμιν.—Xenophon, *Cyropaedia* III, 1, 4–6.

1 οἱ προϋόντες are the soldiers of the Armenian.

2 τοὺς ἐν τῷ ὄρει are the soldiers of Cyrus under the command of Chrysantas.

3 δίψος = thirst

4 ἰσόπεδον = level ground

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

1.30—3.30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to translate. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

XENOPHON GOES TO SEUTHES, THE THRACIAN KING

Ὁ οὖν Ξενοφῶν, ἐπεὶ ἐδόκει τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ εἶναι αὐτῷ καὶ τῷ στρατεύματι ἀσφαλῶς πρὸς Σεύθην ἵναι, παραλαβὼν Πολυκράτην τὸν Ἀθηναῖον λοχαγὸν καὶ παρὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐκάστου ἄνδρα—πλὴν παρὰ Νέωνος—ὃς ἕκαστος ἐπίστευεν, ὄχλητο τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὸ Σεύθου στρατεύμα ἐξήκοντα στάδια. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγγὺς ἦσαν αὐτοῦ, ἐπιτυγχάνει πυροῖς ἐρήμοις.¹ καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ᾔοντο μετακεχωρηκέναι² ποι τὸν Σεύθην ἐπεὶ δὲ θορύβου τε ἦσθοντο καὶ σημαινόντων ἀλλήλοις τῶν περὶ Σεύθην, κατέμαθεν ὅτι τούτου ἕνεκα τὰ πυρὰ κεκαυμένα εἴη τῷ Σεύθῃ πρὸ τῶν νυκτοφυλάκων ὅπως οἱ μὲν φύλακες μὴ ὀρῶντο ἐν τῷ σκότει³ ὄντες μήτε ὅπόσοι μήτε ὅπου εἴεν, οἱ δὲ προσιώντες μὴ λανθάνοιεν, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ φῶς καταφανεῖς εἶεν· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦσθητο, προπέμπει τὸν ἐρμηνέα ὃν ἐτύγγανεν ἔχων, καὶ εἰπεῖν κελεύει Σεύθῃ ὅτι Ξενοφῶν πάρεστι βουλόμενος συγγενέσθαι αὐτῷ. οἱ δὲ ἤροντο εἰ Ἀθηναῖος ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατεύματος. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔφη οὗτος εἶναι, ἀναπηδήσαντες ἐδίωκον.⁴ καὶ ὀλίγον ὕστερον παρήσαν πελτασταὶ ὅσον διακόσιοι, καὶ παραλαβόντες Ξενοφῶντα καὶ τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ ἦγον πρὸς Σεύθην. ὁ δ' ἦν ἐν τύρσει⁵ μάλα φυλαττόμενος, καὶ ἵπποι περὶ αὐτὴν κύκλῳ ἐγκεχαλινωμένοι.⁶ διὰ γὰρ τὸν φόβον τὰς μὲν ἡμέρας ἐχίλου⁷ τοὺς ἵππους, τὰς δὲ νύκτας ἐγκεχαλινωμένους ἐφυλάττετο.

—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, VII, 2, 17-21.

¹πυροῖς ἐρήμοις=abandoned watch-fires; ²μεταχωρέω=go elsewhere; ³σκότος=darkness; ⁴ἐδίωκον, here intr.=rode on; ⁵τύρσει=tower; ⁶ἐγκεχαλινωμένοι=ready bridled; ⁷χίλω=give fodder, i. e., he did not allow them to graze.

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to translate. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

TELEUTIAS, WHO IS SENT BY THE LACEDAEMONIANS TO TAKE CHARGE OF THEIR FLEET, EXPLAINS TO THE SOLDIERS THE PRINCIPLES WHICH GOVERN HIM AS COMMANDER

Ἐκ δὲ τούτων οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Τελευτίαν αὖ ἐκπέμπουσιν ἐπὶ ταύτας τὰς ναῦς ναύ-
αρχον. ὥς δὲ εἶδον αὐτὸν ἵκοντα οἱ ναῦται, ὑπερήσθησαν. ὁ δ' αὐτοὺς συγκαλέσας εἶπε
τοιαύδε. Ὡς ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, ἐγὼ χρήματα μὲν οὐκ ἔχων ἦκω· ἐὰν μέντοι θεὸς ἐθέλῃ
καὶ ὑμεῖς συμπροθυμησθε, πειράσομαι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ὑμῖν ὥς πλεῖστα πορίζειν. εὐ δ' ἴστε,
ἐγὼ ὅταν ὑμῶν ἄρχω, εὐχομαί τε οὐδὲν ἡττον ζῆν ὑμᾶς ἢ καὶ ἐμαυτόν, τὰ τ' ἐπιτήδεια
θαυμάσαίτε μὲν ἂν ἴσως, εἰ φαίην βούλεσθαι ὑμᾶς μᾶλλον ἢ ἐμὲ ἔχειν· ἐγὼ δὲ νῆ τοὺς
θεοὺς καὶ δεξαίμην ἂν αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον· δύο ἡμέρας ἄσιτος ἢ ὑμᾶς μίαν γενέσθαι· ἢ γε μὴν
θύρα ἢ ἐμὴ ἀνέψκτο· μὲν δὴπον καὶ πρόσθεν εἰσιέναι τῷ δεομένῳ τι ἐμοῦ, ἀνεψίζεται δὲ καὶ
νῦν. ὥστε ὅταν ὑμεῖς πλήρῃ ἔχητε τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, τότε καὶ ἐμὲ ὄψεσθε ἀφθονώτερον διατρί-
βον· ἢν δὲ ἀνεχόμενον με ὁρᾶτε καὶ ψύχῃ⁴ καὶ θάλλῃ⁵ καὶ ἀγρυπνίαν,⁶ οἴεσθε καὶ ὑμεῖς
ταῦτα πάντα καρτερεῖν.⁷ οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐγὼ τούτων κελύω ὑμᾶς ποιεῖν ἵνα ἀνιώσθε, ἀλλ'
ἵνα ἐκ τούτων ἀγαθὸν τι λαμβάνητε. καὶ ἡ πόλις δέ τοι, ἔφη, ὦ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, ἢ
ἡμετέρα, ἢ δοκεῖ εὐδαίμων εἶναι, εὐ ἴστε ὅτι τὰγαθὰ καὶ τὰ καλὰ ἐκτήσατο οὐ ῥαθυμοῦσα,
ἀλλὰ ἐθέλουσα καὶ πονεῖν καὶ κινδυνεύειν, ὁπότε δέοι. καὶ ὑμεῖς οὖν ἦτε μὲν καὶ πρότε-
ρον, ὥς ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἄνδρες ἀγαθοί· νῦν δὲ πειράσθαι χρὴ ἔτι ἀμείνονας γίγνεσθαι, ἵν' ἡδέως
μὲν συμπονῶμεν, ἡδέως δὲ συνευδαιμονῶμεν. τί γὰρ ἡδίων ἢ μηδένᾳ ἀνθρώπων κολα-
κεῖν⁸ μῆτε Ἑλλήνα μῆτε βάρβαρον ἕνεκα μισθοῦ, ἀλλ' ἐαυτοῖς ἱκανοὺς εἶναι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια
πορίζεσθαι, καὶ ταῦτα ὀθενπερ κάλλιστον; ἢ γάρ τοι ἐν πολέμῳ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων
ἀφθονία εὐ ἴστε ὅτι ἅμα τροφήν τε καὶ εὐκλειαν⁹ ἐν πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις παρέχεται.
—Xenophon, *Hellenica*, V, 1, 13-17.

¹ δεξαίμην ἂν μᾶλλον—I should prefer; ² ἀνέψκτο, pluperfect passive from ἀνοίγνυμι=open;

³ ἀφθονώτερον διατρίβον=living more luxuriously (lit. more abundantly); ⁴ ψύχῃ, from ψύχος=cold; ⁵ θάλλῃ, from θάλλω=heat; ⁶ ἀγρυπνία=sleeplessness; ⁷ καρτερεῖν=endure;

⁸ κολακεῖν=play the toady to; ⁹ εὐκλείαν=renown.

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

THE THEBANS, AFTER THEIR VICTORY AT LEUCTRA, SEND FOR AID TO ATHENS, BUT GET NO REPLY. THEY THEN SEND TO JASON, A THESSALIAN PRINCE, WHO BRINGS AN ARMY, BUT ADVISES AGAINST RENEWING THE CONFLICT.

Οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι εὐθὺς μὲν μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἔπεμψαν εἰς Ἀθήνας ἄγγελον ἐστεφανωμένον καὶ ἅμα μὲν τῆς νίκης τὸ μέγεθος ἔφραζον, ἅμα δὲ βοηθεῖν ἐκέλευον, λέγοντες ὡς νῦν ἐξείη
 Λακεδαιμονίους πάντων ὧν ἐπεποιήκεσαν τιμωρήσασθαι αὐτούς. τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἡ
 βουλὴ¹ ἐτύγχανεν ἐν ἀκροπόλει καθήμενη. ἐπεὶ δ' ἤκουσαν τὸ γεγενημένον, ὅτι μὲν
 σφόδρα ἠνιάθησαν πᾶσι δῆλον ἐγένετο· περὶ γὰρ τῆς βοηθείας οὐδὲν ἀπεκρίναντο. καὶ
 Ἀθήνηθεν μὲν οὕτως ἀπῆλθεν ὁ κῆρυξ. πρὸς μέντοι Ἰάσωνα, σύμμαχον ὄντα, ἔπεμπον
 σπουδῇ οἱ Θηβαῖοι, κελεύοντες βοηθεῖν. ὁ δ' εὐθὺς τριήρεις ἐπλήρου² ὡς βοηθήσων κατὰ
 θάλατταν, συλλαβὼν δὲ τό τε ξένικόν καὶ τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν ἱππέας πεζῇ διεπορεύθη εἰς τὴν
 Βοιωτίαν, ἐν πολλαῖς τῶν πόλεων πρότερον ὄφθεις ἢ ἀγγελθῆς ὅτι πορεύοιτο. πρὶν γοῦν
 συλλέγεσθαι τι πανταχόθεν ἔφθανε πόρρω γιγνόμενος, δῆλον ποιῶν ὅτι πολλαχού τὸ
 τάχος μᾶλλον τῆς βίας διαπράττεται τὰ δέοντα. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀφ' ἑκείνου εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίαν,
 λεγόντων τῶν Θηβαίων ὡς καιρὸς εἴη ἐπιτίθεσθαι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἄνωθεν³ μὲν ἐκείνον
 σὺν τῷ ξενικῷ, σφᾶς δὲ ἀντιπρόσωπους,⁴ ἀπέτρεπεν⁵ αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἰάσων διδάσκων ὡς καλοῦ
 ἔργου γεγενημένου οὐκ ἄξιον αὐτοῖς εἶη διακινδυνεύσαι, ὥστε ἡ ἐτι μείζω καταπράξαι ἢ
 στερεθῆναι καὶ τῆς γεγενημένης νίκης. “οὐχ ὁράτε,” ἔφη, “ὅτι καὶ ὑμεῖς, ἐπεὶ ἐν
 ἀνάγκῃ ἐγένεσθε, ἐκρατήσατε; οἴεσθαι οὖν χρή καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ἂν, εἰ ἀναγκάζονται,
 ἀπονοσηθέντας διαμάχεσθαι.⁶ καὶ ὁ θεὸς δέ, ὡς ἔοικε, πολλάκις χαίρει τοὺς μὲν μικροὺς
 μεγάλους ποιῶν, τοὺς δὲ μεγάλους μικροῦς.”—Xenophon, *Hellenica*, VI, 4, 19-23.

¹ βουλὴ=senate; ² ἐπλήρου, from πληροῦν—to man; ³ ἀνωθεν—from higher ground; ⁴ ἀντι-
 πρόσωπους=face to face, i. e., a frontal attack; ⁵ ἀπέτρεπεν=dissuaded; ⁶ ἀπονοσηθέντας
 διαμάχεσθαι=fight it out desperately (lit., having despaired).

GREEK H

SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

GREEK H—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

Friday, June 22, 1906

3.45-5.45 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to translate. The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

THE DEATH OF HARPALION AND EUCHENOR

Ἐζόμενος δὲ κατ' αὐθι, φίλων ἐν χερσὶν ἑταίρων
θυμὸν ἀποπνέων, ὥστε σκώληξ¹, ἐπὶ γαίῃ
καίτο ταθείς· ἐκ δ' αἶμα μέλαν ῥέε, δεῦτε δὲ γαίαν.
τὸν μὲν Παφλαγόνες μεγαλήτορες ἀμφεπέοντο·
ἐς δίφρον δ' ἀνέσαντες² ἄγον προτὶ Ἴλιον ἱρὴν
ἀχνύμενοι· μετὰ δέ σφι πατὴρ κίε δάκρυα λείβων,
ποιῶν δ' οὔτις παιδὸς ἐγίγνετο τεθνηῶτος.

Τοῦ δὲ Πάρις μάλα θυμὸν ἀποκταμένοιο χολώθη.
ξείνος γάρ οἱ ἦν πολέσιν μετὰ Παφλαγόνεσσιν.
τοῦ δ' γε χωόμενος προίει χαλκήρε' οἰστόν.
ἦν δέ τις Εὐχήμενος, Πολυτίδου μάντιος υἱός,
ἀφνειός τ' ἀγαθός τε, Κορινθίῳ οἰκίᾳ ναίων,
ὅς ῥ' εὖ εἰδὼς κῆρ' ὀλοὴν ἐπὶ νηὸς ἔβαινε.
πολλάκι γάρ οἱ ἔειπε γέρον ἀγαθὸς Πολυτίδης
νούσῳ ὑπ' ἀργαλή φθίσθαι οἷς ἐν μεγάροισιν,
ἦ μετ' Ἀχαιῶν νηυσὶν ὑπὸ Τρώεσσι δαμῆναι.
τῷ ῥ' αἶμα τ' ἀργαλήν θωὴν³ ἀλείπειν Ἀχαιῶν,
νοῦσόν τε στυγερὴν, ἵνα μὴ πάθοι ἄλγεα θυμῷ.
τὸν βάλ' ὑπὸ γναθμοῖο⁴ καὶ οὐατος⁵· ὦκα δὲ θυμὸς
ᾤχετ' ἀπὸ μελέων⁶, στυγερὸς δ' ἄρα μιν σκότος εἶλεν.

Ὡς οἱ μὲν μάρναντο δέμας⁷ πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο·
Ἐκτωρ δ' οὐκ ἐπέπυστο δίφιλος, οὐδέ τι ἤδη,
ὅττι ρά οἱ νηῶν ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ δημόωντο⁸
λαοὶ ὑπ' Ἀργείων· τάχα δ' ἂν καὶ κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν
ἔπλετο. — *Iliad*, XIII, 653-677

¹ σκώληξ = worm, ² ἀνέσαντες = having put back, ³ θωή = penalty, ⁴ γναθμός = cheek, ⁵ οὐας = ear, ⁶ μέλος = limb, ⁷ δέμας = like, ⁸ δημόω = cut down

GREEK H — SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to translate. The translation should be exact; clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

REPORT OF THE ENVOYS SENT BY AGAMEMNON TO ACHILLES

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ κλισίῃσιν ἐν Ἀτρειδαο γέγοντο
τοὺς μὲν ἄρα χρυσεόισι κυπέλλοις νῖες Ἀχαιῶν
δειδέχατ' ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος ἀνασταδόν, ἐκ τ' ἐρέοντο·
πρῶτος δ' ἐξερέεινεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων

Εἴπ' ἄγε μ', ὦ πολύαιν' Ὀδυσεῦ, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν
ἦ ῥ' ἐθέλει νήεσσιν ἀλεξέμεναι δῆιον πῦρ
ἦ ἀπέειπε, χόλος δ' ἔτ' ἔχει μεγαλήτορα θυμόν;

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε πολύτλας δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς·
'Ατρειδῃ κύδιστε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
κείνός γ' οὐκ ἐθέλει σβέσσαι χόλον, ἀλλ' ἔτι μᾶλλον
πιμπλάνεται μένεος· σὲ δ' ἀναίνεται¹ ἡδὲ σὰ δῶρα.

αὐτόν σε φράζεσθαι ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἄνωγεν,
ὅπως κεν νῆας τε σόῃς καὶ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν·
αὐτὸς δ' ἠπείλησεν ἅμ' ἡοὶ φαινομένηφιν
νῆας ἑϋσσέλμους ἅλαδ' ἐλκόμεν ἀμφιελίσσας,
καὶ δ' ἂν τοῖς ἄλλοισιν ἔφη παραμυθήσασθαι
οἴκαδ' ἀποπλείειν· ἐπεὶ οὐκέτι δῆτε τέκμωρ²
'Ιλίου αἰπεινῆς· μάλα γάρ ἐθεν εὐρύοπα Ζεὺς
χεῖρα ἔην ὑπερέσχε, τεθαρσῆκαςι δὲ λαοί.

ὥς ἔφατ'· εἰσὶ καὶ οἶδε τὰδ' εἰπέμεν, οἳ μοι ἔποντο,
Αἴας καὶ κήρυκε δύω, πεπνυμένω ἄμφω.

Φοῖνιξ δ' αὖθ' ὁ γέρων κατελέξατο³. ὥς γὰρ ἀνώγει
ὄφρα οἱ ἐν νήεσσι φίλην ἐς πατρίδ' ἵκηται
αὔριον, ἣν ἐθέλησιν ἀνάγκη δ' οὔτι μιν ἄξει.—Iliad, IX, 669-692.

¹ δειδέχατο = greeted; ² πολύαιν' = much-praised; ³ ἀναίνεται = spurns;
'δῆτε τέκμωρ = you will attain the overthrow; ⁴ κατελέξατο = went to bed.

GREEK H—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

Friday

3.45-5.45 P. M.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to translate. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

ACHILLES EXPRESSES SURPRISE THAT HE IS NO LONGER ABLE TO SEE HIS OPPONENT AENEAS. HE URGES THE GREEKS TO JOIN HIM IN ATTACKING THE TROJANS. HECTOR TELLS THE TROJANS NOT TO BE AFRAID OF HIM.

ὦ πόποι, ἦ μέγα θαῦμα τόδ' ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὀρῶμαι·
 ἔγχεος μὲν τόδε κείται ἐπὶ χθονός, οὐδέ τι φῶτα
 λείσσω, τῷ ἐφέηκα κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων.
 ἦ ῥα καὶ Αἰνείας φίλος ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν
 ἦεν· ἀτάρ μιν ἔφην μὰ ψ αὐτῶς¹ εὐχετάσθαι.
 ἔρρέτω²· οὐ οἱ θυμὸς ἐμεῦ ἔτι πειρηθῆναι
 ἔσσεται, ὃς καὶ νῦν φύγεν ἄσμενος ἐκ θανάτοιο.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ Δαναοῖσι φιλοπτολέμοισι κελεύσας
 τῶν ἄλλων Τρώων πειρήσομαι ἀντίος ἔλθῶν.

Ἦ, καὶ ἐπὶ στίχας ἄλτο· κέλευε δὲ φωτὶ ἐκάστω·
 μηκέτι νῦν Τρώων ἐκὰς³ ἔστατε, δῖοι Ἀχαιοί,
 ἀλλ' ἄγ' ἀνὴρ ἄντ'⁴ ἀνδρὸς ἵτω, μεμάτω δὲ μάχεσθαι.
 ἀργαλέον δέ μοι ἔστι, καὶ ἰφθίμῳ περ ἑόντι,
 τοσσούτῳ⁵ ἀνθρώπους ἐφέπειν, καὶ πᾶσι μάχεσθαι·
 οὐδέ κ' Ἄρης, ὅσπερ θεὸς ἄμβροτος,⁶ οὐδέ κ' Ἀθήνη
 τοσσῆσδ' ὑσμίνης ἐφέποι στόμα,⁷ καὶ πονέοιτο,⁸
 ἀλλ' ὅσσον μὲν ἐγὼ δύναμαι χερσὶν τε ποσὶν τε
 καὶ σθένει, οὐ μ' ἔτι φημὶ μεθήσέμεν, οὐδ' ἠβαιόν.⁹
 ἀλλὰ μάλα στιχὸς εἰμι διαμπερές,¹⁰ οὐδέ τιν' οἶω
 Τρώων χαιρήσειν, ὅστις σχεδὸν ἔγχεος ἔλθῃ.

Ὡς φάτ' ἐποτρύνων Τρώεσσι δὲ φαίδιμος Ἑκτωρ
 κέκλεθ' ὁμοκλήσας, φάτο δ' ἵμεναι ἄντ' Ἀχιλλῆος.

Τρώες ὑπέρθυμοι,¹¹ μὴ δειδίτε Πηλεΐωνα.
 καὶ κεν ἐγὼν ἐπέεσσι καὶ ἀθανάτοισι μαχοίμην
 ἔγχει δ' ἀργαλέον, ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτεροί εἰσιν.
 οὐδ' Ἀχιλεὺς πάντεσσι τέλος μῦθος ἐπιθήσει,
 ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν τελείη, τὸ δὲ καὶ μεσσηγὺν κολούει.¹²

—Iliad, XX, 344-370.

¹μαψ αὐτῶς=vainly; ²εὐχετάσθαι=boast; ³ἐρρέτω=let him go; ⁴ἐκάς=far from; ⁵ἄντα=against; ⁶ἄμβροτος=immortal; ⁷στόμα=jaws; ⁸οὐδ' ἠβαιόν=not in the least; ⁹διαμπερές=right through; ¹⁰ὑπέρθυμοι=high spirited; ¹¹μεσσηγὺν κολούει=he cuts off half-accomplished.

GREEK H—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to translate. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

HECTOR CALLS THE TROJANS TOGETHER AT NIGHT AND ASKS FOR A VOLUNTEER TO
GO AS SPY TO THE GREEK CAMP

Οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ Τρῳᾶς ἀγῆνορας εἶας¹ Ἑκτωρ
εὐδεῖν, ἀλλ' ἔμυδις² κικλήσκειτο πάντας ἀρίστους,
ὅσσοι ἔσαν Τρῳῶν ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες·

τοὺς ὄγε συγκαλέσας πυκινὴν ἡρτύνετο βουλήν·

Τίς κέν μοι τόδε ἔργον ὑποσχόμενος τελείσειν

δώρῳ ἐπὶ μεγάλῳ; μισθὸς δέ οἱ ἄρκιος³ ἔσται.

δώσω γὰρ δίφρον τε, δύω τ' ἐριαύχενας⁴ ἵππους,

οἳ κεν ἀριστοὶ ἔωσι θοῆς ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν,

ὅστις κε τλαίῃ, οἳ τ' αὐτῷ κῦδος ἄροιτο,

νηῶν ὠκυπόρων σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν, ἕκ τε πυθέσθαι,

ἥ ἐ φυλάσσονται νῆες θααί, ὥς τὸ πάρος περ,

ἢ ἥδη χεῖρεσσιν ὑφ' ἡμετέρῃσι δαμέντες

φύξιν⁵ βουλεύουσιν μετὰ σφίσιν, οὐδ' ἐθέλουσιν

νύκτα φυλασσόμεναι, καμάτῳ ἀδηκότες⁶ αἰνῶ.

ὣς ἔφαθ'· οἳ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ.

ἦν δέ τις ἐν Τρῳέεσσι Δόλων, Εὐμήδεος υἱός,

κῆρυκος θείοιο, πολύχρυσος, πολύχαλκος·

ὃς δὴ τοι εἶδος μὲν ἔην κακός, ἀλλὰ ποδώκης·

αὐτὰρ ὁ μῦθος ἔην μετὰ πέντε κασιγνήτησιν.

ὃς ῥα τότε Τρῳσὶν τε καὶ Ἑκτορι μῦθον ἔειπεν·

Ἑκτορ, ἔμ' ὀτρύνει κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀγῆνωρ

νηῶν ὠκυπόρων σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν, ἕκ τε πυθέσθαι.

ἀλλ' ἄγε μοι τὸ σκῆπτρον ἀνάσχεο, καὶ μοι ὁμοσοῖν

ἢ μὲν τοὺς ἵππους τε καὶ ἄρματα ποικίλα χαλκῷ

δωσέμεν, οἳ φορέουσιν ἀμύμονα Πηλεΐωνα.

σοὶ δ' ἐγὼ οὐχ ἄλιος⁷ σκοπὸς ἔσομαι, οὐδ' ἀπὸ δόξης.⁸

τόφρα γὰρ ἐς στρατὸν εἴμι διαμπερές,⁸ ὅφρ' ἂν ἴκωμαι

νῇ Ἀγαμεμνονέην, ὅθι που μέλλουσιν ἀριστοὶ

βουλὰς βουλεύειν, ἢ φεύγειν, ἢ μάχεσθαι.

—Homer, *Iliad*, X, 299-327.

¹ ἔμυδις = together; ² ἄρκιος = sufficient; ³ ἐριαύχενας = strong-necked; ⁴ φύξιν = flight; ⁵ ἀδηκότες = overwhelmed; ⁶ ἄλιος = useless; ⁷ ἀπὸ δόξης = disappointing; ⁸ διαμπερές = right through.

GREEK H—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

MENELAUS, WHILE TRYING TO KEEP THE DEAD BODY OF PATROCLUS FROM THE TROJANS, IS DRIVEN BACK BY HECTOR AND GETS AJAX TO HELP HIM.

Εἶος δ' ταῦθ' ὥρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
τόφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρώων στίχες ἤλυθον· ἦρχε δ' ἄρ' Ἑκτωρ.
αὐτὰρ ὄγ' ἐξοπίσω ἀνεχάζετο,¹ λείπε δὲ νεκρόν,
ἐντροπαλιζόμενος·² ὥστε λῖς³ ἠϋγένης,⁴
ὃν ῥα κύνες τε καὶ ἄνδρες ἀπὸ σταθμοῖο δύνωται⁵
ἔγχεσι καὶ φωνῇ· τοῦ δ' ἐν φρεσὶν ἄλκιμον ἦτορ
παχνοῦται,⁶ ἀέκων δέ τ' ἔβη ἀπὸ μεσσαύλοιο·⁷
ὥς ἀπὸ Πατρόκλοιο κίε ξανθὸς Μενέλαος.
στῇ δὲ μεταστρεφθεὶς, ἐπεὶ ἵκετο ἔθνος ἑταίρων,
παπταίνων⁸ Αἴαντα μέγαν, Τελαμώνιον νιόν.
τὸν δὲ μάλ' αἰψ' ἐνόησε μάχης ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ πάσης
θαρσύνονθ' ἐτάρους καὶ ἐποτρύνοντα μάχεσθαι·
θεσπέσιον γάρ σφιν φόβον ἔμβαλε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.
βῆ δὲ θέειν, εἴθαρ⁹ δὲ παριστάμενος ἔπος ἤυδα·
Αἴαν, δεῦρο, πέπον,¹⁰ περὶ Πατρόκλοιο θανόντος
σπεύσομεν, αἶ κε νέκυν περ Ἀχιλλῇ προφέρωμεν
γυμνόν· ἀτὰρ τά γε τεύχε' ἔχει κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ.
ᾧς ἔφατ'· Αἴαντι δὲ δαΐφρονι θυμὸν ὄρινεν.
βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων, ἅμα δὲ ξανθὸς Μενέλαος.
Ἑκτωρ μὲν Πάτροκλον, ἐπεὶ κλυτὰ τεύχε' ἀπηύρα,
ἔλχ', ἵν' ἀπ' ὤμοϊν κεφαλὴν τάμοι ὀξείῃ χαλκῷ,
τὸν δὲ νέκυν Τρωῆσιν ἐρυσσάμενος κυσὶ δοίη.
Αἴας δ' ἐγγύθεν ἦλθε φέρων σάκος ἥύτε πύργον.
Ἑκτωρ δ' ἄψ ἔς ὄμλον ἰὼν ἀνεχάζεθ' ἑταίρων,
ἔς δῖφρον δ' ἀνόρουσε· δίδου δ' ὄγε τεύχεα καλὰ
Τρωσὶ φέρειν προτὶ ἄστυ, μέγα κλέος ἔμμεναι αὐτῷ.
Αἴας δ' ἀμφὶ Μενoitιάδῃ σάκος εὐρὺ καλύψας
ἐστήκει, ὥς τίς τε λέων περὶ οἷσι τέκεσσιν.
ὥς Αἴας περὶ Πατρόκλῳ ἥρωϊ βεβήκει.
Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἐτέρωθεν, Ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος,
ἐστήκει μέγα πένθος ἐνὶ στήθεσιν ἀέζων.¹¹

—Homer, *Iliad*, XVII, 106-139.

¹ ἀνεχάζετο = retreated; ² ἐντροπαλιζόμενος = turning to look back; ³ λῖς = λέων; ⁴ ἠϋγένης = strong-bearded; ⁵ δύνωται = drive off; ⁶ παχνοῦται = is chilled with fear; ⁷ μεσσαύλοιο = cattle yard, ⁸ παπταίνων = looking for; ⁹ εἴθαρ = forthwith; ¹⁰ πέπον, from πέπων = dear; ¹¹ ἀέζων = αἰζάνων.

GREEK CH

**HOMER — *ILIAD*, BOOKS I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION
OF HOMER**

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD I-III AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

Friday, June 22, 1906

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to translate.

1 Translate into English:

Ἀτρεΐδῃ κύδιστε, φιλοκτεανώτατε πάντων,
πῶς γάρ τοι δώσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί;
οὔδέ τί που ἴδμεν ξινήϊα κείμενα πολλά·
ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πολίων ἐξεπράθομεν, τὰ δέδασται, 125
λαοὺς δ' οὐκ ἐπέοικε παλίλλογα ταῦτ' ἐπαγείρειν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν τήνδε θεῶ πρόες· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
τριπλῇ τετραπλῇ τ' ἀποτίσσομεν, αἷ κέ ποθι Ζεὺς
δῶσι πάλιν Τροίην εὐτείχεον ἐξαπαΐζει. — I, 122-129

- a Show how the meanings of the following words are derived from their component parts: φιλοκτεανώτατε (line 122), μεγάθυμοι (line 123), παλίλλογα (line 126), εὐτείχεον (line 129).
- b Give the first person singular present indicative of ἐξεπράθομεν (line 125), δέδασται (line 125), πρόες (line 127).
- c Give the Attic equivalents of πολίων (line 125), λαοὺς (line 126), αἷ κέ ποθι Ζεὺς δῶσι (lines 128-129).
- d Who is τήνδε (line 127)?

2 Translate into English:

Ἄγχε δέ μιν πολύκεστος ἱμᾶς ἀπαλὴν ὑπὸ δειρήν,
ὅς οἱ ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνος ὀχεὺς τέτατο τρυφαλείης.
καὶ νύ κεν εἵρυσσέν τε καὶ ἄσπετον ἦρατο κῦδος,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὺ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,
ἧ οἱ ῥῆξεν ἱμάντα βοὸς Ἰφι κταμένοιο 375
κενὴ δὲ τρυφάλεια ἅμ' ἔσπετο χεῖρὶ παχείῃ.
τὴν μὲν ἔπειθ' ἦρως μετ' εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς
ῥῶψ' ἐπιδινήσας, κόμισαν δ' ἐρίηρες ἐταῖροι. — III, 371-378

- a What situation is referred to in these verses? State the chief events of the third book.
- b Scan lines 372, 375, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses.
- c Account for the metrical quantity of ὅς (line 372) and of the final syllable of βοὸς (line 375).
- d Describe the τρυφάλεια (line 376).

3 Translate into English:

THE DEATH OF HARPALION AND EUCHENOR

Ἐζόμενος δὲ κατ' αὐθι, φίλων ἐν χερσὶν ἐταίρων
θυμὸν ἀποπνείων, ὥστε σκώληξ¹, ἐπὶ γαίῃ
καίτο ταθείς· ἐκ δ' αἷμα μέλαν ῥέε, δεῦτε δὲ γαίαν.
τὸν μὲν Παφλαγόνες μεγαλήτορες ἀμφεπένοντο·
ἐς δίφρον δ' ἀνέσαντες² ἄγον προτὶ Ἴλιον ἱρὴν
ἀχνύμενοι· μετὰ δὲ σφι πατὴρ κίε δάκρυα λείβων,
ποινὴ δ' οὔτις παιδὸς ἐγένετο τεθνηῶτος.

Τοῦ δὲ Πάρις μάλα θυμὸν ἀποκταμένοιο χολώθη·
ξεῖνος γάρ οἱ ἦν πολέσιν μετὰ Παφλαγόνεσσιν·
τοῦ δ' γε χωόμενος προΐει χαλκήρε' διστόν.
ἦν δέ τις Εὐχήνηρ, Πολυίδου μάντιος υἱός,
ἀφνειός τ' ἀγαθός τε, Κορινθόθι οἰκία ναίων,
ὅς ῥ' εὖ εἰδὼς κῆρ' ὅλοῃν ἐπὶ νηὸς ἔβαινε.
πολλάκι γάρ οἱ ἔειπε γέρον ἀγαθὸς Πολυίδος
νοῖσσι ὑπ' ἀργαλέῃ φθίσθαι οἷς ἐν μεγάροισιν,
ἦ μετ' Ἀχαιῶν νηυσὶν ὑπὸ Τρώεσσι δαμῆναι. — Iliad, XIII, 653–668

¹ σκώληξ = worm, ² ἀνέσαντες = having put back

GREEK CH — HOMER'S ILIAD I-III AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to translate.

1 Translate into English:

Εὐδεις, Ἀτρεός υἱέ, δαίφρονος ἱπποδάμοιο; 60
οὐ χρή παννύχιον εὐδεν βουληφόρον ἄνδρα
ὦ λαοί τ' ἐπιτετράφαται καὶ τόσσα μέμηλεν.
νῦν δ' ἐμέθεν ξύνες ὦκα· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι,
ὃς σευ ἀνευθεν ἐὼν μέγα κήδεται ἦδ' ἐλεαίρει.
θωρήξαι σ' ἐκέλευσε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς 65
πανσυδίῃ· νῦν γάρ κεν ἔλοις πόλιν εὐρύαγυιαν
Τρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἀμφὶς Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γὰρ ἅπαντας
Ἥρη λισσομένη, Τρώεσσι δὲ κήδε' ἐφήπται
ἐκ Διός.—II, 60-70. 70

- a Scan lines 61 and 63, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses.
- b Show how the meanings of the following compounds are derived from their component parts: *ἱπποδάμοιο* (line 60); *βουληφόρον* (line 61); *εὐρύαγυιαν* (line 66).
- c Where is the form *ἐπιτετράφαται* (line 62) found? Give the Attic equivalent.

2 Translate into English:

Τοῖσιν δ' Ἀτρείδης μεγάλ' εὔχετο, χεῖρας ἀνασχών 275
Ζεῦ πάτερ, Ἴδηθεν μεδέων, κύνιδιστε μέγιστε,
ἠέλιός θ', ὃς πάντ' ἐφορᾷς καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούεις,
καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ γαῖα, καὶ οἱ ὑπένερθε καμόντας
ἀνθρώπους τίνυσθον, ὅτις κ' ἐπ' ἴορκον ὁμόσση,
ὑμεῖς μάρτυροι ἔσθε, φυλάσσετε δ' ὄρκια πιστά. 280
εἰ μὲν κεν Μενέλαον Ἀλέξανδρος καταπέφνη,
αὐτὸς ἔπειθ' Ἑλένην ἐχέτω καὶ κτήματα πάντα,
ἡμεῖς δ' ἐν νήεσσι νεώμεθα ποντοπόροισιν.—III, 275-283.

- a What is the force of the ending of *Ἀτρείδης* (line 275)? What other ending has the same force?
- b What is the meaning of the present indicative of *καμώντας* (line 278)?
- c What was the outcome of the combat between Paris and Menelaus?

3 Translate into English:

PATROCLUS DYING PROPHECIES HECTOR'S IMMINENT DEATH

Ἦδη νῦν, Ἕκτορ, μεγάλ' εἵχεο· σοὶ γὰρ ἔδωκεν
νίκην Ζεὺς Κρονίδης καὶ Ἀπόλλων, οἳ μ' ἐδάμασσαν 845

ῥηιδίως· αὐτοὶ γὰρ ἀπ' ὤμων τεύχε' ἔλοντο.
τοιούτοι δ' εἴπερ μοι ἐείκοσιν ἀντεβόλησαν,
πάντες κ' αὐτόθ' ἔλοντο ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντες.

ἀλλὰ με μοῖρ' ὅλοη καὶ Λητοῦς ἔκτανεν υἱός,
ἀνδρῶν δ' Εὐφορβος· σὺ δέ με τρίτος ἐξεναρίζεις¹. 850

ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσιν·

οὐ θην οὐδ' αὐτὸς δηρὸν βέη², ἀλλὰ τοι ἤδη
ἄγχι παρέστηκεν θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή,
χερσὶ δαμέντ' Ἀχιλῆος ἀμύμονος Αἰακίδαο.

ὥς ἄρα μιν εἰπόντα τέλος θανάτοιο κάλυψεν—*Iliad*, XVI, 844–855.

¹ἀντιβόλῳ = meet, encounter; ²ἐξεναρίζω = slay; ³βέομαι = shall live.

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD I-III AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to translate.

1. Translate into English:

ἦ γάρ κεν δειλὸς γε καὶ οὔτιδανὸς καλεοίμην,
εἰ δὴ σοὶ πᾶν ἔργον ὑπείξομαι, ὅττι κεν εἴπῃς·
ἄλλοισιν δὴ ταῦτ' ἐπιτέλλεο· μὴ γὰρ ἐμοὶ γε 295
σήμειν'. οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ γ' ἔτι σοὶ πείσεσθαι οἶω.
ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσιν·
χερσὶ μὲν οὐ τοι ἐγὼ γε μαχήσομαι εἵνεκα κοῦρης,
οὔτε σοὶ οὔτε τῷ ἄλλῳ, ἐπεὶ μ' ἀφέλεσθέ γε δόντες·
τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἅ μοι ἔστι θοῇ παρὰ νηὶ μελαίνῃ, 300
τῶν οὐκ ἂν τι φέροις ἀνελὼν ἀέκοντος ἐμεῖο.—I, 293-301

a Give the Attic equivalents for *κεν* (line 293); *οἶω* (line 296); *σῆσιν* (line 297); *μαχήσομαι* (line 298); *κοῦρης* (line 298); *ἐμεῖο* (line 301).

b Explain the case of *ἔργον* (line 294). What two forms of the verb may *ὑπείξομαι* (line 294) be?

c Who speaks these lines? Show that they are in keeping with the age and the character of the speaker.

2. Translate into English:

τοῖοι ἄρα Τρώων ἡγήτορες ἦντ' ἐπὶ πύργῳ.
οἱ δ' ὥς οὔν εἶδονθ' Ἑλένην ἐπὶ πύργον ἰοῦσαν,
ἦκα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔπεα πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευον 155
Οὐ νέμεσις Τρώας καὶ ἐυκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς
τοιγῇδ' ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἄλγεα πάσχειν
αἰνῶς ἀθανάτησιν θεῆς εἰς ὧπα ἔοικεν.
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὧς, τοίη περ εἰοῦσ', ἐν νηυσὶ νεέσθω,
μηδ' ἡμῖν τεκέεσσιν ἵ' ὀπίσσω πῆμα λίπιτο. 160

—III, 153-160

a Scan lines 155 and 158, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses.

b Explain the metrical quantity of the final vowel in *ἔπεα* (line 155); of the initial vowel in *ἀθανάτησιν* (line 158).

c Account for the accent of *Τρώων* (line 153). Why is *ὧς* (line 159) accented?

3. Translate into English :

ACHILLES REPLIES TO PRIAM'S OFFER OF A RANSOM FOR
HECTOR'S BODY

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
μηκέτι νῦν μ' ἐρέθιζε, γέρον· νοέω δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς
Ἑκτορά τοι λῦσαι· Διόθεν δέ μοι ἄγγελος ἦλθεν
μήτηρ, ἣ μ' ἔτεκεν, θυγάτηρ ἀλίοιο γέροντος.
καὶ δέ σε γιγνώσκω, Πρίαμε, φρεσίν, οὐδέ με λήθεις,
ὅττι θεῶν τίς σ' ἦγε θεῶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
οὐ γάρ κε τλαίῃ βροτὸς ἐλθέμεν, οὐδὲ μάλ' ἡβῶν,¹
εἰς στρατόν· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν φυλακοὺς λάθοι, οὐδέ κ' ὀχῆας²
ῥεῖα μετοχλίσσειε³ θυράων ἡμετεράων.
τῷ νῦν μή μοι μᾶλλον ἐν ἄλγεσι θυμὸν ὀρίνης·
μή σε, γέρον, οὐδ' αὐτὸν ἐνὶ κλισίῃσιν ἐάσω,
καὶ ἱκέτην περ ἐόντα, Διὸς δ' ἀλίτῳμαι⁴ ἐφετμάς.⁵

— Iliad, XXIV, 559–570.

- ¹ ἡβάω = have the strength of young manhood ; ² ὀχῆας = bolts ; ³ μετοχλίζω
= push back ; ⁴ ἀλιταίνομαι (aor. ἡλιτόμην) = sin against, transgress ;
⁵ ἐφετμάς = commands.

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD I-III AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

1909

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to translate.

1. Translate into English.

Τέτλαθι, μήτηρ ἐμή, καὶ ἀνάσχεο, κηδομένη περ,
μή σε, φίλῃν περ εἶδουσιν, ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδωμαι
θεινομένην· τότε δ' οὔτι δυνήσομαι, ἀχνύμενός περ,
χραιομεῖν· ἀργαλέος γὰρ Ὀλύμπιος ἀντιφέρεσθαι.
ἤδη γάρ με καὶ ἄλλοι' ἀλεξέμεναι μεμαῶτα
ῥίψι ποδὸς τεταγὼν ἀπὸ βηλοῦ θεσπεσίῳ.
πάν δ' ἡμαρ φερόμην, ἅμα δ' ἥελίφ καταδύντι
κάππεσον ἐν Δήμῳ· ὀλίγος δ' ἔτι θυμὸς ἔσθην·
ἐνθα με Σίντιες ἄνδρες ἄφαρ κομίσαντο πεσόντα.—I, 586-594.

590

- a. Give the Attic equivalents for ἀνάσχεο (line 586); ἀλεξέμεναι (line 590); ῥίψε (line 591); ἥελίφ (line 592); κάππεσον (line 593); ἐσθην (line 593).
- b. Explain the use of the participle θεινομένην (line 588); of the infinitive ἀντιφέρεσθαι (line 589).
- c. Who speaks these words? What do you know about the island of Lemnos to account for his association with it in the legend?

2. Translate into English:

Ὡς εἰπούσα θεὰ γλυκὺν ἡμερον ἔμβαλε θυμῷ
ἀνδρός τε προτέρου καὶ ἄστεος ἥδ' ἐτοκίων.
αὐτίκα δ' ἀργενῇσι καλυψαμένη ὀθόνησιν
ὤρματ' ἐκ θαλάμοιο, τέρεν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα,
οὐκ οἶη, ἅμα τῇγε καὶ ἀμφίπολοι δὺ' ἔποντο,
Αἴθρη, Πιτθῆος θυγάτηρ, Κλυμένη τε βοῶπις.
αἴψα δ' ἔπειθ' ἱκανὸν ὅθι Σκαίαι πύλαι ἦσαν.—III, 139-145.

140

144

- a. Scan lines 140 and 144, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses.
- b. What is the difference in syllable quantities between ἱκανὸν (line 145) and the adjective ἱκανόν?
- c. Who are the goddess and the woman here referred to? What were the Σκαίαι πύλαι (line 145)?

3. Translate into English:

HECTOR REBUKES POLYDAMAS FOR TELLING AN UNFAVORABLE OMEN

Πουλυδάμα, σὺ μὲν οἰκέτ' ἐμοὶ φίλα ταῦτ' ἀγορεύεις·
οἶσθα καὶ ἄλλον μῦθον ἀμείνονα τοῦδε νοῆσαι.
εἰ δ' ἔτεδν δὴ τοῦτον ἀπὸ σπουδῆς ἀγορεύεις,
ἐξ ἄρα δὴ τοι ἔπειτα θεοὶ φρένας ὤλεσαν αὐτοί,

ὃς κέλεαι Ζηγρὸς μὲν ἐριγδοῦποιο² λαθέσθαι
 235 βουλέων, ἄσπε μοι αὐτὸς ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσεν·
 τήνη³ δ' οἰωνοῖσι τανυπτερόγεσσι⁴ κελεύεις
 πείθεσθαι· τῶν οὔτι μετατρέπομ', οὐδ' ἀλεγίζω,
 εἴτ' ἐπὶ δεξιῷ ἴωσι πρὸς ἧῶ τ' ἡέλιόν τε,
 εἴτ' ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ τοίγε ποτὶ⁵ ἄφρον ἡρόεντα.⁶
 240 ἡμεῖς δὲ μέγαλοιο Διὸς πειθώμεθα βουλῇ,
 ὃς πᾶσι θνητοῖσι καὶ ἀθανάτοισιν ἀνάσσει.—XII, 231-242.

¹ ἀπὸ σπουδῆς = in earnest; ² ἐριγδοῦποιο = loud thundering; ³ τήνη = σύ; ⁴ τανυπτερόγεσσι = broad-winged; ⁵ ποτὶ = πρὸς; ⁶ ἄφρον ἡρόεντα = deep darkness, i. e., the West.

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

1. Translate into English:

255

*Ω πόποι, ἦ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαιῖδα γαῖαν ἰκάνει.
 ἦ κεν γηθήσαι Πρίαμος, Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες
 ἄλλοι τε Τρῶες μέγα κεν κεχαροῖατο θυμῷ,
 εἰ σφῶϊν τάδε πάντα πυθοῖατο μαρναμένουν,
 οἱ περὶ μὲν βουλῇ Δαναῶν, περὶ δ' ἔστι μάχεσθαι.
 ἀλλὰ πίθεσθ'. ἄμφω δὲ νεωτέρω ἔστων ἐμεῖο.
 ἤδη γάρ ποτ' ἐγὼ καὶ ἀρείοισιν ἥπερ ὑμῖν
 ἀνδράσιν ὠμίλῃσα, καὶ οὐποτέ μ' οἴγ' ἀθίριζον.
 οὐ γάρ πω τοίους ἴδον ἀνέρας, οὐδὲ ἴδωμαι.—I, 254-262.

260

- a. Give the Attic equivalents for γαῖαν (line 254); ἰκάνει (line 254); πυθοῖατο (line 257); μαρναμένουν (line 257); ἐμεῖο (line 259); ἴδον (line 262).
- b. Give the first person singular future indicative of μάχεσθαι (line 258), both Attic and Homeric.
- c. Tell briefly the circumstances under which these words were uttered, giving names of the persons concerned.

2. Translate into English:

235

νῦν δ' ἄλλους μὲν πάντας ὄρῳ ἑλίκωπας Ἀχαιοῦς,
 οὓς κεν ἐὺ γνοίην καὶ τ' οὖνομα μυθησαίμην·
 δοῖά δ' οὐ δύναμαι ἰδέειν κοσμήτορε λαῶν,
 Καστορά θ' ἱππόδαμον καὶ πύξ ἀγαθὸν Πολυδεΐκα,
 αὐτοκασιγνήτω, τῷ μοι μῖα γείνατο μήτηρ.
 ἦ οὐχ ἐσπείσθην Λακεδαίμονος ἐξ ἑρατεινῆς,
 ἦ δεῦρ' ἔλθοντο νέεσσι' ἐνὶ ποντοπόροισιν,
 νῦν αὖτ' οὐκ ἐθέλουσι μάχην καταδύμεναι ἀνδρῶν,
 αἴσχα δειδιότες καὶ ὀνείδεα πόλλ' ἂ μοί ἐστιν.—III, 234-242.

240

- a. Scan lines 239 and 240, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses. Name the pauses.
- b. Explain the hiatus in line 236, and the scansion of Πολυδεΐκα (line 237).
- c. Who speaks these words? From what scene are the lines taken? What is it that appeals to you as especially beautiful in this passage?

3. Translate into English:

NESTOR AGREES TO GO WITH AGAMEMNON AND WAKE THE OTHER LEADERS,
FOR HECTOR HAS BEEN PRESSING THE GREEKS VERY HARD.

Ἄτρεϊδῃ κυδίστε, ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον,
οὐ θῆν Ἑκτορι πάντα νοήματα μητίετα Ζεὺς
ἐκτελέει, ὅσα πού νυν ἐέλπεται· ἀλλὰ μιν οἶω
κῆδεσι μοχθήσειν¹ καὶ πλείοσιν, εἴ κεν Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἐκ χόλου ἀργαλείοιο μεταστρέψῃ φίλον ἦτορ.
σοὶ δὲ μάλ' ἔψομ' ἐγώ· ποτὶ² δ' αὖ καὶ ἐγείρομεν ἄλλους,
ἡμὲν Τυδείδην δουρικλυτὸν ἥδ' Ὀδυσῆα,
ἥδ' Αἴαντα ταχὺν καὶ Φυλῆος³ ἄλκιμον υἱόν.
ἀλλ' εἴ τις καὶ τούσδε μετοιχόμενος καλέσειεν,
ἀντίθεόν τ' Αἴαντα καὶ Ἰδομενῆα ἀνακτα·
τῶν γὰρ νῆες ἕασιν ἐκαστάτω,⁴ οὐδὲ μάλ' ἐγγύς.
ἀλλὰ φίλον περ ἔοντα καὶ αἰδοῖον Μενέλαον
νεικέσω, εἴπερ μοι νεμεσῆσαι, οὐδ' ἐπικεύσω,
ὥς εὔδει, σοὶ δ' οἶψ' ἐπέτρεψεν πονέεσθαι.—X, 103-116.

¹ *μοχθήσειν*, from *μοχθεῖν* = to be troubled; ² *ποτὶ* = besides; ³ *Φυλῆος*, from *Φυλῆς*; ⁴ *ἐκαστάτω* = farthest off.

College Entrance Examination Board

962.

Ex. R 54

11.5.11

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

IN

LATIN AND GREEK

THIRD SERIES

1911-1915

GINN AND COMPANY

BOSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • LONDON
ATLANTA • DALLAS • COLUMBUS • SAN FRANCISCO

July 6, 1920
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The Athenaeum Press
GINN AND COMPANY - PROPRIETORS - BOSTON - U.S.A.

PREFACE

While the annual volume of examination questions published by the College Entrance Examination Board has met the needs of many candidates for examination and their teachers, the Board is constantly in receipt of communications asking for the questions set in certain subjects in successive years. In order to meet this demand the Board has prepared pamphlets containing the questions in certain subjects from 1911 to 1915 inclusive. These pamphlets are as follows :

1. Examination questions in Latin and Greek, 1911-1915.
2. Examination questions in English and other modern languages, 1911-1915.
3. Examination questions in mathematics, 1911-1915.
4. Examination questions in history, 1911-1915.
5. Examination questions in the natural sciences and in drawing, 1911-1915.

Besides meeting the needs of candidates for examination and their teachers, these publications ought to have more widely a beneficial influence upon teaching for the reason that they illustrate in concrete form principles agreed upon by many leading teachers of the subjects represented.

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LATIN 1

GRAMMAR

LATIN NR1—GRAMMAR

Wednesday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Itaque non sum praedicaturus quantas ille res domi militiae, terra
 marique, quantaque felicitate gesserit, ut eius semper voluntatibus
 non modo cives adsenserint, socii obtemperarint, hostes oboedie-
 rint, sed etiam venti tempestatesque obsecundarint. Hoc bre-
 vissime dicam, neminem umquam tam impudentem fuisse qui ab
 dis immortalibus tot et tantas res tacitus auderet optare quot et
 quantas di immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt. Quod ut
 illi proprium ac perpetuum sit, Quirites, cum communis salutis
 atque imperi tum ipsius hominis causa, sicuti facitis, velle et optare
 debetis.—Cicero, *Pro Lege Manilia*, 48.

5

10

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *domi* (line 1), *felicitate* (line 2), *voluntatibus* (line 2), *neminem* (line 5), *salutis* (line 8).
2. Tell in what mood and what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *gesserit* (line 2), *fuisse* (line 5), *auderet* (line 6).
3. Explain the gender of *quod* (line 7).
4. What is the syntax of the clause *quod ut . . . sit* (line 7)?
5. Decline *ille* (line 1) in the neuter singular and plural, *res* (line 1), *cives* (line 3), *immortalibus* (line 6) in the neuter singular and plural, *hominis* (line 9).
6. Write the nominative singular of *neminem* (line 5), *dis* (line 6), *salutis* (line 8), *imperi* (line 9).
7. Compare *brevissime* (line 4), *impudentem* (line 5).
8. Give the principal parts of *gesserit* (line 2), *auderet* (line 6), *debetis* (line 10).
9. Conjugate *dicam* (line 5) in the present imperative active and the perfect indicative active, *detulerunt* (line 7) in the present indicative passive and the imperfect subjunctive passive, *facitis* (line 9) in the future indicative active and the pluperfect subjunctive active.
10. Write all the infinitives of *dicam* (line 5), naming each.
11. Explain the derivation of *voluntatibus* (line 2), *immortalibus* (line 6).
12. Divide the following words into their syllables, and indicate the quantity of their penults and final syllables and their accent: *impudentem* (line 5), *auderet* (line 6), *detulerunt* (line 7), *imperi* (line 9), *ipsius* (line 9).

LATIN NRI—GRAMMAR

1912

Wednesday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, sed tamen est certum quid
respondeam. Ego multos homines excellenti animo ac virtute fuisse sine
doctrina, et naturae ipsius habitu prope divino per se ipsos et moderatos et
gravis exstitisse fateor; etiam illud adiungo, saepius ad laudem atque virtu-
tem naturam sine doctrina quam sine natura valuisse doctrinam. Atque
idem ego hoc contendo, cum ad naturam eximiam et inlustrem accesserit ratio
quaedam conformatioque doctrinae, tum illud nescio quid praeclarum ac
singulare solere exsistere. Ex hoc esse hunc numero, quem patres nostri
viderunt, divinum hominem Africanum, ex hoc fortissimum virum et illis
temporibus doctissimum, M. Catonem illum senem; qui profecto si nihil ad
percipiendam colendamque virtutem litteris adiuvarentur, numquam se ad
earum studium contulissent.—Cicero, *Pro Archia*, 15, 16.

1. Decline *ego* (line 2), *habitu* (line 3), *virum* (line 9), *senem* (line 10); decline in the singular *ipsius* (line 3).
2. Conjugate *fateor* (line 4) in the future indicative, *adiungo* (line 4) in the perfect indicative active, *nescio* (line 7) in the present subjunctive active, *contulissent* (line 12) in the present indicative active and the present imperative active. Write all the participles of *viderunt* (line 9), naming each.
3. Write the nominative singular masculine of *excellenti* (line 2), *quaedam* (line 7), *singulare* (line 8); write the first person singular present indicative active of *valuisse* (line 5), *accesserit* (line 6).
4. Compare *difficile* (line 1), *saepius* (line 4).
5. Write the principal parts of *fateor* (line 4), *contendo* (line 6), *solere* (line 8), *adiuvarentur* (line 11).
6. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *animo* (line 2), *habitu* (line 3), *temporibus* (line 10), *virtutem* (line 11).
7. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *respondeam* (line 2), *accesserit* (line 6), *exsistere* (line 8).
8. What form of conditional sentence is *qui . . . contulissent* (lines 10–12)?
9. Explain the derivation of *naturae* (line 3), *virtutem* (line 11).
10. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults and final syllables, and indicate the accent: *respondeam* (line 2), *doctrina* (line 3), *ipsius* (line 3), *praeclarum* (line 7), *temporibus* (line 10).

LATIN I—GRAMMAR

Wednesday

11.15 a.m.—1 p.m.

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Nunc imperi vestri splendor illis gentibus lucem adferre coepit. Nunc
 intellegunt non sine causa maiores suos, tum cum ea temperantia magistra-
 tus habebamus, servire populo Romano quam imperare aliis maluisse. Iam
 vero ita faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, ita liberae querimoniae de aliorum
 iniuriis esse dicuntur ut is, qui dignitate principibus excellit, facilitate infimis
 par esse videatur. Iam quantum consilio, quantum dicendi gravitate et
 copia valeat, in quo ipso inest quaedam dignitas imperatoria, vos, Quirites,
 hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognovistis. Fidem vero eius quantam inter socios
 existimari putatis, quam hostes omnes omnium generum sanctissimam iudi-
 carint? Humanitate iam tanta est ut difficile dictu sit utrum hostes magis
 virtutem eius pugnantes timuerint an mansuetudinem victi dilexerint. Et
 quisquam dubitabit quin huic hoc tantum bellum transmittendum sit, qui
 ad omnia nostrae memoriae bella conficienda divino quodam consilio natus
 esse videatur?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 41, 42.

1. Decline in full *gentibus* (line 1), *aditus* (line 4), *aliorum* (line 4), *par* (line 6).
vos (line 7), *generum* (line 9).
2. Conjugate *adferre* (line 1) in the present indicative passive, *servire* (line 3)
 in the imperfect indicative active, *maluisse* (line 3) in the imperfect sub-
 junctive, *excellit* (line 5) in the present subjunctive active, *inest* (line 7)
 in the perfect subjunctive, *victi* (line 11) in the present imperative active,
3. Write all the infinitives of *cognovistis* (line 8), naming each.
4. Write the ablative singular of *maiores* (line 2), the accusative singular neuter
 of *faciles* (line 4), the dative singular feminine of *is* (line 5), the nominative
 singular masculine of *liberae* (line 4); write the first person singular, present
 indicative of *natus* (line 13).
5. Compare *faciles* (line 4), *infimis* (line 5).
6. Write the principal parts of *intellegunt* (line 2), *valeat* (line 7), *timuerint* (line
 11), *dilexerint* (line 11).
7. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used:
populo (line 3), *dignitate* (line 5), *quantum* (line 6), *humanitate* (line 10),
conficienda (line 13).
8. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used:
maluisse (line 3), *valeat* (line 7), *iudicarint* (line 9), *transmittendum sit*
 (line 12), *videatur* (line 14).
9. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used:
maluisse (line 3), *valeat* (line 7), *iudicarint* (line 9), *transmittendum sit*
 (line 12), *videatur* (line 14).
10. Explain the derivation of *iniuriis* (line 5), *principibus* (line 5), *humanitate*
 (line 10).
11. Divide the following words into syllables, mark the quantity of the penults
 and final syllables, and indicate the accent: *intellegunt* (line 2), *infimis*
 (line 5), *copia* (line 7), *timuerint* (line 11), *divino* (line 13).

LATIN I—GRAMMAR

Wednesday

11.15 a.m.—1 p.m.

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Quaeres a nobis, Grati, cur tanto opere hoc homine delectemur. Quia 1
 suppeditat nobis ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur et aures con- 2
 vicio defessae conquiescant. An tu existimas aut suppetere nobis posse quod 3
 cottidie dicamus in tanta varietate rerum, nisi animos nostros doctrina 4
 excolamus, aut ferre animos tantam posse contentionem, nisi eos doctrina 5
 eadem relaxemus? Ego vero fateor me his studiis esse deditum. Ceteros 6
 pudeat, si qui ita se litteris abdiderunt ut nihil possint ex iis neque ad com- 7
 munem adferre fructum neque in aspectum lucemque proferre; me autem 8
 quid pudeat, qui tot annos ita vivo, iudices, ut a nullius umquam me tempore 9
 aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit aut voluptas avocarit aut denique 10
 somnus retardarit? Qua re quis tandem me reprehendat, aut quis mihi iure 11
 suscenseat, si, quantum ceteris ad suas res obeundas, quantum ad festos dies 12
 ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates et ad ipsam requiem animi 13
 et corporis conceditur temporum, quantum alii tribuunt tempestivis convi- 14
 viis, quantum denique alveolo, quantum pilae, tantum mihi egomet ad haec 15
 studia recolenda sumpsero?—Cicero, *Pro Archia*, 12, 13. 16

1. Decline in full *nobis* (line 1), *rerum* (line 4), *eos* (line 5), *litteris* (line 7), *fructum* (line 8), *ludorum* (line 13).
2. Conjugate *quaeres* (line 1) in the pluperfect subjunctive active, *reficiatur* (line 2) in the imperfect subjunctive passive, *conquiescant* (line 3) in the present imperative active, *abdiderunt* (line 7) in the future indicative active, *abstraxerit* (line 10) in the imperfect subjunctive active.
3. Write all the infinitives of *reficiatur* (line 2), naming each.
4. Write the accusative singular of *opere* (line 1), the nominative singular neuter of *eadem* (line 6), the nominative plural neuter of *communem* (lines 7, 8).
5. Write the principal parts of *excolamus* (line 5), *proferre* (line 8), *vivo* (line 9), *avocarit* (line 10).
6. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *nobis* (line 2), *convicio* (lines 2, 3), *quod* (line 3), *annos* (line 9), *commodo* (line 10), *temporum* (line 14), *mihi* (line 15).
7. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *delectemur* (line 1), *reficiatur* (line 2), *excolamus* (line 5), *pudeat* (line 7), *possint* (line 7).
8. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *dicamus* (line 4), *esse deditum* (line 6), *possint* (line 7), *vivo* (line 9), *abstraxerit* (line 10).
9. Explain the derivation of *forensi* (line 2), *reficiatur* (line 2), *conviviis* (lines 14, 15).
10. What is the gerundive? Explain its use in *ad suas res obeundas* (line 12).
11. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults and final syllables, and indicate the accent: *forensi* (line 2), *abdiderunt* (line 7), *nullius* (line 9), *requiem* (line 13), *temporum* (line 14).

LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

Wednesday

11.15 a. m.—1 p. m.

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Et quoniam auctoritas quoque in bellis administrandis multum atque
 in imperio militari valet, certe nemini dubium est quin ea re idem ille impera-
 tor plurimum possit. Vehementer autem pertinere ad bella administranda
 quid hostes, quid socii de imperatoribus nostris existiment quis ignorat,
 cum sciamus homines in tantis rebus ut aut contemnant aut metuant aut
 oderint aut ament opinione non minus et fama quam aliqua ratione certa
 commoveri? Quod igitur nomen umquam in orbe terrarum clarius fuit?
 Cuius res gestae pares? De quo homine vos, id quod maxime facit auctori-
 tatem, tanta et tam praeclara iudicia fecistis? An vero ullam usquam esse
 oram tam desertam putatis quo non illius diei fama pervaserit, cum uni-
 versus populus Romanus, referto foro completisque omnibus templis ex
 quibus hic locus conspici potest, unum sibi ad commune omnium gentium
 bellum Cn. Pompeium imperatorem depoposcit?—Cicero, *Pro Lege Manilia*, 13
 43, 44.

1. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults and final syllables, and indicate the accent: *imperio* (line 2), *vehementer* (line 3), *oderint* (line 6), *praeclara* (line 9).
2. Decline in full *militari* (line 2), *orbe* (line 7), *clarius* (line 7), *iudicia* (line 9); decline in the feminine, singular and plural, *idem* (line 2).
3. Conjugate *valet* (line 2) in the perfect subjunctive active, *possit* (line 3) in the imperfect indicative, *existiment* (line 4) in the present subjunctive passive, *sciamus* (line 5) in the future indicative active.
4. Write all the infinitives and participles of *gestae* (line 8), naming each.
5. Write the nominative singular masculine of *nostris* (line 4), *aliqua* (line 6) and *pares* (line 8); the nominative plural neuter of *quod* (line 8); the genitive plural of *nomen* (line 7). Write the third person singular, future indicative passive of *commoveri* (line 7).
6. Compare *plurimum* (line 3); compare the adverb formed from *clarius* (line 7).
7. Write the principal parts of *administranda* (line 3), *contemnant* (line 5), *metuant* (line 5), *commoveri* (line 7).
8. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *nemini* (line 2), *re* (line 2), *homines* (line 5), *opinione* (line 6), *sibi* (line 12).
9. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *pertinere* (line 3), *existiment* (line 4), *oderint* (line 6), *pervaserit* (line 10), *depoposcit* (line 13).
10. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *pertinere* (line 3), *existiment* (line 4), *oderint* (line 6), *pervaserit* (line 10), *depoposcit* (line 13).
11. Explain the derivation of *militari* (line 2), *imperator* (line 2), *iudicia* (line 9).
12. Give four ways of expressing purpose in Latin. Write a Latin sentence illustrating each.
13. Mention three kinds of Latin relative clauses the verb of which is regularly in the subjunctive.

LATIN 2

ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

LATIN NR2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Thursday****11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.****Translate into Latin:**

1. They thought that they ought to choose a man of the greatest skill to carry on this war.
2. If we use all the provisions that we have, we shall be able to resist the enemy for ten days.
3. He tried to persuade them not to receive any one into the town, but they were unwilling to listen.
4. While I was returning to Rome, Cato reached the city and told the senate what I had done.
5. Both men waited to see whether the rest of the ships would assemble before nightfall.
6. Cicero said that Archias was worthy of citizenship because he had glorified (*illustrare*) the exploits of the Roman people.
7. Volturcius was arrested (*comprehendere*) by the praetors before he could cross the bridge.

LATIN NR2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Thursday****11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.****Translate into Latin:**

1. After Lucullus had waged war with Mithridates seven years, Glabrio was put in command of the army.
2. Since the new general was a man of no ability, the Roman forces were no longer a protection to the allies.
3. The following year Cicero urged the people to intrust the war to Pompey, who was not then at Rome.
4. If you had not read Cicero's speech, you would ask why Pompey seemed to him to be the only man who could conquer the king.
5. Do you think that he was worthy of this praise?
6. Having undertaken the war at once, he advanced with such courage that Mithridates was quickly driven from his kingdom.
7. Finally the wretched king, having been captured by his foes, ordered one of his men to kill him.

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Thursday****11.15 a.m.—1 p.m.****Translate into Latin:**

1. When he was a youth, Archias was so famous at home that all men wished to see him.
2. It is said that he came to Rome in the consulship of Marius and Catulus.
3. No one can doubt that the former was more powerful than the latter at that time.
4. If you should ask what Marius did, I would tell you.
5. Many years after a certain Grattius tried to expel the poet from the city, because (as Grattius said)¹ he was not a citizen.
6. Cicero thought that he ought to speak for the friend who had helped him.
7. And so it happened that he left this speech, to which you have given so much time.
8. When he had answered Grattius, he began to use a new style of speaking.
9. This he did with the greatest zeal, for the subject was pleasing to him.
10. Who is there who is not moved by love for a friend?

¹It is not necessary to translate into Latin the English words in the parenthesis.

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Thursday****11.15 a.m.—1 p.m.****Translate into Latin:**

1. Do you ask me, fellow-citizens, what Lucullus did in Asia?
2. In the year in which he was put in charge of this dangerous war, messengers had come to Rome from our allies.
3. These men had been sent to ask us for help.
4. The knights also thought that we ought to protect them.
5. Although Mithridates had often been defeated by Roman generals, he was then threatening the whole province.
6. He hoped within a short time to conquer the Roman forces on land and sea.
7. But Lucullus arrived in Asia before the king could accomplish this.
8. The latter, despairing of his fortunes, fled as swiftly as possible to Tigranes.
9. He left behind much gold and silver and very many most beautiful objects.
10. If our soldiers had not begun to collect this booty, they would have captured their enemy.

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Thursday****11.15 a. m.—1 p. m.****Translate into Latin:**

1. In the consulship of Lepidus and Tullus, Cicero asked the people to send Pompey to the war in Asia as commander.
2. Catulus and Hortensius, though they were men of very great influence, could not prevent this from being done.
3. The result was that the Romans, having quickly defeated Mithridates, were freed from their fear.
4. We shall now speak of the other oration, which all of you enjoy.
5. It is shorter than other speeches, but it ought not to be neglected by you.
6. There is no one of you that is not moved by desire for praise.
7. It is difficult to say how much help Archias was to Cicero.
8. After he had come to the city of Rome, he began to celebrate the fame of the Roman people in his verses.
9. Did anyone believe that he surpassed all poets in genius?
10. We praise Archias because he chose Cicero to defend him.

LATIN 3

SECOND YEAR LATIN

LATIN NR3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

His copiis coactis ad Bellovacos proficiscitur, castrisque in eorum finibus positis equitum turmas¹ dimittit in omnis partis ad aliquos excipiendos ex quibus hostium consilia cognosceret. Equites officio functi² renuntiant paucos in aedificiis esse inventos, atque hos, non qui agrorum colendorum³ causa remansissent (namque esse undique diligenter demigratum), sed qui speculandi⁴ causa essent remissi. A quibus cum quaereret Caesar, quo loco multitudo esset Bellovacorum quodve⁵ esset consilium eorum, inveniebat Bellovacos omnis, qui arma ferre possent, in unum locum convenisse, itemque Ambianos, Aulercos, Caletos, Velio casses, Atrebatas; locum castris excelsum⁶ in silva circumdata palude delegisse, impedimenta omnia in ultiores silvas contulisse.—*De Bello Gallico*, viii, 7.

¹ *turmas*, 'squadrons.' ² *functi*, participle of *fungor*, 'perform.' ³ *colendorum*, from *colo*, 'cultivate.' ⁴ *speculandi*, from *speculor*, 'spy.' ⁵ *quodve* may be translated as if it were *quodque*. ⁶ *excelsum*, 'high.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *castris* (line 1), *paucos* (line 4), *palude* (line 11).
2. Tell in what mood and what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *cognosceret* (line 3), *esset* (line 7), *convenisse* (line 9).
3. Explain the difference in construction between *agrorum colendorum causa* (line 5) and *speculandi causa* (line 6).
4. Decline *partis* (line 2), *hos* (line 4) in the neuter singular and plural, *arma* (line 9), *unum* (line 9) in the feminine singular.
5. Compare *diligenter* (line 6).
6. Conjugate *coactis* (line 1) in the perfect indicative active, *positis* (line 2) in the future indicative passive, *possent* (line 9) in the perfect subjunctive, *convenisse* (line 9) in the imperfect subjunctive active.
7. Write in Latin: The Bellovaci heard that Caesar was coming into their country with three legions. When they heard this, they sent Commius to ask help from the Germans. If Caesar had not set out at that time, they would have collected larger forces.

LATIN NR3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Vatinius Brundisii cum esset, cognitis rebus quae gestae erant in Illyrico, 1
cum crebris litteris Cornifici ad auxilium provinciae ferendum evocaretur et 2
M. Octavium audiret cum barbaris foedera percussisse¹ compluribusque locis 3
nostrorum militum oppugnare praesidia partim classe per se, partim pedestri- 4
bus copiis per barbaros, etsi gravi valetudine² adfectus vix corporis viribus 5
animum sequebatur, tamen virtute vicit incommodum naturae difficulta- 6
tesque et hiemis et subitae praeparationis. Nam cum ipse paucas in portu 7
naves longas haberet, litteras in Achaia ad Q. Calenum misit, uti sibi 8
classem mitteret. Quod cum tardius fieret quam periculum nostrorum 9
flagitabat,³ qui sustinere impetum Octavi non poterant, navibus actuariis,⁴ 10
quarum numerus erat satis magnus, magnitudo nequaquam⁵ satis iusta⁶ ad 11
proeliandum, rostra⁷ imposuit.—*De Bello Alexandrino*, 44. 12

¹foedera percussisse, 'had made alliances.' ²valetudine, 'illness.' ³flagitabat, equivalent to postulabat. ⁴actuariis, 'swift-sailing.' ⁵nequaquam, 'by no means.' ⁶iusta, equivalent to idonea. ⁷rostra, 'beaks.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used:
Brundisii (line 1), *litteris* (line 2), *provinciae* (line 2), *locis* (line 3), *navibus* (line 10).
2. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *percussisse* (line 3), *sequebatur* (line 6), *mitteret* (line 9), *fieret* (line 9).
3. Account for the choice of the pronoun *sibi* in line 8.
4. Decline *crebris* (line 2) in the masculine singular, *gravi* (line 5) in the feminine singular and the neuter plural; decline in full *corporis* (line 5), *viribus* (line 5), *portu* (line 7).
5. Conjugate *gestae erant* (line 1) in the present subjunctive active, *audiret* (line 3) in the future indicative active, *fieret* (line 9) in the pluperfect indicative, *poterant* (line 10) in the imperfect subjunctive.
6. Translate into Latin:
 - a) While these things were being done, Caesar ordered Vatinius to come to Brundisium with a fleet.
 - b) Caesar would have been able to conquer the enemy if he had had a larger number of ships.
 - c) Octavius heard that Caesar had set out to besiege the city.

LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday

9-11 a.m.

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Insequenti nocte Fabius equites praemittit sic paratos ut configerent¹ 1
 atque agmen morarentur, dum consequeretur ipse. Cuius praeceptis ut 2
 res gereretur, Q. Atius Varus, praefectus equitum, singularis et animi et pruden- 3
 tia vir, suos hortatur agmenque hostium consecutus turmas² partim 4
 idoneis locis disponit, partim equitum proelium committit. Confligit auda- 5
 cius equitatus hostium succedentibus sibi peditibus; qui toto agmine sub- 6
 sistentes³ equitibus suis contra nostros ferunt auxilium. Fit proelium acri 7
 certamine. Namque nostri contemptis⁴ pridie superatis hostibus, cum sub- 8
 sequi legiones meminissent, et pudore⁵ cedendi et cupiditate per se conficiendi 9
 proeli fortissime contra pedites proeliantur; hostesque nihil amplius copiarum 10
 accessurum credentes, ut pridie cognoverant, delendi⁶ equitatus nostri nacti 11
 occasionem videbantur. Cum aliquamdiu summa contentione dimicaretur, 12
 Dumnacus instruit aciem, quae suis esset equitibus in vicem⁷ praesidio. 13

De Bello Gallico, viii, 28, 29.

¹ *configerent*, equivalent to *dimicaret*. ² *turmas*, 'squadrons'. ³ *subistentes*, equivalent to *consistentes*. ⁴ *contemptis*, from *contemnere*, 'to despise'. ⁵ *pudore*, 'shame'. ⁶ *delendi*, from *delere*, 'to destroy'. ⁷ *in vicem*, 'in turn'.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used:
animi (line 3), *sibi* (line 6), *peditibus* (line 6), *certamine* (line 8), *equitatus* (line 11), *praesidio* (line 13).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used:
consequeretur (line 2), *gereretur* (line 3), *nacti* (line 11), *esset* (line 13).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used:
consecutus (line 4), *accessurum* (line 11), *instruit* (line 13), *esset* (line 13).
4. Decline in full *agmen* (line 2), *vir* (line 4), *equitatus* (line 6); decline in the feminine singular *toto* (line 6) and *acri* (line 7).
5. Compare *idoneis* (line 5), *audacius* (line 5).
6. Conjugate *gereretur* (line 3) in the perfect indicative active, *fit* (line 7) in the pluperfect subjunctive, *conficiendi* (line 9) in the present subjunctive active, *nacti* (line 11) in the present indicative; write the present imperative forms, active and passive, of *ferunt* (line 7).
7. Translate into Latin:
 - a) If the foot-soldiers should fight more bravely, the enemy would not be able to defeat the cavalry.
 - b) Varus believed that the legions would have to yield.
 - c) I am encouraging our men not to wait until the enemy attack them.

LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday

9-11 a.m.

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

[A storm causes serious inconvenience to Caesar's forces.]

Tanta enim tempestas cooritur ut numquam illis locis maiores aquas 1
fuisse constaret. Tum autem ex omnibus montibus nives¹ proluit² ac summas 2
ripas fluminis superavit pontisque ambos³ quos C. Fabius fecerat uno die 3
interruptit.⁴ Quae res magnas difficultates exercitui Caesaris attulit. Cas- 4
tra enim, ut supra demonstratum est, cum essent inter flumina duo, Sicorim 5
et Cingam, spatio milium xxx, neutrum horum transiri poterat, necessarioque 6
omnes his angustiis continebantur. Neque civitates quae ad Caesaris 7
amicitiam accesserant frumentum supportare neque ii qui pabulum⁵ longius 8
progressi erant interclusi fluminibus reverti neque maximi commeatus qui 9
ex Italia Galliaque veniebant in castra pervenire poterant. Tempus erat 10
autem difficillimum, quo neque frumenta in hibernis erant neque multum a 11
maturitate⁶ aberant, et civitates exinanitae,⁷ quod Afranius paene omne 12
frumentum ante Caesaris adventum Ilerdam convexerat,⁸ reliqui si quid 13
fuerat, Caesar superioribus diebus consumpserat.—*De Bello Civili*, i, 48. 14

¹ nives, 'snow.' ² proluit, 'washed away.' ³ ambos, 'both.' ⁴ interruptit, 'broke down.'
⁵ pabulum, from *pabulari*, 'to forage.' ⁶ maturitate, 'ripeness.' ⁷ exinanitae, 'supply empty,'
'were stripped.' ⁸ convexerat, 'had conveyed.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *aquas* (line 1), *fluminibus* (line 9), *quo* (line 11), *Ilerdam* (line 13), *reliqui* (line 13).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *constaret* (line 2), *essent* (line 5).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *cooritur* (line 1), *fuisse* (line 2), *constaret* (line 2), *fecerat* (line 3).
4. What form of the verb is *pabulum* (line 8)? What idea does this form express?
5. Write out the Latin words for which *C.* (line 3) and *xxx* (line 6) stand.
6. Decline in full *locis* (line 1), *maiores* (line 1), *montibus* (line 2), *milium* (line 6); decline *duo* (line 5) in the feminine plural and *quid* (line 13) in the masculine singular.
7. Compare *longius* (line 8), *difficillimum* (line 11).
8. Conjugate *attulit* (line 4) in the present indicative active, *transiri* (line 6) in the imperfect subjunctive active, *veniebant* (line 10) in the perfect indicative active, *consumpserat* (line 14) in the future indicative passive; write all the infinitives of *progressi* (line 9), and name each.
9. Translate into Latin:
 - a) It was reported to the enemy that the supplies that were being brought to Caesar were approaching the river.
 - b) When they received that news, they sent horsemen, that the river might not be crossed.
 - c) The danger was so great that our men did not dare to resist them.

LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

[Caesar, in quest of information, finds himself exposed to an unexpected attack.]

Caesar, ut per se consilium caperet quid faciendum videretur, navem con- 1
scendit atque omnem classem se sequi iussit nullis nostris militibus impositis, 2
quod, cum longius paulo discederet, munitiones nudare nolebat. Cumque 3
ad eum locum accessisset, qui appellatur Chersonensus, aquandique¹ causa 4
remiges² in terram exposuisset, non nulli ex eo numero, cum longius a navibus 5
praedatum processissent, ab equitibus hostium sunt excepti. Ex his cogno- 6
verunt Caesarem ipsum in classe venisse nec ullos milites in navibus habere. 7
Qua re comperta magnam sibi facultatem fortunam obtulisse bene gerendae 8
rei crediderunt. Itaque navis omnis quas paratas habuerant ad navi- 9
gandum propugnatoribus instruxerunt Caesarique redeunti cum classe 10
occurrerunt. Qui duabus de causis eo die dimicare nolebat, quod et nullos 11
milites in navibus habebat et post horam x diei res agebatur, nox autem 12
adlatura videbatur maiorem fiduciam³ illis, qui locorum notitia⁴ confidebant. 13

De Bello Alexandrino, 10.

¹ *aquandi*, from *aquari*, 'to get water.' ² *remiges*, 'oarsmen.' ³ *fiduciam*, 'confidence.'
⁴ *notitia*, 'knowledge.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *quid* (line 1), *sibi* (line 8), *rei* (line 9), *die* (line 11). Why is the preposition necessary in *ab equitibus* (line 6)?
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *caperet* (line 1), *videretur* (line 1), *venisse* (line 7).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *caperet* (line 1), *venisse* (line 7), *habuerant* (line 9), *redeunti* (line 10).
4. What form of the verb is *faciendum* (line 1)? Explain fully its use in this place.
5. Decline in full *numero* (line 5), *redeunti* (line 10), *nox* (line 12); decline *nullis* (line 2) in the masculine singular, and *ipsum* (line 7) in the feminine, singular and plural.
6. Compare *bene* (line 8).
7. Conjugate *sequi* (line 2) in the present subjunctive, *iussit* (line 2) in the future indicative active, *nolebat* (line 3) in the imperfect subjunctive, *instruxerunt* (line 10) in the imperfect indicative active.

8. Write the principal parts of *impositis* (line 2), *confidebant* (line 13), naming each part.
9. Translate into Latin:
- a) While he was forming this plan, Caesar learned that the leaders of a neighboring state wished to attack him on the following night.
 - b) But he had left his own soldiers on land, that the larger camp might be defended for a few days from great danger.
 - c) And so those whom he had with him begged him not to fight with this multitude of the enemy.

LATIN 4

CICERO — *MANILIAN LAW* AND *ARCHIAS*, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

LATIN NR4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

1. Quare videant ne sit periniquum et non ferendum illorum auctoritatem de Cn. Pompei dignitate a vobis comprobata[m] semper esse, vestrum ab illis de eodem homine iudicium populique Romani auctoritatem improbari, praesertim cum iam suo iure populus Romanus in hoc homine suam auctoritatem vel contra omnis qui dissentiunt possit defendere, propterea quod isdem istis reclamantibus vos unum illum ex omnibus delegistis quem bello praedonum praeponeretis. Hoc si vos temere fecistis et rei publicae parum consulistis, recte isti studia vestra suis consiliis regere conantur.—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 63, 64. 5
 - a) Explain briefly Cicero's argument in this passage.
 - b) What is the force of *dis* in *dissentiunt* (line 5)? What meaning is there in *isti* (line 9) which *illi* would not have?

2. Cum hic domicilium Romae multos iam annos haberet, professus est apud praetorem Q. Metellum familiarissimum suum. Si nihil aliud nisi de civitate ac lege dicimus, nihil dico amplius; causa dicta est. Quid enim horum infirmari, Grati, potest? Heracliae esse eum ascriptum negabis? Adest vir summa auctoritate et religione et fide, M. Lucullus, qui se non opinari sed scire, non audivisse sed vidisse, non interfuisse sed egisse dicit. Adsunt Heraclienses legati, nobilissimi homines; huius iudici causa cum mandatis et cum publico testimonio venerunt, qui hunc ascriptum Heracliensem dicunt.—*Pro Archia*, 7, 8. 5
10
 - a) What was the charge against Archias? What penalty would have been imposed upon him if the case had gone against him? What was his legal defense?
 - b) Where was Heraclia?
 - c) Explain the tense of *habetet* (line 1).

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

[*Laelius speaks of his friendship for Scipio*]

Mihi quidem Scipio, quamquam est subito ereptus, vivit tamen semperque vivet; virtutem enim amavi illius viri, quae exstincta non est. Nec mihi soli versatur ante oculos, qui illam semper in manibus habui, sed etiam posteris erit clara et insignis. Nemo umquam animo aut spe maiora suscipiet qui sibi non illius memoriam atque imaginem proponendam putet. Equidem¹ ex omnibus rebus, quas mihi aut fortuna aut natura tribuit, nihil habeo quod cum amicitia Scipionis possim comparare. . . . Numquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim; nihil audiavi ex eo ipse quod nollem; una domus erat, idem victus,² isque communis, neque solum militia sed etiam peregrinationes rusticationesque communes. Nam quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid atque discendi, in quibus remoti ab oculis populi omne otiosum tempus contrivimus?³ Quarum rerum recordatio et memoria si una cum illo occidisset,⁴ desiderium coniunctissimi atque amantissimi viri ferre nullo modo possem.

Cicero, *De Amicitia*, 102-104.

¹ *Equidem*, 'for my part.' ² *victus*, 'style of living.' ³ *contrivimus*, 'passed.' ⁴ *occidisset* from *cado*.

LATIN NR4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

1

1. Et quoniam auctoritas quoque in bellis administrandis multum atque in imperio militari valet, certe nemini dubium est quin ea re idem ille imperator plurimum possit. Vehementer autem pertinere ad bella administranda quid hostes, quid socii de imperatoribus nostris existiment, quis ignorat, cum sciamus homines in tantis rebus ut aut contemnant aut metuant aut oderint aut ament opinione non minus et fama quam aliqua ratione certa commoveri? Quod igitur nomen umquam in orbe terrarum clarius fuit? Cuius res gestae pares? De quo homine vos, id quod maxime facit auctoritatem, tanta et tam praeclara iudicia fecistis?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 43.

5

10

- a) Explain briefly Cicero's argument in this passage.
 - b) Of what events in Pompey's career was Cicero thinking when he asked *Cuius res gestae pares* (line 8)? Mention the most important of the *iudicia* (line 9).
 - c) What is the syntax of the clauses introduced by *quid* (line 4)? To what does *id* (line 9) refer?
2. Carus fuit Africano superiori noster Ennius, itaque etiam in sepulcro Scipionum putatur is esse constitutus ex marmore; cuius laudibus certe non solum ipse qui laudatur sed etiam populi Romani nomen ornatur. In caelum huius proavus Cato tollitur; magnus honos populi Romani rebus adiungitur. Omnes denique illi Maximi, Marcelli, Fulvii non sine communi omnium nostrum laude decorantur. Ergo illum qui haec fecerat, Rudinum hominem, maiores nostri in civitatem receperunt; nos hunc Heracliensem multis civitatibus expetitur, in hac autem legibus constitutum de nostra civitate eiciemus?—*Pro Archia*, 22.
- a) What is the importance of Ennius in the history of Latin literature? What work of Ennius did Cicero have in mind when he said *cuius laudibus . . . decorantur* (lines 2-6)?
 - b) Tell who the following men were, and for what they were famous: *Africano* (line 1), *Cato* (line 4).
 - c) What did Cicero gain for his argument by contrasting *Rudinum hominem* (line 7) with *Heracliensem* (line 8)? What is the syntax of *civitibus* (line 8)?

5

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Homines Graeci, quos antea nominavi, inique a suis civibus damnati atque expulsi, tamen, quia bene sunt de suis civitatibus meriti, tanta hodie gloria sunt, non in Graecia solum sed etiam apud nos atque in ceteris terris, ut eos a quibus illi oppressi sint nemo nominet, horum calamitatem dominationi illorum omnes anteponant. Quis Karthaginensium pluris¹ fuit Hannibale consilio, virtute, rebus gestis, qui unus cum tot imperatoribus nostris per tot annos de imperio et de gloria decertavit? Hunc sui cives e civitate eiecerunt; nos etiam hostem litteris nostris et memoria videmus esse celebratum. . . . Cogitemus denique corpus virorum fortium magnorumque hominum esse mortale, animi vero motus et virtutis gloriam sempiternam; neque, hanc opinionem si in illo sanctissimo Hercule consecratam videmus cuius corpore ambusto² vitam eius et virtutem immortalitas excepisse dicatur, minus existimemus eos qui hanc tantam rem publicam suis consiliis aut laboribus aut auxerint aut defenderint aut servarint esse immortalem gloriam consecutos.—Cicero, *Pro Sestio*, 142, 143.

¹ *pluris*, genitive of indefinite value. ² *ambusto*, from *amburo*, 'burn.'

LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

1. Age vero, illa res quantam declarat eiusdem hominis apud hostis populi Romani auctoritatem, quod ex locis tam longinquis tamque diversis tam brevi tempore omnes huic se uni dediderunt; quod Cretensium legati, cum in eorum insula noster imperator exercitusque esset, ad Cn. Pompeium in ultimas prope terras venerunt, eique se omnis Cretensium civitates dedere velle dixerunt? Quid? Idem iste Mithridates nonne ad eundem Cn. Pompeium legatum usque in Hispaniam misit, eum quem Pompeius legatum semper iudicavit, ii quibus erat molestum ad eum potissimum esse missum speculatorem quam legatum iudicari maluerunt?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 46. 5
10
 - a) Account for the number of *age* (line 1).
 - b) What was *illa res* (line 1)?
 - c) What was Pompey doing in Spain at the time of the incident mentioned in the last sentence of this passage?
2. Quae cum ita sint, quid est quod de eius civitate dubitetis, praesertim cum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit ascriptus? Etenim cum medicis multis et aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praeditis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, Reginos credo aut Locrensis aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod scaenicis artificibus largiri solebant, id huic summa ingeni praedito gloria noluisse. Quid? Ceteri non modo post civitatem datam sed etiam post legem Papiam aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas inreperunt; hic qui ne utitur quidem illis in quibus est scriptus, quod semper se Heracliensem esse voluit, reicietur?—*Pro Archia*, 10. 5
10
 - a) What is meant by *Graecia* (line 4)? Name five of its chief cities.
 - b) Why did Cicero single out *scaenici artifices* (line 5) for special mention?
 - c) To what did Cicero refer in *civitatem datam* (line 7)? What was the *lex Papia*?

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

[A dream and its fulfilment.]

Singulari vir ingenio Aristoteles et paene divino ipsene errat an alios vult errare, cum scribit Eudemum Cyprium,¹ familiarem suum, iter in Macedoniam facientem Pheras venisse, quae erat urbs in Thessalia tum admodum² nobilis, ab Alexandro autem tyranno crudeli dominatu³ tenebatur; in eo igitur oppido ita graviter aegrum⁴ Eudemum fuisse ut omnes medici diffiderent; ei visum in quiete⁵ egregia facie⁶ iuvenem⁷ dicere fore ut perbrevis⁸ convalesceret, paucisque diebus interituum Alexandrum tyrannum, ipsum autem quinquennio⁹ post domum esse redituum? Atque ita quidem prima statim scribit Aristoteles consecuta, et convaluisse Eudemum et ab uxoris fratribus interfectum tyrannum; quinto autem anno exeunte, cum esset spes ex illo somnio¹⁰ in Cyprium illum ex Sicilia esse redituum, proeliantem eum ad Syracusas occidisse,¹¹ ex quo ita illud somnium esse interpretatum, ut cum animus Eudemi e corpore excesserit, tum domum revertisse videatur.—Cicero, *De Divinatione*, i, 53.

¹*Cyprium*, 'of Cyprus.' ²*admodum*, 'very.' ³*dominatu*, 'rule.' ⁴*aegrum*, 'sick.' ⁵*quiete*, 'sleep.' ⁶*facie*, 'beauty.' ⁷*iuvenem*, 'youth.' ⁸*perbrevis*, equivalent to *perbrevis tempore*. ⁹*quinquennio*, used for *quinque annis*. ¹⁰*somnio*, 'dream.' ¹¹*occidisse*, from *cado*.

LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

Cnidum aut Colophonem aut Samum, nobilissimas urbis, innumerabilisque alias captas esse commemorem, cum vestros portus, atque eos portus quibus vitam ac spiritum ducitis, in praedonum fuisse potestate sciatis? An vero ignoratis portum Caietae celeberrimum ac plenissimum navium inspectante praetore a praedonibus esse direptum; ex Miseno autem eius ipsius liberos qui cum praedonibus antea ibi bellum gesserat a praedonibus esse sublatos? Nam quid ego Ostiense incommodum atque illam labem atque ignominiam rei publicae querar, cum prope inspectantibus vobis classis ea cui consul populi Romani praepositus esset a praedonibus capta atque oppressa est? Pro di immortales, tantamne unius hominis incredibilis ac divina virtus tam brevi tempore lucem adferre rei publicae potuit ut vos qui modo ante ostium Tiberinum classem hostium videbatis, ii nunc nullam intra Oceani ostium praedonum navem esse audiatis?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 33.

1. What four things does Cicero enumerate in this speech as the chief qualifications of an *imperator*? Which of these qualifications is he illustrating in the passage above?
2. By what law was Pompey put in command of the war with the pirates? In what year? Describe his previous military achievements.
3. Where were the places referred to in *Samum* (line 1), *Miseno* (line 5), *Ostiense* (line 7)? What is meant by *Oceani ostium* (line 13)?
4. What is the point of the contrast between *Cnidum aut Colophonem aut Samum* (line 1) and *vestros portus* (line 2)? Explain the meaning of *quibus vitam ac spiritum ducitis* (line 3). Of what facts is Cicero thinking when he says *tam brevi tempore* (line 11)?
5. What force does *an vero* (line 4) give to a question? What part of speech is *pro* (line 10)? Explain the use of *ii* (line 12).

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

[Metellus takes steps to entrap Jugurtha.]

Metellus postquam videt neque oppidum capi, neque Iugurtham nisi ex insidiis aut suo loco pugnam facere, et iam aestatem exactam esse, ab Zama discedit et in iis urbibus quae ad se defecerant¹ satisque munitae loco aut moenibus erant praesidia imponit; ceterum exercitum in provinciam quae proxima est Numidiae hiemandi gratia² conlocat. Neque id tempus ex aliorum more quieti aut luxuriae concedit, sed quoniam armis bellum parum procedebat, insidias regi per amicos tendere³ et eorum perfidia pro armis uti parat. Igitur Bomilcarem, qui Romae cum Iugurtha fuerat et inde vadibus⁴ datis de Massivae nece⁵ iudicium fugerat, quod ei per maximam amicitiam maxima copia fallendi erat, multis pollicitationibus adgreditur, ac primo efficit ut ad se conloquendi gratia occultus⁶ veniat; deinde fide data, si Iugurtham vivum aut necatum sibi tradidisset, fore ut illi senatus impunitatem et sua omnia concederet, facile Numidae⁷ persuadet, cum⁸ ingenio⁹ infido tum metuenti ne, si pax cum Romanis fieret, ipse per condiciones ad supplicium traderetur.—Sallust, *De Bello Iugurthino*, 61.

¹*defecerant*, 'had gone over.' ²*hiemandi gratia*, equivalent to *hiemandi causa*. ³*tendere*, 'lay.' ⁴*vadibus*, 'bail.' ⁵*nece*, 'murder.' ⁶*occultus*, 'secretly.' ⁷*Numidae*, 'the Numidian'; Bomilcar is meant. ⁸*cum . . . tum*, 'both . . . and.' ⁹*ingenio infido*, 'of a faithless disposition.'

LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

Qua re conservate, iudices, hominem pudore eo quem amicorum videtis comprobari cum dignitate tum etiam vetustate; ingenio autem tanto quantum id convenit existimari quod summorum hominum ingeniis expetitur esse videatis; causa vero eius modi quae beneficio legis, auctoritate municipi, testimonio Luculli, tabulis Metelli comprobetur. Quae cum ita sint, petimus 5
a vobis, iudices, si qua non modo humana verum etiam divina in tantis ingeniis commendatio debet esse, ut eum qui vos, qui vestros imperatores, qui populi Romani res gestas semper ornavit, qui etiam his recentibus nostris vestrisque domesticis periculis aeternum se testimonium laudis daturum esse profitetur, estque ex eo numero qui semper apud omnis sancti sunt 10
habiti itaque dicti, sic in vestram accipiatis fidem ut humanitate vestra levatus potius quam acerbitate violatus esse videatur.—*Pro Archia*, 31.

1. In what year was this speech delivered? Who was the praetor before whom the case was tried? What was the charge against Archias? What was the real purpose of the prosecution?
2. Explain the reference in *legis* (line 4). State the provisions of this *legis*. Give the name of the *municipi* (line 4). Of what is Cicero thinking when he says *his . . . periculis* (lines 8, 9)?
3. Where did Archias receive his early education? What advantage does Cicero find in the fact that the poems of Archias were written in Greek? What poetical writings of Archias does Cicero refer to in this speech?
4. For what does Cicero say that he was personally indebted to Archias? Show precisely how Cicero uses his praise of literature as an argument for the acquittal of his client.
5. What is gained by the repetition of *qui* (lines 7, 8)? After what other words would *qua* (line 6) have the same meaning that it has in this sentence?

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

[Cicero tells why he refused to act as counsel for Autronius, charged with complicity in the conspiracy of Catiline.]

Veniebat enim ad me et saepe veniebat Autronius multis cum lacrimis¹ supplex ut se defenderem, et se meum condiscipulum² in pueritia, familiarem in adolescentia commemorabat fuisse, multa mea in se, non nulla etiam sua in me proferebat officia. Quibus ego rebus, iudices, ita flectebar animo atque frangebar ut iam ex inmemoria quas mihi ipse fecerat insidias deponerem, ut iam immissum esse ab eo C. Cornelium, qui me in meis sedibus, in conspectu uxoris ac liberorum meorum trucidaret, obliviscerer. Quae si de uno me cogitasset, numquam illius lacrimis ac precibus³ restitidissem; sed cum mihi tela, cum caedes, cum civium cruor⁴ versari ante oculos coeperat, tum denique ei resistebam, neque solum illi hosti ac parricidae sed his etiam propinquis⁵ illius Marcellis, patri et filio, quorum alter apud me parentis gravitatem, alter filii suavitatem⁶ obtinebat; neque me arbitrabar sine summo scelere posse, quod maleficio in aliis vindicasset, idem in illorum socio, cum scirem, defendere.—Cicero, *Pro Sulla*, 18, 19.

¹ *lacrimis*, 'tears.' ² *condiscipulum*, 'schoolmate.' ³ *precibus*, 'entreaties.' ⁴ *cruor*, equivalent to *sanguis*. ⁵ *propinquis*, 'relatives.' ⁶ *suavitatem*, 'lovableness.'



LATIN 5

**VERGIL—*ÆNEID*, BOOKS I, II, AND IV OR VI, AND SIGHT
TRANSLATION OF POETRY**

LATIN NR5—VIRGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

LATIN DQ—VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Translate 1 and either 2 or 3, and answer the questions on the passages translated. Translate also II. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

I

1. "Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine caesa,
cum primum Iliacas, Danai, venistis ad oras;
sanguine quaerendi redivit, animaue litandum
Argolica." Volgi quae vox ut venit ad auris,
obstipuerunt animi, gelidusque per ima cucurrit 120
ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.
Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu
protrahit in medios; quae sint ea numina divom
flagitat. Et mihi iam multi crudele canebant
artificis scelus et taciti ventura videbant.—ii, 116-125. 125
 - a) From whose tale is this passage taken? Whose words does he pretend to quote in verses 116-119? Tell the story to which reference is made in *virgine caesa* (verse 116). Where were the *Iliacas oras* (verse 117)? Who is meant by *Ithacus* (verse 122), and why was he so called?
 - b) What other form might have been used for *obstipuerunt* (verse 120), had not the metre prevented? Explain the form of *divom* (verse 123).
 - c) Copy verse 117, and indicate the division into feet and the principal caesura.

2. "Vixi, et quem dederat cursum fortuna peregi,
et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
Urbem praeclaram statui, mea moenia vidi; 655
ulta virum poenas inimico a fratre recepi;
felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum
numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae."
Dixit, et os impressa toro, "Moriemur inultae,
sed moriamur," ait. "Sic, sic iuvat ire sub umbras. 660
Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis." —iv, 653-662.
 - a) Tell more fully the story touched upon in verses 655 and 656. Why is Aeneas called *Dardanus* (verse 662)?
 - b) What would regularly be used instead of *mei* (verse 654)?

3. "Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
fare age, quid venias, iam istinc, et comprime gressum.
Umbrarum hic locus est, somni noctisque soporae; 390
corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina.
Nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem
accepisse lacu nec Thesea Pirithoumque,
dis quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent.
Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit 395
ipsius a solio regis traxitque trementem;
hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti."—vi, 388–397.

- a) Who were *Alciden* (verse 392), *dominam Ditis* (verse 397), *Ditis* (verse 397)? What was the *Tartareum custodem* (verse 395)?
b) Explain the spelling of *vincla* (verse 395). How does the pronunciation of *ipsius* in verse 396 differ from prose usage?

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

[*The tranquil life of the philosopher is contrasted with the vain ambitions of other men*]

Suave,¹ mari magno turbantibus aequora ventis,
e terra magnum alterius spectare laborem;
non quia vexari quemquam est iucunda voluptas,
sed quibus ipse malis careas quia cernere suave est.
Suave etiam belli certamina magna tueri
per campos instructa tua sine parte pericli.
Sed nil dulcius est, bene quam munita tenere
edita² doctrina sapientum templa serena,
despicere unde queas³ alios passimque videre
errare atque viam palantis⁴ quaerere vitae,
certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate,
noctes atque dies niti praestante labore
ad summas emergere⁵ opes rerumque potiri.
O miseras hominum mentis, O pectora caeca!
Qualibus in tenebris vitae quantisque periclis
degitur⁶ hoc aevi, quodcumque est! Nonne videre⁷
nil aliud sibi naturam latrare,⁸ nisi utqui⁹
corpore seiunctus dolor absit, mensque fruatur
iucundo sensu, cura semota metuque?

Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura*, ii, 1–19.

¹*Suave*, 'sweet'; supply *est*. ²*edita*, 'lofty.' ³*queas*, from *queo*, 'be able.' ⁴*palantis*, from *palor*, 'wander about.' ⁵*emergere*, 'to raise themselves.' ⁶*degitur*, 'is passed.' ⁷*videre*, exclamatory infinitive. ⁸*latrare*, 'demands.' ⁹*utqui*, translate as if it were *ut* alone.

LATIN NR5—VERGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Translate I and either 2 or 3, and answer the questions on the passages translated. Translate also II. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

I

1. "Aspice (namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuenti
mortalis hebetat visus tibi et umida circum
caligat, nubem eripiam; tu ne qua parentis
iussa time neu praeceptis parere recusa):
hic, ubi disiectas moles avolsaque saxis
saxa vides mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti
fundamenta quatit totamque a sedibus urbem
eruit: hic Iuno Scaëas saevissima portas
prima tenet sociumque furens a navibus agmen
ferro accincta vocat.
Iam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas
insedit, nimbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva."—ii, 604-616

- a) Under what circumstances were these words spoken? What effect was the vision here described intended to produce upon the one who was to see it? Why did the speaker think it necessary to say *tu . . . recusa* (verses 606-607)?
- b) Why was Juno *saevissima* (verse 612) to Troy? What precisely is meant by *Gorgone saeva* (verse 616)?
- c) Copy verses 605 and 606, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.
- d) Explain how it happens that so many verses in the Aeneid (as in this passage, verse 614) are not complete hexameters.

2. "Iliacas igitur classis atque ultima Teucrum
iussa sequar? Quiane auxilio iuvat ante levatos,
et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti?
Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusve superbis
invisam accipiet? Nescis heu, perdita, necdum
Laomedontæe sentis periuria gentis?
Quid tum? Sola fuga nautas comitabor ovantis?
An Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum
inferar, et quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli
rursus agam pelago et ventis dare vela iubebo?
Quin morere, ut merita es, ferroque averte dolorem."

iv, 537-547.

- a) Rewrite *Quiane . . . levatos* (verse 538), supplying in Latin the words needed to complete the meaning. In what way does the scansion help you to determine the meaning in verse 543?
- b) Why is *Laomedontæe* (verse 542) a term of reproach? Explain the reference in *nautas ovantis* (verse 543), *Sidonia urbe* (verse 545).

3. Tum pater Anchises lacrimis ingressus obortis:
 "O gnatē, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum.
 Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
 esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago 870
 visa potens, Superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.
 Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem
 Campus aget gemitus, vel quae, Tiberine, videbis
 funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!
 Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos 875
 in tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam
 ullo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno."—vi, 867–877.

- a) Of what recital does this passage form a part? Who is meant by *hunc* (verse 869)?
 b) Explain the reference in *Mavortis* (verse 872), *Campus* (verse 873).
 c) Rewrite *ne quaere* (verse 868) in the form which is most common in prose.

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation

O genus attonitum gelidae formidine mortis!
 Quid Styga, quid tenebras et nomina vana timetis,
 materiem² vatum, falsique pericula mundi³?
 Corpora sive rogos flammā seu tabe³ vetustas
 abstulerit, mala posse pati non ulla putetis.
 Morte carent animae, semperque priore relictā
 sede novis domibus vivunt habitantque receptae.
 Omnia mutantur, nihil interit.⁴ Errat et illinc
 huc venit, hinc illuc, et quoslibet⁵ occupat artus
 spiritus; eque feris humana in corpora transit,
 inque feras noster, nec tempore deperit⁶ ullo.
 Ipsa quoque adsiduo labuntur tempora motu
 non secus ac flumen. Neque enim consistere flumen,
 nec levis hora potest; sed ut unda impellitur unda,
 urgeturque eadem veniente urgetque priorem,
 tempora sic fugiunt pariter pariterque sequuntur,
 et nova sunt semper. Nam quod fuit ante relictum est,
 fitque quod haud fuerat, momentaque cuncta novantur.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, xv, 153–185.

² *materiem*, 'theme.' ³ *mundi*, 'world.' ⁴ *interit*, 'decay.' ⁵ *interit*, from *intereo*, synonymous with *perire*. ⁶ *quoslibet*, indefinite pronoun, 'whatever it will.' ⁷ *deperit*, synonymous with *interit*.

- a) By whom were these words spoken, and under what circumstances? What effect did they have?
- b) Explain the allusion in *Lenaeum* (verse 207).
- c) In verses 209–210 what three words carry the weight of the argument?
- d) Tell the story alluded to in *pretio* (verse 212).

3.

“Phoebe, gravis Troiae semper miserate labores,
 Dardana qui Paridis direxti tela manusque
 corpus in Aeacidae, magnas obeuntia terras
 tot maria intravi duce te penitusque repostas
 Massylum gentis praetentaque Syrtibus arva;
 iam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras.
 Hac Troiana tenus fuerit Fortuna secuta.
 Vos quoque Pergameae iam fas est parcere genti,
 dique deaeque omnes quibus obstitit Ilium et ingens
 gloria Dardaniae.”—vi, 56–65.

60

- a) Why did Vergil write *Dardana* (verse 57) agreeing with *tela*, rather than *Dardani* agreeing with *Paridis*?
- b) Write the usual form of *direxti* (verse 57).
- c) Of what is Aeneas thinking when he uses the words *tandem* and *fugientis* (verse 61)?
- d) Explain the allusion in *Aeacidae* (verse 58).

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

[*Anna tells Aeneas the details of Dido's death.*]

Tum rapido praeceps cursu resolutaque crinem
 evasit propere¹ in celsam, quam struxerat ante
 magna mole, pyram; cuius de sede dabatur
 cernere cuncta freta et totam Carthagini urbem.
 “Di longae noctis, quorum iam numina nobis
 mors instans maiora facit, precor,” inquit, “adeste
 et placidi victos ardore admittite Manis.
 Aeneae coniunx, Veneris nurus, ulta maritum,
 vidi constructas nostrae Carthagini arces.
 Nunc ad vos magni descendet corporis umbra.”
 Haec dicens ensem media in praecordia² adegit,
 ensem Dardanii quaesitum in pignus amoris.
 Viderunt comites tristisque per atria planctu³
 concurrunt; magnis resonant ululatibus aedes.
 Accepi infelix dirisque exterrita fatis,
 ora manu lacerans, lymphato⁴ regia cursu
 tecta peto celsosque gradus evadere nitor.
 Ter diro fueram conata incumbere ferro,
 ter cecidi exanimae membris revoluta sororis.

Silius Italicus, *Punica*, viii, 130–156.

¹ *propere*, ‘in haste.’ ² *praecordia*, equivalent to *pectus*. ³ *planctu*, ‘lamentation.’ ⁴ *lymphato*, ‘frantic.’

LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

2-4 p. m.

Under I, translate either 1 or 2, and answer the questions on the passage translated. Translate also II. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

I

1. "Quae quibus anteferam? Iam iam nec maxuma Iuno,
nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.
Nusquam tuta fides. Eiectum litore, egentem
excepi et regni demens in parte locavi;
amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi. 375
Heu furiis incensa feror! Nunc augur Apollo,
nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Iove missus ab ipso
interpres divom fert horrida iussa per auras.
Scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos
solicitat. Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello; 380
i, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas.
Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
saepe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens,
et, cum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus, 385
omnibus umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, poenas.
Audiam, et haec Manis veniet mihi fama sub imos."

iv, 371-387.

- a) Under what circumstances were these words spoken?
 - b) State two reasons why it is natural for Dido to think first of Juno (verse 371). How does the goddess show her pity at the close of Book IV?
 - c) Explain the reference in *Saturnius* (verse 372), *Lyciae sortes* (verse 377), *interpres divom* (verse 378). Where was Lycia?
 - d) Describe the scene in Book I to which the words *socios a morte reduxi* (verse 375) refer. To what does *amissam* refer?
 - e) What part does the guidance of Apollo (verse 376) play in the life of Aeneas? What is meant by *is* (verse 379)?
 - f) Explain the meaning of *pia* in connection with *numina* (verse 382)? Give a literal translation of *hausurum* (verse 383) and explain the metaphor.
 - g) Copy verse 373 and 383, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.
2. "Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti saepius audis,
Augustus Caesar, divi genus, aurea condet
saecula qui rursus Latio regnata per arva
Saturno quondam; super et Garamantas et Indos
proferet imperium (iacet extra sidera tellus,
extra anni solisque vias, ubi caelifer Atlas
axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum).
Huius in adventum iam nunc et Caspia regna
reopsis horrent divom et Maeotia tellus, 795

et septemgeminis turbant trepida ostia Nili. 800
 Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,
 fixerit acripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi
 pacarit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu,
 nec, qui pampineis victor iuga flectit habenis,
 Liber, agens celso Nysae de vertice tigris. 805
 Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis,
 aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra?"
 vi, 791-807.

- a) Under what circumstances were these words spoken?
- b) Explain the reference in *divi* (verse 792), *Saturno* (verse 794), *Atlas* (verse 796).
- c) What and where were *Latio* (verse 793), *Caspia regna* (verse 798), *Ausonia terra* (verse 807)?
- d) In what respect is the order of the words *aurea condet saecula qui rursus* (verses 792-793) poetical? Name and explain the figure of speech used in verse 799. Explain the form *divom* (verse 799).
- e) Account for Vergil's attitude toward Augustus as indicated in this passage. What is the poet's conception of the mission of Rome? What revelation of the future was granted to Aeneas in the lower world?
- f) How is the thought expressed in verses 806-807 related to the verses that precede?
- g) Copy verses 796 and 797, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

[The Trojans mourn Hector. King Priam begs Achilles to give him the body of his son.]

Flent miseri amissum Phryges Hectora, totaque maesto
 Troia sonat planctu.¹ Fundit miseranda querelas²
 infelix Hecubē³ saevisque arat unguibus⁴ ora,
 Andromacheque suas scindit de pectore vestes,
 heu tanto spoliata viro! Ruit omnis in uno
 Hectore causa Phrygum; ruit et defessa senectus
 adflicti miseranda patris, quem nec sua coniunx
 turbaque natorum nec magni gloria regni
 oblitum tenuit vitae, quin iret inermis
 et solum invicti castris se redderet hostis.
 Mirantur Danaum procures, miratur et ipse
 Aeacides animum miseri senis. Ille trementes,
 adfusus⁵ genibus, tendens ad sidera palmas
 haec ait: "O Graiae gentis fortissime Achilles,
 O regnis inimice meis, te Dardana solum
 victa tremit pubes, te sensit nostra senectus
 crudelem nimium. Nunc sis mitissimus,⁶ oro,
 et patris adflicti genibus miserere precantis
 donaque quae porto miseri pro corpore nati
 accipias."—*Iliad Latina*, 1015-1034.

¹ *planctu*, 'lamentation.' ² *querelas*, 'complaints.' ³ *Hecubē*, equivalent to *Hecuba*. ⁴ *unguibus*, 'nails.' ⁵ *adfusus*, 'casting himself down.' ⁶ *mitissimus*, equivalent to *lenissimus*.

LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

2-4 p. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

"His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono,
 imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Iuno,
 quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat, 280
 consilia in melius referet mecumque fovebit
 Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.
 Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus aetas
 cum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenae
 servitio premet ac victis dominabitur Argis. 285
 Nascetur pulchra Troianus origine Caesar,
 imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,
 Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.
 Hunc tu olim caelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
 accipies securus; vocabitur hic quoque votis. 290
 Aspera tum positis mitescent saecula bellis;
 cana Fides et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus
 iura dabunt; dirae ferro et compagibus artis
 claudentur Belli portae; Furor impius intus
 saeva sedens super arma et centum vinctus aenis 295
 post tergum nodis fremet horridus ore cruento."
i, 278-296.

1. By whom were these words spoken? To whom? In what connection?
2. Discuss verses 278-282 and 286-288 with reference to the purpose of the Aeneid.
3. To what historical event do verses 284, 285 refer? Explain the references in *Assaraci*, *Phthiam*, *Mycenae*.
4. Who were *Caesar* (verse 286), *Iulo* (verse 288), *Quirinus* (verse 292)?
5. What is the point of *aspera* (verse 279), *Troianus* (verse 286)?
6. What does Vergil mean by *Oceano* in verse 287?
7. How was the prophecy *caelo accipies* (verses 289, 290) fulfilled?
8. Explain the allusion in *claudentur Belli portae* (verse 294).
9. Copy verse 287, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesura.

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

[*The captive Trojan women say their sad farewell to home and country.*]

Ilion ardebat, neque adhuc consederat ignis;
 exiguumque¹ senis Priami Iovis ara cruorem
 combiberat. Tractata² comis antistita³ Phoebi
 non profecturas⁴ tendebat ad aethera palmas.
 Dardanidas matres patriorum signa⁵ deorum,
 dum licet, amplexas succensaque templa tenentis
 invidiosa trahunt victores praemia Grai.
 Mittitur⁶ Astyanax illis de turribus unde
 pugnantem pro se proavitaque⁷ regna tuentem
 saepe videre patrem monstratum a matre solebat.
 Iamque viam suadet Boreas, flatuque⁸ secundo
 carbasa⁹ mota sonant. Iubet uti navita¹⁰ ventis.
 "Troia, vale! Rapimur" clamant, dant oscula terrae
 Troades, et patriae fumantia tecta relinquunt.
 Ultima conscendit classem, miserabile visu,
 in mediis Hecuba natorum inventa sepulcris.
 Prensantem tumulos atque ossibus oscula dantem
 Dulichiae¹¹ traxere manus. Tamen unius hausit¹²
 inque sinu cineres secum tulit Hectoris haustos.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, xiii, 408-426.

¹ *exiguum*, 'scanty.' ² *tractata*, frequentative, or intensive, from *traho*. ³ *antistita*, 'priest-
 ess.' ⁴ *profecturas*, from *proficio*, 'avail.' ⁵ *signa*, equivalent to *simulacra*. ⁶ *mittitur*, equiva-
 lent to *deicitur*. ⁷ *proavita*, 'of his forefathers.' ⁸ *flatu*, equivalent to *vento*. ⁹ *carbasa*,
 equivalent to *vela*. ¹⁰ *navita*, equivalent to *nauta*. ¹¹ *Dulichiae*, adjective, 'of Ulysses.' ¹² *hausit*,
 'scraped up.'



LATIN 6

ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

LATIN NR6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

LATIN L—PROSE COMPOSITION

Friday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

After I reached Capua, I had several conversations with Autronius. He begged me with tears to defend him, saying that we had served the state together as quaestors. He mentioned¹ very many kindnesses which I had done to him, some also which he had done to me. By these words I was so moved that I almost forgot that Cornelius had been sent by him to murder me in my own house in the sight of my wife and children. If he had formed these plans with reference to² myself alone, I should never have been able to resist his entreaties. But when I pictured³ to myself the wretched lot of the city if Catiline had gotten possession of it, then I did resist not only him but also his kinsmen, the Marcelli, both father and son, although I enjoyed⁴ the friendship of both.

¹ 'Mention,' *proferre*. ² 'with reference to,' *de*. ³ 'picture,' *proponere*. ⁴ 'enjoy,' *uti*.

LATIN NR6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

Friday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

There are some, however, who think that Pompey ought not to be put in command of this war, who seem to fear that, if so much power be given to one citizen, the state may suffer harm. Have these men forgotten the war with the pirates? For many years we, who used to be able to go safely from Rome to any part of the world, were unable to defend our own harbors. If Pompey had then remained at Rome as a private citizen, should we now control¹ the whole sea? Recall how quickly he finished that shameful war. He did not even wait until the sea was fit for navigation, but at once sent ships in all directions to help the allies of the Roman people. Do not doubt that Pompey will so wage this war also that we shall all enjoy the advantages² of his victory.

¹ 'control,' *obtinere*. ² 'advantage,' *commodum*.

LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

Friday

11.15 a. m.—1 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

If any one should ask you, fellow-citizens, why this war is so serious, would you not tell him that it must be waged because the reputation of the Roman people is at stake? Our ancestors, when it was reported to them that their envoys had been discourteously¹ treated² at Corinth, determined to destroy that city, although it was then the most beautiful city in all Greece. We, however, for many years have suffered a king to go unpunished who on a single day put to death eighty thousand Roman citizens. Our allies are at length beginning to fear that we cannot protect them. Do not think that you can wait until they openly ask you to appoint Pompey commander. Let us rather send to them without delay the only general who can conquer Mithridates, in order that no one hereafter³ may dare to injure the friends of the Roman people.

¹ 'discourteously,' *superbe*. ² 'treat,' *tracere*. ³ 'hereafter,' *posthac*.

LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

Friday

11.15 a. m.—1 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

Do you remember what Cicero said in the last part of the speech which he delivered¹ for the Manilian Law when he was praetor? He promised Manilius that he would use all the ability that he had to defend the honor of the state and the safety of its allies. There were some to whom Cicero seemed to be putting² his own interests above³ the welfare of his country. These men thought that he was praising Pompey because the latter had so much influence with the people. Cicero himself, however, was afraid that, in urging the Romans to put all their hopes in Pompey alone, he had incurred the hatred of many powerful citizens. But although this was so, he did not hesitate to say that no one could prevent him from advocating⁴ the plan which he believed to be the best for the republic. If he had not done this, would he now be worthy of our praise?

¹'deliver,' *habere*. ²'put above,' *praeferre*. ³'advocate,' *suadere*.

LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

Thursday

11.15 a. m.—1 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

I see, fellow-citizens, that all of you understand how much praise Lucullus ought always to receive from the Roman people. Within a short time after he had set out from Rome for Asia, he not only prevented Mithridates from getting possession of Cyzicus, a city most friendly to us, but also, although the forces of the enemy were very large, so defeated the king that the latter was compelled to retreat with the greatest speed. In fact, Lucullus would have captured him if our soldiers had not been so eager for gold and silver. For Mithridates, fearing that he would not be able to escape from their hands, ordered his men to leave behind enough booty to delay the pursuers for a few days. He thus reached Armenia before anyone could overtake him. But he was not long without assistance. For Tigranes thought that he ought to help his father-in-law,¹ because, since he was himself a king, he pitied the misfortunes of other kings.

¹ 'father-in-law,' *socer*, *soceri*.

LATIN B

CÆSAR — *GALLIC WAR*, BOOKS I-IV

LATIN B—CAESAR

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Translate four of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Neque homines inimico animo data facultate per provinciam itineris faciundi temperaturos ab iniuria et maleficio existimabat. Tamen, ut spatium intercedere posset dum milites quos imperaverat convenirent, legatis respondit diem se ad deliberandum sumpturum: si quid vellent, ad Id. April. reverterentur. I, 7.
 - a) Tell in what case *animo* (line 1) is, and why this case is used.
 - b) Write in Latin an alternative construction for *itineris faciundi* (line 1).
 - c) Tell in what mood and tense *convenirent* (line 3) is, and why this mood and this tense are used.
 - d) Change to the direct form *vellent* (line 4) and *reverterentur* (line 5).
 - e) Conjugate *reverterentur* (line 5) in the perfect indicative.
2. Ubi vineis actis aggere exstructo turrim procul constitui viderunt, primum irridere ex muro atque increpitare vocibus, quod tanta machinatio a tanto spatio institueretur: Quibusnam manibus aut quibus viribus praesertim homines tantulae staturae tanti oneris turrim in muro sese collocare posse confiderent? II, 30.
 - a) Tell in what mood *institueretur* (line 3) is, and why this mood is used.
 - b) Decline *oneris* (line 4) in the singular.
 - c) Tell in what case *oneris* (line 4) is, and why this case is used.
 - d) Restore *confiderent* (line 5) to the direct form.
 - e) Conjugate *confiderent* (line 5) in the future perfect indicative.
3. Sabinus idoneo omnibus rebus loco castris sese tenebat, cum Viridovix contra eum duorum milium spatio consedisset cotidieque productis copiis pugnandi potestatem faceret, ut iam non solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, sed etiam nostrorum militum vocibus non nihil carperetur; tantamque opinionem timoris prae-buit, ut iam ad vallum castrorum hostes accedere auderent. III, 17.
 - a) Compare *idoneo* (line 1).
 - b) Decline *duorum* (line 2) in all genders.
 - c) Tell in what case *spatio* (line 2) is, and why this case is used.
 - d) Explain the derivation of *potestatem* (line 3).
 - e) Write the principal parts of *auderent* (line 6).

4. Cum paulo longius a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi atque aegre sustinere et conferta legione ex omnibus partibus tela coici animadvertit. Nam quod omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos noctu in silvis delituerant. IV, 32.

- a) If *cum* (line 1) were changed to *postquam*, what would *processisset* (line 1) become?
 - b) Compare *aegre* (line 1).
 - c) Write the first person singular of the present indicative of the following verbs: *coici* (line 2); *suspicati* (line 4).
 - d) Write the genitive and dative singular of *pars una* (line 3).
 - e) What adverb might be substituted for *ex omnibus partibus* (line 2)?
5. Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt, quae regio est maritima omnis, neque multum a Gallica differunt consuetudine. Intiores plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt pellibusque sunt vestiti. Omnes vero se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colorem. V, 14.
- a) Substitute in Latin another possible construction for *ex his omnibus* (line 1).
 - b) Explain the derivation of *consuetudine* (line 2).
 - c) Where was *Cantium* (line 1)?
 - d) Conjugate *differunt* (line 2) in the pluperfect indicative active.
 - e) Under what nominatives in a vocabulary would one find *lacte* (line 3) and *carne* (line 3)?
6. Tum praemissis paulum impedimentis atque in tumultu quodam conlocatis, 'habetis,' inquit 'milites, quam petistis facultatem: hostem impedito atque iniquo loco tenetis; praestate eandem nobis ducibus virtutem, quam saepe numero imperatori praestitistis, atque illum adesse et haec coram cernere existimate.' VI, 8.
- a) Write in indirect discourse after *dixit*, "*Habetis, milites, quam petistis facultatem*" (line 2).
 - b) Conjugate *petistis* (line 2) in the future indicative active.
 - c) Account for the omission of the preposition *in* in the phrase *impedito . . . loco* (line 2).
 - d) Explain the composition of *iniquo* (line 3).
 - e) Conjugate *existimate* (line 5) in the present tense, active and passive, of the mood in which the form is here found.

LATIN B—CAESAR

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Translate three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Bello Helvetiorum confecto totius fere Galliae legati, principes civitatum, ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt: intellegere sese, tametsi pro veteribus iniuriis populi Romani ab his poenas bello repetisset, tamen eam rem non minus ex usu terrae Galliae quam populi Romani accidisse, propterea quod eo consilio florentissimis rebus domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti toti Galliae bellum inferrent imperioque potirentur locumque domicilio ex magna copia deligerent, quem ex omni Gallia opportunissimum ac fructuosissimum iudicassent, reliquasque civitates stipendiarias haberent.—i, 30, 1-3.
 - a) Write in Latin an alternative construction for *gratulatum* (line 2).
 - b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *bello* (line 3), *rebus* (line 5), *imperio* (line 6), *domicilio* (line 7).
 - c) Conjugate *potirentur* (line 6) in the present subjunctive.
 - d) Change to the direct form *intellegere sese* (line 2).
 - e) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *repetisset* (line 3), *accidisse* (line 4).
2. Hi novissimos adorti et multa milia passuum prosequuti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, cum ab extremo agmine, ad quos ventum erat, consisterent fortiterque impetum nostrorum sustinerent, priores, quod abesse a periculo viderentur neque ulla necessitate neque imperio continerentur, exaudito clamore perturbatis ordinibus omnes in fuga sibi praesidium ponerent. Ita sine ullo periculo tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt quantum fuit diei spatium; sub occasum solis sequi destiterunt seque in castra, ut erat imperatum, receperunt.—ii, 11, 4-6.
 - a) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *milia* (line 1), *sibi* (line 6).
 - b) Write the first person singular present indicative active of *conciderunt* (line 2), marking the quantity of the penult and indicating the accent. Write the first person singular present indicative active of *destiterunt* (line 8).
 - c) Account for the number and the gender of *quos* (line 3).
 - d) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *viderentur* (line 4), *ponerent* (line 6).
 - e) What is the prefix in *perturbatis* (line 5), and what does it denote?
3. His de rebus Caesar certior factus et infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, quod sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles et novis plerumque rebus student, nihil his committendum existimavit. Est enim hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti et viatores etiam invitos consistere cogant, et quid quisque eorum de quaque re audierit aut cognoverit quaerant, et mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumstiat quibusque ex regionibus venient quasqua ibi res cognoverint pronuntiare cogat.—iv, 5, 1-2.
 - a) Explain the derivation of *mobiles* (line 2), *viatores* (line 4), and tell in each case what the suffix denotes.

- b) Decline *certior* (line 1) in the neuter singular.
- c) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *capiendis* (line 2), *rebus* (line 2), *consuetudinis* (line 3).
- d) Write the principal parts of *student* (line 2), *cogant* (line 4).
- e) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *sunt* (line 2), *cogant* (line 4), *cognoverint* (line 7).
4. Dumnorix omnibus primo precibus petere contendit ut in Gallia relinqueretur, partim quod insuetus navigandi mare timeret, partim quod religionibus impediri sese diceret. Posteaquam id obstinate sibi negari vidit, omni spe impetrandi adempta principes Galliae sollicitare, sevocare singulos hortarique coepit uti in continenti remanerent; metu 5
territare: non sine causa fieri ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur; id esse concilium Caesaris, ut quos in conspectu Galliae interficere veretur, hos omnes in Britanniam traductos necaret.—v, 6, 3-5.
- a) Change to the direct form *non sine causa fieri ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur* (line 6).
- b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *navigandi* (line 2), *religionibus* (line 3), *nobilitate* (line 6).
- c) If *primus* were substituted for *primo* (line 1), what change would occur in the meaning of the sentence?
- d) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *timeret* (line 2), *territare* (line 6), *spoliaretur* (line 6).
- e) What motives caused Caesar to invade Britain?
5. In omni Gallia eorum hominum qui aliquo sunt numero atque honore genera sunt duo; nam plebes paene servorum habetur loco, quae nihil audet per se, nulli adhibetur consilio. Plerique, cum aut aere alieno aut magnitudine tributorum aut iniuria potentiorum premuntur, sese 5
in servitutem dicant nobilibus; quibus in hos eadem omnia sunt iura quae dominis in servos. Sed de his duobus generibus alterum est druidum, alterum equitum. Illi rebus divinis intersunt, sacrificia publica ac privata procurant.—vi, 13, 1-4.
- a) Decline *duo* (line 2).
- b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *numero* (line 1), *loco* (line 2), *dominis* (line 6), *druidum* (line 7).
- c) Write the nominative singular of *genera* (line 2), *aere* (line 3); the nominative singular masculine of *potentiorum* (line 4).
- d) Decline *plebes* (line 2) in the singular. Write the principal parts of *dicant* (line 5).
- e) Why is *illi* (line 7) used rather than *hi*?

LATIN B—CAESAR

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Translate three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Horum adventu tanta rerum commutatio est facta ut nostri, etiam qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent, scutis innixi proelium redintegrarent, calones perterritos hostes conspicati etiam inermes armatis occurrerent, equites vero, ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, omnibus in locis pugnando se legionariis militibus praeferrent. At hostes etiam in extrema spe salutis tantam virtutem praestiterunt ut, cum primi eorum cecidissent, proximi iacentibus insisterent atque ex eorum corporibus pugnarent; his deiectis et coacervatis cadaveribus, qui superessent, ut ex tumulo, tela in nostros conicerent et pila intercepta remitterent.

—ii, 27, 1-4.

- Write the first person singular, present indicative of *innixi* (line 2), *praestiterunt* (line 6), *cecidissent* (line 7).
 - Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *vulneribus* (line 2), *scutis* (line 2), *pugnando* (line 5).
 - Explain the derivation of *inermes* (line 3), *turpitudinem* (line 4).
 - Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *procubuissent* (line 2), *delerent* (line 4).
 - Conjugate *procubuissent* (line 2) in the future indicative active.
2. Prima luce productis omnibus copiis, duplici acie instituta, auxilii in mediam aciem coniectis quid hostes consili caperent exspectabat. Illi etsi propter multitudinem et veterem belli gloriam paucitatemque nostrorum se tuto dimicatuuros existimabant, tamen tutius esse arbitrabantur obsessis viis, commeatu intercluso sine vulnere victoria potiri, et si propter inopiam rei frumentariae Romani sese recipere coepissent, impeditos in agmine et sub sarcinis infirmiores animo adoriri cogitabant. Hoc consilio probato ab ducibus, productis Romanorum copiis sese castris tenebant.—iii, 24, 1-4.
- Write the nominative singular neuter of *duplici* (line 1), the nominative singular of *sarcinis* (line 7); write the first person singular, present indicative active of *obsessis* (line 5).
 - Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *consili* (line 2), *tutius* (line 4), *victoria* (line 5), *animo* (line 7).
 - Distinguish in meaning *acie* (line 1) and *agmine* (line 7).
 - Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *caperent* (line 2), *coepissent* (line 6).
 - Conjugate *potiri* (line 5) in the imperfect subjunctive.
3. Ad haec Caesar quae visum est respondit; sed exitus fuit orationis: sibi nullam cum iis amicitiam esse posse, si in Gallia remanerent; neque verum esse qui suos fines tueri non potuerint alienos occupare; neque

ullos in Gallia vacare agros qui dari, tantae praesertim multitudini, sine iniuria possint; sed licere, si velint, in Ubiorum finibus considerare, 5 quorum sint legati apud se et de Sueborum iniuriis querantur et a se auxilium petant; hoc se Ubiis imperaturum.—iv, 8.

a) Change to the direct form *sibi nullam cum iis amicitiam esse posse, si in Gallia remanerent* (lines 1-2).

b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *quae* (line 1), *sibi* (line 1), *hoc* (line 7).

c) Write the principal parts of *tueri* (line 3), *considerare* (line 5).

d) When is *ullus* used in Latin? Decline the word in the singular.

e) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *possint* (line 5), *considerare* (line 5).

4. Tum demum Titurius, qui nihil ante providisset, trepidare et concursare cohortesque disponere, haec tamen ipsa timide atque ut eum omnia deficere viderentur,—quod plerumque iis accidere consuevit qui in ipso negotio consilium capere coguntur. At Cotta, qui cogitasset haec posse in itinere accidere atque ob eam causam profectionis auctor non fuisset, 5 nulla in re communi saluti deerat et in appellandis cohortandisque militibus imperatoris et in pugna militis officia praestabat.—v, 33, 1-2.

a) How does *concursare* (line 1) differ in meaning from *concurrere*?

b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *Titurius* (line 1), *saluti* (line 6), *appellandis* (line 6).

c) What is the force of the prefix in *disponere* (line 2)? Explain the derivation of *auctor* (line 5), and tell what the suffix denotes.

d) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *providisset* (line 1), *viderentur* (line 3).

e) Conjugate *capere* (line 4) in the imperfect subjunctive active. Mark the quantities of all the vowels in *accidere* (line 5).

5. Loquitur consulto palam, quoniam Germani appropinquare dicantur, sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum et postero die prima luce castra moturum. Celeriter haec ad hostes deferuntur, ut ex magno Gallorum equitum numero non nullos Gallicis rebus favere natura cogeat. Labienus nocte tribunis militum primisque 5 ordinibus convocatis quid sui sit consili proponit, et quo facilius hostibus timoris det suspicionem, maiore strepitu et tumultu quam populi Romani fert consuetudo, castra moveri iubet. His rebus fugae similem profectionem efficit.—vi, 7, 6-8.

a) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *rebus* (line 4), *consili* (line 6), *fugae* (line 8).

b) Give the reason for the use of *quo* (line 6) to introduce the clause *quo det*.

c) Who are referred to in *primis ordinibus* (lines 5-6)?

d) Compare *celeriter* (line 3), *similem* (line 9)

e) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *dicantur* (line 1), *sit* (line 6).

LATIN B—CAESAR

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Translate three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Ubi vero turrim moveri et appropinquare moenibus viderunt, nova atque inusitata specie commoti legatos ad Caesarem de pace miserunt, qui ad hunc modum locuti: non se existimare Romanos sine ope divina bellum gerere, qui tantae altitudinis machinationes tanta celeritate promovere possent; se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere dixerunt. Unum petere ac deprecari: si forte pro sua clementia ac mansuetudine, quam ipsi ab aliis audirent, statuisset Aduatucos esse conservandos, ne se armis despoliaret. Sibi omnes fere finitimos esse inimicos ac suae virtuti invidere; a quibus se defendere traditis armis non possent.—ii, 31.
 - a) Change to the direct form *se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere* (line 5).
 - b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *altitudinis* (line 4), *celeritate* (line 4), *potestati* (line 5).
 - c) Write the principal parts of *miserunt* (line 2), *locuti* (line 3), *invidere* (line 9).
 - d) Decline *moenibus* (line 1), *ope* (line 3).
 - e) Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *possent* (line 5), *audirent* (line 7), *despoliaret* (line 8). Tell in what tense *possent* (line 5) is, and why this tense is used.
2. Compluribus expugnatis oppidis Caesar, ubi intellexit frustra tantum laborem sumi neque hostium fugam captis oppidis reprimi neque his noceri posse, statuit exspectandam classem. Quae ubi convenit ac primum ab hostibus visa est, circiter CCXX naves eorum paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae profectae ex portu nostris adversae constituerunt; neque satis Bruto, qui classi praecerat, vel tribunis militum centurionibusque, quibus singulae naves erant attributae, constabat quid agerent aut quam rationem pugnae insisterent.—iii, 14.
 - a) Write the first person singular, present indicative of *intellexit* (line 1), *visa est* (line 4), *profectae* (line 5).
 - b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *oppidis* (line 1), *classi* (line 6), *quibus* (line 7).
 - c) Explain the derivation of *praecerat* (line 6).
 - d) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and tense are used: *intellexit* (line 1), *exspectandam* (line 3), *insisterent* (line 9).
 - e) Conjugate *noceri* (line 3) in the present subjunctive active.
3. Germanico bello confecto, multis de causis Caesar statuit sibi Rhenum esse transeundum; quarum illa fuit iustissima, quod, cum videret Germanos tam facile impelli ut in Galliam venirent, suis quoque rebus eos timere voluit, cum intellegerent et posse et audere populi Romani exercitum Rhenum transire. Accessit etiam quod illa pars equitatus Usipetum et Tencterorum, quam supra commemoravi praedandi frumentandique causa Mosam transisse neque proelio interfuisse, post fugam suorum se trans Rhenum in finis Sugambrorum receperat seque cum iis coniunxerat.—iv, 16

- a) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *rebus* (line 3), *equitatus* (line 5), *praedandi* (line 6), *proelio* (line 7).
 - b) Write the principal parts of *confecto* (line 1), *impelli* (line 3), *interfuisse* (line 7).
 - c) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and tense are used: *transeundum* (line 2), *venirent* (line 3), *transisse* (line 7).
 - d) Conjugate *confecto* (line 1) in the pluperfect subjunctive active, *voluit* (line 4) in the imperfect subjunctive.
 - e) What is the force of the prefix in *confecto* (line 1).
 - f) Compare *facile* (line 3).
4. Mittuntur ad Caesarem confestim ab Cicerone litterae, magnis propositis praemiis si pertulissent; obsessis omnibus viis missi intercipiuntur. Noctu ex materia quam munitionis causæ comportaverant turres admodum cxx excitantur incredibili celeritate; quae deesse operi videbantur perficiuntur. Hostes postero die multo maioribus coactis 5 copiis castra oppugnant, fossam complent. Ab nostris eadem ratione qua pridie resistitur. Hoc idem reliquis deinceps fit diebus. Nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur; non aegris, non vulneratis facultas quietis datur. Quaecumque ad proximi diei oppugnationem opus sunt noctu comparantur.—v, 40. 10
- a) Explain the derivation of *obsessis* (line 2), *coactis* (line 5), *facultas* (line 9), and tell what the suffix denotes in the last word.
 - b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *praemiis* (line 2), *operi* (line 4), *die* (line 5), *qua* (line 7).
 - c) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and tense are used: *pertulissent* (line 2), *comportaverant* (line 3).
 - d) Conjugate *videbantur* (line 5) in the present subjunctive active, *complent* (line 6) in the future indicative active.
 - e) Compare *postero* (line 5), *maioribus* (line 5).
5. Civitatibus maxima laus est quam latissime circum se vastatis finibus solitudines habere. Hoc proprium virtutis existimant, expulsos agris finitimos cedere neque quemquam prope audere consistere; simul hoc se fore tutiores arbitrantur repentinae incursionis timore sublato. Cum bellum civitas aut inlatum defendit aut infert, magistratus qui 5 ei bello praesint, ut vitae necisque habeant potestatem deliguntur. In pace nullus est communis magistratus, sed principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos ius dicunt controversiasque minuunt. Latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quae extra finis cuiusque civitatis fiunt, atque ea iuventutis exercendae ac desidia minuendae 10 causa fieri praedicant.—vi, 23.
- a) Compare *latissime* (line 1), *tutiores* (line 4).
 - b) Decline *hoc* (line 4) in the neuter, *necis* (line 6), *ius* (line 8).
 - c) Conjugate *expulsos* (line 2) in the pluperfect indicative active.
 - d) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *infamiam* (line 9), *desidia* (line 10).
 - e) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and tense are used: *praesint* (line 6), *fieri* (line 11).

LATIN B—CAESAR

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Translate three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Hac oratione habita mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes, summaque alacritas et cupiditas belli gerendi innata est; princepsque decima legio per tribunos militum ei gratias egit quod de se optimum iudicium fecisset, seque esse ad bellum gerendum paratissimam confirmavit. Deinde reliquae legiones cum tribunis militum et primorum ordinum centurionibus egerunt uti Caesari satisfacerent: se nec umquam dubitasse neque timuisse, neque de summa belli suum iudicium sed imperatoris esse existimavisse. —i, 41.
 - a) Decline *oratione* (line 1), *mentes* (line 1).
 - b) Tell in what mood and tense *fecisset* (line 4) is, and why this mood and tense are used.
 - c) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *belli* (line 2), *ei* (line 3), *imperatoris* (line 8).
 - d) Tell whether *decima* (line 3) is the cardinal, ordinal, or distributive form of the numeral, and write the two remaining forms for this same number.
 - e) Change to the direct form *se dubitasse* (lines 6, 7).
2. Legionis nonae et decimae milites, ut in sinistra parte acie constiterant, pilis emissis cursu ac lassitudine exanimatos vulneribusque confectos Atrebatas (nam his ea pars obvenerat) celeriter ex loco superiore in flumen compulerunt, et transire conantis insecuti gladiis magnam partem eorum impeditam interfecerunt. Ipsi transire flumen non dubitaverunt, et in locum iniquum progressi rursus resistentis hostis redintegrato proelio in fugam coniecerunt. Item alia in parte diversae duae legiones, undecima et octava, profligatis Viromanduis, quibuscum erant congressi, ex loco superiore in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur. —ii, 23.
 - a) Decline in the singular in all genders *sinistra* (line 1); decline in the plural in all genders *superiore* (line 3).
 - b) Conjugate *constiterant* (line 1) in the perfect subjunctive active, *compulerunt* (line 4) in the imperfect indicative passive.
 - c) Write all the infinitives of *transire* (line 4), naming each; write all the participles of *confectos* (line 2), naming each.
 - d) Compare *iniquum* (line 6).
 - e) Tell in what case *his* (line 3) is, and why this case is used.
3. Exigua parte aestatis reliqua Caesar, etsi in his locis, quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit, maturae sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quod omnibus fere Gallicis bellis hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intellegebat, et, si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur si modo insulam adisset et genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portus, aditus cognovisset; quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita. Neque enim temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam neque his ipsis quicquam praeter oram maritimam atque eas regiones quae sunt contra Gallias notum est. —iv, 20.

- a) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and tense are used: *vergit* (line 2), *adisset* (line 6).
 - b) Write the principal parts of *proficisci* (line 3), *perspexisset* (line 6), *cognovisset* (line 7).
 - c) Tell in what case *usui* (line 5) is, and why this case is used.
 - d) What is the adverb formed from *maturae* (line 2). Compare this adverb.
 - e) Decline *tempus* (line 4), *portus* (line 6).
4. Caesar acceptis litteris hora circiter xi diei statim nuntium in Bellovacos ad M. Crassum quaestorem mittit, cuius hiberna aberant ab eo milia passuum xxv. Iubet media nocte legionem proficisci celeriterque ad se venire. Exit cum nuntio Crassus. Alterum ad C. Fabium legatum mittit, ut in Atrebatum finis legionem adducat, qua sibi iter faciendum sciebat. Scribit Labieno, si rei publicae commodo facere posset, cum legione ad finis Nerviorum veniat. Reliquam partem exercitus, quod paulo aberat longius, non putat exspectandam; equites circiter quadringentos ex proximis hibernis conligit.—v, 46.
- a) Express in Latin words the numerals in lines 1 and 3.
 - b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *hora* (line 1), *milia* (line 2), *iter* (line 5).
 - c) What is the adjective from which *celeriter* (line 3) is formed? Decline this adjective in the singular in all genders.
 - d) Write the present infinitive, active and passive, of *acceptis* (line 1).
 - e) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and tense are used: *aberant* (line 2), *veniat* (line 7).
5. Caesar partitis copiis cum C. Fabio legato et M. Crasso quaestore celeriterque effectis pontibus adit tripartito, aedificia vicosque incendit, magno pecoris atque hominum numero potitur. Quibus rebus coacti Menapii legatos ad eum pacis petendae causa mittunt. Ille obsidibus acceptis hostium se habiturum numero confirmat, si aut Ambiorigem aut eius legatos finibus suis recepissent. His confirmatis rebus Commium Atrebatem cum equitatu custodis loco in Menapiis relinquit; ipse in Treveros proficiscitur.—vi, 6.
- a) Change to the direct form *se habiturum, si recepissent* (lines 5–6).
 - b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *numero* (line 3), *rebus* (line 3), *pacis* (line 4), *obsidibus* (line 4).
 - c) Conjugate *recepissent* (line 6) in the future indicative passive, *relinquit* (line 7) in the pluperfect subjunctive active.
 - d) Tell in what tense *adit* (line 2) is, and why this tense is used.
 - e) Change *partitis copiis* (line 1) to a *cum*-clause.

LATIN C

CICERO — SIX ORATIONS

LATIN C—CICERO

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate any three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Haec igitur tibi reliqua pars est, hic restat actus, in hoc elaborandum est, ut rem publicam constituas, eaque tu in primis cum summa tranquillitate et otio perfruire; tum te, si voles, cum et patriae quod debes solveris et naturam ipsam expleveris satietate vivendi, satis diu vixisse dicito. Quid est enim hoc ipsum diu, in quo est aliquid extremum? quod cum venit, omnis voluptas prae-
terita pro nihilo est, quia postea nulla est futura. Quamquam iste tuus animus numquam his angustiis, quas natura nobis ad vivendum dedit, contentus fuit, semper immortalitatis amore flagrav. —*Pro Marcello*, 27. 5
 - a) Explain the metaphor in *haec pars* (line 1).
 - b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *ea* (line 2), *tranquillitate* (line 3), *angustiis* (line 8).
 - c) Compare *summa* (line 2), *diu* (line 5).
 - d) What called forth this speech? How may Cicero's tone towards Caesar be explained?
 - e) Tell in what mood and what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *perfruire* (line 3), *solveris* (line 4).
2. Itaque, credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur perficere non potuit. Sulla cum Hispanos et Gallos donaret, credo, hunc petentem repudiasset: quem nos in contione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo subiecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex
iis rebus quas tum vendebat iubere ei praemium tribui, sed ea
condicione, ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poetae
duxerit aliquo tamen praemio dignam, huius ingenium et virtu-
tem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset? —*Pro Archia*, 25. 5
 - a) Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *esset* (line 1), *repudiasset* (line 4), *fecisset* (line 6), *scriberet* (line 8).
 - b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *legibus* (line 1), *imperatore* (line 2), *quem* (line 4), *praemio* (line 9).
 - c) Make clear the logical force of *tamen* (line 9) in this sentence.
 - d) What is the suffix in *longiusculis* (line 6), and what does it denote?
 - e) What verb is used as the passive of *vendo*?
3. Meministine me ante diem XII Kalendas Novembris dicere in senatu fore in armis certo die, qui dies futurus esset ante diem VI Kalendas Novembris, C. Manlium, audaciae satellitem atque administrum tuae? Num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, tam atrox tamque incredibilis, verum, id quod multo magis est admirandum, dies? Dixi ego idem in senatu caedem te optimatum contulisse in ante diem V Kalendas Novembris, tum cum multi principes civitatis Roma non tam sui conservandi quam tuorum consiliorum reprimendorum causa profugerunt. —*In Catilinam*, 1, 7. 5

- a) Explain briefly the Roman method of indicating the days of the month.
 - b) Tell in what mood and what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *dicere* (line 1), *futurus esset* (line 2).
 - c) Give the principal parts of *fefellit* (line 4), *contulisse* (line 7), *reprimendorum* (line 9).
 - d) Change *tuorum consiliorum reprimendorum causa* (line 9) to the gerund construction.
 - e) Compare *magis* (line 6), *multi* (line 8).
4. Cnidum aut Colophonem aut Samum, nobilissimas urbes, innumerabilesque alias captas esse commemorem, cum vestros portus atque eos portus quibus vitam et spiritum ducitis in praedonum fuisse potestate sciatis? An vero ignoratis portum Caietae celeberrimum ac plenissimum navium inspectante praetore a praedonibus esse direptum? ex Miseno autem eius ipsius liberos qui cum praedonibus antea ibi bellum gesserat a praedonibus esse sublato? Nam quid ego Ostiense incommodum atque illam labem atque ignominiam rei publicae querar, cum prope inspectantibus vobis classis ea cui consul populi Romani praepositus esset a praedonibus capta atque oppressa est?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 33.
- a) Give the situation of *Misenum*, *Ostia*.
 - b) Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *commemorem* (line 2), *praepositus esset* (line 10).
 - c) Mention and define one English derivative from any form of each of the following Latin words: *plenissimum* (line 5), *querar* (line 9), *praepositus* (line 10).
 - d) Of what is Cicero thinking when he says *portus quibus vitam et spiritum ducitis* (line 3)?
 - e) Explain the derivation of *potestate* (line 4).
5. Leguntur eadem ratione ad senatum Allobrogum populumque litterae. Si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci potestatem. Atque ille primo quidem negavit; post autem aliquanto, toto iam indicio exposito atque edito, surrexit, quaesivit a Gallis quid sibi esset cum eis, quam ob rem domum suam venissent, itemque a Volturcio. Qui cum illi breviter constanterque respondissent per quem ad eum quotiesque venissent, quaesissentque ab eo nihilne secum esset de fatis Sibyllinis locutus, tum ille subito scelere demens quanta conscientiae vis esset ostendit. Nam cum id posset infitiri, repente praeter opinionem omnium confessus est.—*In Catilinam*, iii, 11
- a) To whom was this speech delivered? What led to its delivery?
 - b) Tell in what case *domum* (line 5) is, and why this case is used.
 - c) Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *vellet* (line 2), *posset* (line 10).
 - d) Mention and define one English derivative from any form of each of the following Latin words: *leguntur* (line 1), *surrexit* (line 4), *quaesivit* (line 4).
 - e) Decline *vis* (line 9) in the singular and the plural.

LATIN C—CICERO

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate any three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Quis enim toto mari locus per hos annos aut tam firmum habuit praesidium ut tutus esset aut tam fuit abditus ut lateret? Quis navigavit qui non se aut mortis aut servitutis periculo committeret, cum aut hieme aut referto praedonum mari navigaret? Hoc tantum bellum, tam turpe, tam vetus, tam late divisum atque dispersum quis umquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? Quam provinciam tenuistis a praedonibus liberam per hosce annos? Quod vectigal vobis tutum fuit? Quem socium defendistis? Cui praesidio classibus vestris fuistis? Quam multas existimatis insulas esse desertas? Quam multas aut metu relictas aut a praedonibus captas urbes esse sociorum?

—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 31, 32.

- a) Why was Pompey's campaign against the pirates considered so brilliant?
 b) Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *committeret* (line 3), *navigaret* (line 4), *arbitraretur* (line 5).
 c) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *praesidio* (line 9), *classibus* (line 9), *metu* (line 10).
 d) Explain the derivation of *servitutis* (line 3).
 e) Decline *quis locus* (line 1) in the singular and plural.
2. His ego sanctissimis rei publicae vocibus et eorum hominum qui hoc idem sentiunt mentibus pauca respondebo. Ego si hoc optimum factu iudicarem, patres conscripti, Catilinam morte multari, unius usuram horae gladiatori isti ad vivendum non dedissem. Etenim si summi viri et clarissimi cives Saturnini et Gracchorum et Flacci et superiorum plurimum sanguine non modo se non contaminarunt sed etiam honestarunt, certe verendum mihi non erat ne quid hoc parricida civium infecto invidiae mihi in posteritatem redundaret. Quod si ea mihi maxime impenderet, tamen hoc animo semper fui ut invidiam virtute partam gloriam, non invidiam putarem.—*In Catilinam*, i, 29.
- a) In what way was the possibility spoken of in line 8 subsequently realized?
 b) Give the principal parts of *sentiunt* (line 2), *respondebo* (line 2), *partam* (line 10).
 c) Explain the derivation of *gladiatori* (line 4).
 d) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *mihi* (line 7), *invidiae* (line 8), *animo* (line 9).
 e) What kind of accusative is *hoc* (line 1)?
3. Qua re gaude tuo isto excellenti bono, et fruire cum fortuna et gloria tum etiam natura et moribus tuis; ex quo quidem maximus est fructus iucunditasque sapienti. Cetera cum tua recordabere, etsi persaepe virtuti, tamen plerumque felicitati tuae gratulabere; de nobis, quos in re publica tecum simul esse voluisti, quotiens cogitabis, totiens de maximis tuis beneficiis, totiens de incredibili liberalitate, totiens de singulari sapientia tua cogitabis, quae non modo summa bona sed nimirum audebo vel sola dicere. Tantus est enim splendor in laude vera, tanta in magnitudine animi et consilii dignitas ut haec a virtute donata, cetera a fortuna commodata esse videantur.—*Pro Marcello*, 19.

- a) Why did Caesar's action seem to Cicero to be so magnanimous?
- b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *bono* (line 1), *fortuna* (line 1), *virtuti* (line 3).
- c) Give the principal parts of *gaude* (line 1), *fruere* (line 1), *audebo* (line 7).
- d) Explain the derivation of *incredibili* (line 6).
- e) Why is the preposition *a* used with *virtute* and *fortuna* (lines 9 and 10)?
4. Nunc ego, patres conscripti, mea video quid intersit. Si eritis secuti sententiam C. Caesaris, quoniam hanc is in re publica viam quae popularis habetur secutus est, fortasse minus erunt hoc auctore et cognitore huiusce sententiae mihi populares impetus pertimescendi; sin illam alteram, nescio an amplius mihi negoti contrahatur. Sed tamen meorum periculorum rationes utilitas rei publicae vincat. Habemus enim a Caesare, sicut ipsius dignitas et maiorum eius amplitudo postulabat, sententiam tamquam obsidem perpetuae in rem publicam voluntatis. Intellectum est quid interesset inter levitatem contionatorum et animum vere popularem, saluti populi consulentem.—*In Catilinam*, iv, 9. 5 10
- a) State the gist of Caesar's proposal.
- b) On what legal grounds did Cicero justify the execution of the conspirators?
- c) Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *contrahatur* (line 5), *vincat* (line 6).
- d) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *mea* (line 1), *saluti* (line 10).
- e) Compare *vere* (line 10).
5. Si haec non gesta audiretis, sed picta videretis, tamen appareret uter esset insidiator, uter nihil cogitaret mali, cum alter veheretur in raeda paenulatus, una sederet uxor. Quid horum non impeditissimum, vestitus an vehiculum an comes? Quid minus promptum ad pugnam, cum paenula inretitus, raeda impeditus, uxore paene constrictus esset? Videte nunc illum primum egredientem e villa subito (cur?), vesperi (quid necesse est?) tarde (qui convenit, praesertim id temporis?). Devertit in villam Pompei. Pompeium ut videret? Sciebat in Alsiensi esse. Villam ut perspiceret? Miliens in ea fuerat. Quid ergo erat? Mora et tergi-versatio: dum hic veniret, locum relinquere noluit.—*Pro Milone*, 54. 5 10
- a) Explain the reference in *alter* (line 2), *illum* (line 6).
- b) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *audiretis* (line 1), *esset* (line 1), *videret* (line 8).
- c) What was the result of the trial of Milo?
- d) Explain the derivation of *comes* (line 4).
- e) Write the genitive and dative singular of *uter* (line 1).

LATIN C—CICERO

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate any three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Age vero, illa res quantam declarat eiusdem hominis apud hostis populi Romani auctoritatem, quod ex locis tam longinquis tamque diversis tam brevi tempore omnes huic se uni dederunt; quod Cretensium legati, cum in eorum insula noster imperator exercitusque esset, ad Cn. Pompeium in ultimas prope terras venerunt, eique se omnis Cretensium civitates dedere velle dixerunt? Quid? Idem iste Mithridates nonne ad eundem Cn. Pompeium legatum usque in Hispaniam misit, eum quem Pompeius legatum semper iudicavit, ii quibus erat molestum ad eum potissimum esse missum speculatorem quam legatum iudicari maluerunt?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 46. 5
10
 - a) Account for the number of *age* (line 1).
 - b) What was *illa res* (line 1)?
 - c) What was Pompey doing in Spain at the time of the incident mentioned in the last sentence of this passage?
 - d) Explain the construction of *cum* (line 7). What is the subject of *erat* (line 8)? Explain the gender of *molestum* (line 8).
2. At vero C. Caesar intellegit legem Semproniam esse de civibus Romanis constitutam; qui autem rei publicae sit hostis, eum civem esse nullo modo posse; denique ipsum latorem Semproniae legis iniussu populi poenas rei publicae dependisse. Idem ipsum Lentulum, largitorem et prodigum, non putat, cum de pernicie populi Romani, exitio huius urbis tam acerbè, tam crudeliter cogitarit, etiam appellari posse popularem. Itaque homo mitissimus atque lenissimus non dubitat P. Lentulum aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, et sancit in posterum ne quis huius supplicio levando se iactare et in perniciem populi Romani posthac popularis esse possit.—*In Catilinam*, iv, 10. 5
10
 - a) Why was the *lex Sempronia* brought into this discussion? Why was it called *Sempronia*? How was Cicero made to suffer later as the result of his disregard of this law?
 - b) Relate more fully the event referred to in *ipsum . . . dependisse* (lines 3-4).
 - c) Explain the spelling *cogitarit* (line 6).
 - d) What is the construction of the clause *ne . . . possit* (lines 8-10)?
 - e) Explain the derivation of *iniussu* (line 3). Give the literal meaning of *iactare* (line 9), with regard to its derivation.
3. Quae cum ita sint, quid est quod de eius civitate dubitetis, praesertim cum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit ascriptus? Etenim cum mediocribus multis et aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praeditis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, Reginos credo aut Locrensis aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod scaenicis artificibus largiri solebant, id huic summa ingeni praedito gloria noluisse. Quid? Ceteri non modo post civitatem datam sed etiam post legem Papiam aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas inreperunt; hic qui ne utitur quidem illis in quibus est scriptus, quod semper se Heracliensem esse voluit, reicietur?—*Pro Archia*, 10. 5
10

- a) What is meant by *Graecia* (line 4)? Name five of its chief cities.
- b) Why did Cicero single out *scaenici artifices* (line 5) for special mention?
- c) To what did Cicero refer in *civitatem datam* (line 7)? What was the *lex Papia*?
- d) Why was the indicative used, rather than the subjunctive, in *impertiebant* (line 4), *solebant* (line 5)?
- e) Explain the peculiarity in the pronunciation of *ingeni* (line 6).
4. Scio igitur Tiberonem domi manere voluisse; sed ita quidam agebat, ita rei publicae sanctissimum nomen opponebat ut, etiam si aliter sentiret, verborum tamen ipsorum pondus sustinere non posset. Cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri, vel potius paruit; una est profectus cum iis quorum erat una causa. Tardius iter fecit itaque in Africam venit iam occupatam. Hinc in Ligarium crimen oritur, vel ira potius. Nam si crimen est illud voluisse, non minus magnum est vos Africam, arcem omnium provinciarum, natam ad bellum contra hanc urbem gerendum, obtinere voluisse quam aliquem se maluisse. Atque is tamen aliquis Ligarius non fuit. Varus imperium se habere dicebat; fascis certe habebat. 10
—*Pro Ligario*, 21, 22.
- a) What was the charge against Ligarius? What was the nature of Cicero's argument?
- b) In what capacity had Tubero gone to Africa?
- c) Of what was Cicero thinking when he said *natam gerendum* (line 8)?
- d) Explain the meaning of *fascis habebat* (line 10).
- e) What is the subject of *est* (line 7)? Explain the construction of *vos* (line 7), *se* (line 9).
5. Nos vero cum semel ad eum quem cupimus optamusque vestitum redierimus, id agamus ut eum in perpetuum retineamus. Nam hoc quidem cum turpe est tum ne dis quidem immortalibus gratum, ab eorum aris, ad quas togati adierimus, ad saga sumenda discedere. Atque animadverto, patres conscripti, quosdam huic favere sententiae; quorum ea mens idque consilium est ut, cum videant gloriosissimum illum D. Bruto futurum diem, quo die propter eius salutem redierimus ad vestitum, hunc ei fructum eripere cupiant, ne memoriae posteritatisque prodatur propter unius civis periculum populum Romanum ad saga isse, propter eiusdem salutem redisse ad togas.—*Philippica*, xiv, 2, 3. 10
- a) In a chronological list of Cicero's speeches, where does this one fall? What was the occasion of its delivery? Why did Cicero mention *aris* (line 3)?
- b) Tell what you know of D. Brutus.
- c) Explain the meaning of *ad saga isse, redisse ad togas* (lines 9–10). What term is applied to the peculiar order of these words?
- d) Explain the construction of *ei* (line 8), and the spelling of *redisse* (line 10).

LATIN C—CICERO

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate any three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Cnidum aut Colophonem aut Samum, nobilissimas urbis, innumerabilisque alias captas esse commemorem, cum vestros portus, atque eos portus quibus vitam ac spiritum ducitis, in praedonum fuisse potestate sciatis? An vero ignoratis portum Caietae celeberrimum ac plenissimum navium inspectante praetore a praedonibus esse direptum; ex Miseno autem eius ipsius liberos qui cum praedonibus antea ibi bellum gesserat a praedonibus esse sublato? Nam quid ego Ostiense incommodum atque illam labem atque ignominiam rei publicae querar, cum prope inspectantibus vobis classis ea cui consul populi Romani praepositus esset a praedonibus capta atque oppressa est?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 33.
 - a) By what law was Pompey put in command of the war with the pirates? In what year? Describe his previous military achievements.
 - b) Where were the places referred to in *Samum* (line 1), *Miseno* (line 5), *Ostiense* (line 7)?
 - c) What is the point of the contrast between *Cnidum aut Colophonem aut Samum* (line 1) and *vestros portus* (line 2)? Explain the meaning of *quibus vitam ac spiritum ducitis* (line 3).
 - d) What force does *an vero* (line 4) give to a question?
2. Introducti autem Galli ius iurandum sibi et litteras ab Lentulo, Cethego, Statilio ad suam gentem data esse dixerunt, atque ita sibi ab his et a L. Cassio esse praescriptum, ut equitatum in Italiam quam primum mitterent; pedestris sibi copias non defuturas. Lentulum autem sibi confirmasse ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis se esse tertium illum Cornelium ad quem regnum huius urbis atque imperium pervenire esset necesse; Cinnam ante se et Sullam fuisse; eundemque dixisse fatalem hunc annum esse ad interitum huius urbis atque imperi, qui esset annus decimus post virginum absolutionem, post Capitoli autem incensionem vicesimus.—*In Catilinam*, iii, 9.
 - a) Who were the *Galli* mentioned in line 1? Give an account of their connection with the conspiracy. To what meeting does *introducti* (line 1) refer?
 - b) Who were *Lentulo* (line 1), *Cinnam* (line 7), *Sullam* (line 7)?
 - c) What is meant by *tertium illum Cornelium* (lines 5, 6)?
 - d) What were the *fatis Sibyllinis* (line 5), the *Capitoli* (line 9)? Who were the *virginum* (line 9)?
3. Census nostros requiris. Scilicet; est enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse; superioribus, cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia; primis, Iulio et Crasso, nullam populi partem esse censam. Sed quoniam census non ius civitatis confirmat ac tantum modo indicat eum qui sit census ita se iam tum gessisse pro cive, iis temporibus quem tu criminaris ne ipsius quidem iudicio in civium Romanorum iure esse versatum, et testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus et adiit hereditates civium Romanorum et in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est a L. Lucullo pro consule. Quaere argumenta, si quae potes; numquam enim hic neque suo neque amico iudicio revincetur.—*Pro Archia*, 11.
 - a) What is the point of the contrast between *obscurum* and *clarissimo*?
 - b) What is the point of the contrast between *proximis* and *superioribus*?
 - c) What is the point of the contrast between *pro cive* and *tu criminaris*?
 - d) What is the point of the contrast between *testamentum* and *beneficia*?

- a) What was the object of the Roman *census* (line 1)? How often was one made? In what sense is *primis* (line 3) used?
- b) What force does *scilicet* (line 1) give to the sentence?
- c) What war was being fought at the time indicated by *quaestore* (line 3)? Who was the Roman commander in this war? In what capacity was Archias *apud exercitum* (line 2)?
- d) What is the point of Cicero's argument in the sentence beginning *sed quoniam* (line 4)? Explain the meaning of *in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est* (line 9).

4. Neque enim posset aut Ahala ille Servilius aut P. Nasica aut L. Opimius aut C. Marius aut me consule senatus non nefarius haberi, si sceleratos civis interfici nefas esset. Itaque hoc, iudices, non sine causa etiam fictis fabulis doctissimi homines memoriae prodiderunt, eum qui patris ulciscendi causa matrem necavisset variatis hominum sententiis non solum divina sed etiam sapientissimae deae sententia liberatum. Quod si duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem si se telo defenderet, interfici impune voluerunt, quis est qui, quoquo modo quis interfectus sit, puniendum putet, cum videat aliquando gladium nobis ad hominem occidendum ab ipsis porrigi legibus? 10

Pro Milone, 8, 9.

- a) Explain the reference to *Ahala* (line 1), *Nasica* (line 1), *Opimius* (line 1), *Marius* (line 2), *senatus* (line 2).
- b) Tell the story to which allusion is made in the sentence beginning *itaque hoc* (line 3), giving the names of *eum* (line 4), *patris* (line 4), and *deae* (line 6).
- c) Put Cicero's argument in the sentence beginning *quod si* (lines 6, 7) in the fewest and simplest words.
- d) What were the *duodecim tabulae* (line 7)?

5. Neque enim ego illa nec ulla umquam secutus sum arma civilia; semperque mea consilia pacis et togae socia, non belli atque armorum fuerunt. Hominem sum secutus privato consilio, non publico; tantumque apud me grati animi fidelis memoria valuit ut nulla non modo cupiditate sed ne spe quidem, prudens et sciens tamquam ad interitum ruerem voluntarium. Quod quidem meum consilium minime obscurum fuit. Nam et in hoc ordine integra re multa de pace dixi et in ipso bello eadem etiam cum capitis mei periculo sensi. Ex quo nemo iam erit tam iniustus existimator rerum qui dubitet quae Caesaris de bello voluntas fuerit, cum pacis auctores conservandos statim censuerit, ceteris fuerit iratior. 10

Pro Marcello, 14, 15.

- a) What is meant by *hoc ordine* (line 7), *ipso bello* (line 7)? Who is meant by *hominem* (line 3)?
- b) Explain the significance of *togae* (line 2). What was the *periculo* (line 8)?
- c) Explain what Cicero meant in the sentence beginning *hominem sum secutus* (line 3), and in the sentence beginning *ex quo nemo* (line 8).
- d) In what year was this speech delivered? To whom was it addressed? What was the occasion?

LATIN C—CICERO

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Inde cum se in Italiam recepisset, duabus Hispaniis et Gallia Transalpina praesidiis ac navibus confirmata, missis item in oram Illyrici maris et in Achaïam omnemque Graeciam navibus, Italiae duo maria maximis classibus firmissimisque praesidiis adornavit; ipse autem ut Brundisio profectus est, undequinquagesimo die totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam adiunxit. Omnes qui ubique praedones fuerunt partim capti interfectique sunt, partim unius huius se imperio ac potestati dederunt. Idem Cretensibus, cum ad eum usque in Pamphyliam legatos deprecatoresque misissent, spem deditionis non ademit obsidesque imperavit.—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 35.
 - a) In what year was this speech delivered? What official position did Cicero hold?
 - b) What were the *duabus Hispaniis* (line 1), the *duo maria* (line 3)? Where were *Brundisio* (line 4), *Ciliciam* (line 6)?
 - c) What arguments were urged against this bill by Hortensius and Catulus? How does Cicero answer these arguments?
 - d) Write the numeral sign for *undequinquagesimo* (line 5).
2. Sit Scipio clarus ille cuius consilio atque virtute Hannibal in Africam redire atque ex Italia decedere coactus est; ornetur alter eximia laude Africanus, qui duas urbis huic imperio infestissimas, Karthaginem Numantiamque, delevit; sit aeterna gloria Marius, qui bis Italiam obsidione et metu servitutis liberavit; anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cuius res gestae atque virtutes isdem quibus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continentur; erit profecto inter horum laudes aliquid loci nostrae gloriae, nisi forte maius est patefacere nobis provincias quo exire possimus quam curare ut etiam illi qui absunt habeant quo victores revertantur.—*In Catilinam*, iv, 21.
 - a) To whom was this speech delivered? What led to its delivery?
 - b) What course of action was urged by Silanus? What by Caesar? Which of the two courses did Cicero favor?
 - c) Where were *Karthaginem* (line 3), *Numantiam* (line 3)? To what victories does *bis* (line 4) refer?
 - d) What force does *nisi forte* (line 8) give to the clause which it introduces?
3. Qua re conservate, iudices, hominem pudore eo quem amicorum videtis comprobati cum dignitate tum etiam vetustate; ingenio autem tanto quantum id convenit existimari quod summorum hominum ingeniis expetitur esse videatis; causa vero eius modi qua beneficio legis, auctoritate municipi, testimonio Luculli, tabulis Metelli comprobetur. Quae de causa pro mea consuetudine breviter simpliciterque dixi, iudices, ea confido probata esse omnibus. Quae a forensi aliena iudici-

alique consuetudine et de hominis ingenio et communiter de ipso studio locutus sum, ea, iudices, a vobis spero esse in bonam partem accepta; ab eo qui iudicium exercet certo scio.—*Pro Archia*, 31, 32. 10

- a) In what year was this speech delivered? Who is meant by *eo* (line 10)? What was the charge against Archias?
- b) Explain the reference in *legis* (line 4). State the provisions of this *legis*. Give the name of the *municipi* (line 5).
- c) What advantage does Cicero find in the fact that the poems of Archias were written in Greek? What poetical writings of Archias does Cicero refer to in this speech?
- d) Show precisely how Cicero uses his praise of literature as an argument for the acquittal of his client.

4. Interim cum sciret Clodius—neque enim erat difficile scire—iter sollemne, legitimum, necessarium ante diem XIII Kalendas Februarias Miloni esse Lanuvium ad flaminem prodendum, Roma subito ipse profectus pridie est, ut ante suum fundum, quod re intellectum est, Miloni insidias conlocaret. Atque ita profectus est ut contionem turbulentam, in qua eius furor desideratus est, relinqueret, quam, nisi obire facinoris locum tempusque voluisset, numquam reliquisset. Milo autem cum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad senatus est dimissus, domum venit, calceos et vestimenta mutavit, dein profectus id temporis cum iam Clodius, si quidem eo die Romam venturus erat, redire potuisset.—*Pro Milone*, 10 27, 28.

- a) Write the Latin words for which XIII (line 2) stands. What is the construction of the clause *quod . . . est* (line 4)?
- b) What were the *calceos et vestimenta* (lines 8, 9)?
- c) Why were Clodius and Milo enemies? What was the result of the trial?
- d) Show the bearing of the words *profectus . . . potuisset* (lines 9, 10) upon the question of Milo's innocence.

5. Sed hoc quaero: Quis putat esse crimen fuisse in Africa? Nempe is qui et ipse in eadem Africa esse voluit et prohibitum se a Ligario queritur, et certe contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus. Quid enim, Tubero, tuus ille destrictus in acie Pharsalica gladius agebat? Cuius latus ille mucro petebat? Qui sensus erat armorum tuorum? Quae tua mens, oculi, manus, ardor animi? Quid cupiebas? Quid optabas? Nimis urgeo; commoveri videtur adulescens. Ad me revertar. Isdem in armis fui. Quid autem aliud egimus, Tubero, nisi ut quod hic potest nos possemus? Quorum igitur impunitas, Caesar, tuae clementiae laus est, eorum ipsorum ad crudelitatem te acuet oratio?—*Pro Ligario*, 9, 10. 5

- a) Explain fully the events referred to in *qui . . . queritur* (lines 2, 3)? Who is meant by *hic* (line 9)?
- b) Where was Pharsalus? What happened to Pompey after the battle?
- c) Why did Cicero side with Pompey?
- d) How did Ligarius show his gratitude for Caesar's pardon?

LATIN D

VERGIL — *ÆNEID*, BOOKS I-VI

LATIN D—VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions on them. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. "Nec tacui demens, et me, fors si qua tulisset,
 si patrios umquam remeassem victor ad Argos,
 promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi. 95
 Hinc mihi prima mali labes, hinc semper Ulixes
 criminibus terrere novis, hinc spargere voces
 in volgum ambiguas, et quaerere conscius arma.
 Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro— 100
 Sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolvo
 quidve moror, si omnis uno ordine habetis Achivos,
 idque audire sat est? Iamdudum sumite poenas;
 hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae."—ii, 94-104.

- a) Rewrite *remeassem* (verse 95) in the direct form.
 b) In verses 94-96, what trait in his own character is Sinon seeking to suggest to his hearers?
 c) Tell in what mood *terrere* (verse 98) is, and why this mood is used.
 d) Who is meant by *Ithacus* (verse 104)? Where was Ithaca?
 e) Why is verse 104 a clever close of this part of Sinon's tale?
 f) To what kind of clause is *consciis* (verse 99) equivalent?
 g) Copy verses 101 and 102, and indicate the division into feet and the principal caesura.
2. "Bellum etiam pro caede boum stratisque iuvenis,
 Laomedontiadae, bellumne inferre paratis
 et patrio Harpyias insontis pellere regno?
 Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta, 250
 quae Phoebus pater omnipotens, mihi Phoebus Apollo
 praedixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxuma pando.
 Italiam cursu petitis, ventisque vocatis
 ibitis Italiam, portusque intrare licebit;
 sed non ante datam cingetis moenibus urbem, 255
 quam vos dira fames nostraeque iniuria caedis
 ambasas subigat malis absumere mensas."—iii, 247-257.
- a) Where were the Trojans when these words were spoken to them?
 b) Explain the taunt in *Laomedontiadae* (verse 248).
 c) What part does Apollo play in Book III?
 d) Give the principal parts of *pando* (verse 252).
 e) What poetical construction is used in verse 254? Change it to the corresponding prose construction.
 f) When and how is the prophecy made in verses 255-257 fulfilled?
 g) Write the nominative of *malis* (verse 257).

3. "Illae autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,
 concordēs animae nunc et dum nocte premuntur,
 heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitae
 attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt,
 aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci
 descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois!
 Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella,
 neu patriae validas in viscera vertite viris;
 tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo,
 proice tela manu, sanguis meus!"—vi, 826–835.

830

835

- a) Explain the reference in *socer* (verse 830) and *gener* (verse 831).
- b) Explain the figure in *aggeribus Alpinis* (verse 830).
- c) Show how the description of the opposing forces in verses 830–831 was true.
- d) Give the principal parts of *ciebunt* (verse 829).
- e) Rewrite *ne adsuescite* (verse 832) in the form which is most common in prose.
- f) Of what facts is Anchises thinking when he says *genus qui ducis Olympo* (verse 834)?
- g) Point out and name the noteworthy feature of sound illustrated in verse 833.

- c) Explain the allusion in *mater* (verse 111), *Corybantia aera* (verse 111).
- d) What poetical construction is used in verse 110? Change it to the corresponding prose construction.
- e) Explain the derivation of *cultrix* (verse 111), giving the force of the suffix.
- f) In what respect is the order of words in verse 114 an order that neither Caesar nor Cicero would have used?

3- Tum Saturnius haec domitor maris edidit alti:
 "Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, 800
 unde genus ducis. Merui quoque; saepe furores
 compressi et rabiem tantam caelique marisque.
 Nec minor in terris (Xanthum Simoentaque testor)
 Aeneae mihi cura tui. Cum Troia Achilles
 exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris, 805
 milia multa daret leto gementque repleti
 amnes nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset
 in mare se Xanthus, Pelidae tunc ego forti
 congressum Aenean nec dis nec viribus aequis
 nube cava rapui, cuperem cum vertere ab imo 810
 structa meis manibus periuræ moenia Troiae."—v, 799-811

- a) Under what circumstances were these words spoken?
- b) Who is meant by *domitor maris* (verse 799), *Cytherea* (verse 800)?
- c) Explain the allusion in *Saturnius* (verse 799), *unde genus ducis* (verse 801), *Simoenta* (verse 803).
- d) Write the nominative case of *Simoenta* (verse 803).
- e) Explain the derivation of *Pelidae* (verse 808), giving the force of the suffix.
- f) Account for the syntax of *Pelidae* (verse 808), *dis* (verse 809).

LATIN D—VERGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI

Thursday

2-4 p. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions on them. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Sic Venus, et Veneris contra sic filius orsus: 325
 "Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum,
 O—quam te memorem, virgo? Namque haud tibi voltus
 mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat. O dea certe!
 An Phoebi soror? An Nympharum sanguinis una?
 Sis felix nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem 330
 et quo sub caelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris
 iactemur doceas; ignari hominumque locorumque
 erramus, vento huc vastis et fluctibus acti.
 Multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra."—i, 325-334.
- a) Under what circumstances were these words spoken?
 - b) Tell in what case *mihi* (verse 326) is, and why this case is used. What kind of accusative is *hominem* (verse 328)?
 - c) Tell in what mood *memorem* (verse 327) is, and why this mood is used.
 - d) Explain the allusion in *Phoebi soror* (verse 329).
 - e) Write the principal parts of *orsus* (verse 325).
 - f) In what way does the scansion help you to determine the meaning in verse 334?
 - g) Copy verses 326 and 327, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.
2. Tum pius Aeneas: "Equidem sic poscere ventos
 iamdudum et frustra cerno te tendere contra.
 Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gratior ulla,
 quove magis fessas optem demittere navis,
 quam quae Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten 30
 et patris Anchisae gremio complectitur ossa?"
 Haec ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi
 intendunt Zephyri; fertur cita gurgite classis,
 et tandem laeti notae advertuntur harenae.—v, 26-34.
- a) To whom was Aeneas speaking, and under what circumstances?
 - b) In what various senses is the adjective *pius* (verse 26) applicable to Aeneas?
 - c) Rewrite verse 29 as the words would stand in prose.
 - d) To what *tellus* does Aeneas refer in verse 30?

3. "Quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem, 115
idem orans mandata dabat. Gnatique patrisque,
alma, precor, miserere (potes namque omnia, nec te
nequiquam lucis Hecate praefecit Avernīs).
Si potuit Manis arcessere coniugis Orpheus,
Threicia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris, 120
si fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit
itque reditque viam totiens—quid Thesea magnum,
quid memorem Alciden?—et mi genus ab Iove summo."
- vi, 115-123.

vi, 115-123.

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LATIN D—VERGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI

Thursday

2-4 p. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions on them. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. "Hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine laeso
effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste piaret.
Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem 185
roboribus textis caeloque educere iussit,
ne recipi portis aut duci in moenia possit,
neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.
Nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervae,
tum magnum exitium (quod di prius omen in ipsum 190
convertant!) Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum;
sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,
ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad moenia bello
venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes."—ii, 183-194.

- Under what circumstances were these words spoken?
- Explain fully the reference in *Palladio* (verse 183).
- What poetical construction is used in verse 186? Change it to the corresponding prose construction.
- Make clear the meaning of verse 188. Explain the allusion in *Pelopes* (verse 193).
- To whom does *ipsum* (verse 190) refer? What reason had the speaker given for hating this man?
- How is Book II of the Aeneid related to Books I and III?
- Copy verses 190 and 191, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.

2. Agnovit prolem ambiguum geminosque parentes, 180
seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum.
Tum memorat: "Nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
sola mihi talis casus Cassandra canebat.
Nunc repeto haec generi portendere debita nostro,
et saepe Hesperiam, saepe Italia regna vocare. 185
Sed quis ad Hesperiae venturos litora Teucros
crederet? Aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret?
Cedamus Phoebus et moniti meliora sequamur."—iii, 180-188.

- Under what circumstances were the words in verses 182-188 spoken?
- Write the principal parts of *canebat* (verse 183).
- Why was Italy called *Hesperiam* (verse 185)?
- What is the literal meaning of *canebat* (verse 183)? Why is it an appropriate word in this place?
- Who was Cassandra? To what misfortune of hers does verse 187 refer?
- Name in order the places mentioned in Book III at which Aeneas landed.
- What part did Phoebus (verse 188) play in the wanderings of Aeneas?

3.

"Huius in adventum iam nunc et Caspia regna
responsis horrent divom et Maeotia tellus,
et septemgemi turbant trepida ostia Nili. 800
Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,
fixerit aripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi
pacarit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu,
nec, qui pampineis victor iuga flectit habenis,
Liber, agens celso Nysae de vertice tigris. 805
Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis,
aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra?"—vi, 798–807.

- a) Under what circumstances were these words spoken?
- b) What and where were *Caspia regna* (verse 798), *Ausonia terra* (verse 807)?
- c) Explain the three allusions in verses 802 and 803.
- d) Explain the form *divom* (verse 799). Write the longer form of *pacarit* (verse 803).
- e) Account for Vergil's attitude toward Augustus as indicated in this passage.
- f) How is the thought expressed in verses 806 and 807 related to the verses that precede?
- g) What revelation of the future was granted to Aeneas in the lower world?

LATIN D—VERGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI

Thursday

2-4 p. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions on them. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. "His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono,
imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Iuno,
quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat, 280
consilia in melius referet mecumque fovebit
Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.
Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus aetas
cum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenae
servitio premet ac victis dominabitur Argis. 285
Nascetur pulchra Troianus origine Caesar,
imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,
Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo."—i, 278-288.
 - a) By whom were these words spoken? To whom? In what connection?
 - b) Discuss verses 278-282 and 286-288 with reference to the purpose of the *Aeneid*.
 - c) To what historical event do verses 284, 285 refer? Explain the references in *Assaraci*, *Phthiam*, *Mycenae*?
 - d) Who were *Caesar* (verse 286), *Iulo* (verse 288)?
 - e) What is the point of *aspera* (verse 279), *Troianus* (verse 286)?
 - f) What does Vergil mean by *Oceano* in verse 287?
2. "Heu nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere divis!
Ecce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo
crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae,
ad caelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra— 405
lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
Non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroebus,
et sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen.
Consequimur cuncti et densis incurrimus armis.
Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis 410
nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedes
armorum facie et Graiarum errore iubarum."—ii, 402-412.
 - a) Explain the application of verse 402 to the situation. What was the *errore* (verse 412)?
 - b) Tell the story of Cassandra.
 - c) Tell all you know about Minerva, and her part in the Trojan War.
 - d) What word would regularly be used in prose instead of *divis* (verse 402)? Change *periturus* (verse 408) to a common prose construction.
 - e) Copy verses 409 and 411, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.
 - f) What is the subject of each of the first six books of the *Aeneid*? In what order should the books be arranged to show the chronological sequence of their contents?

3. "Nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus 140
 incedunt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnis
 infert se socium Aeneas atque agmina iungit.
 Qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
 deserit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo
 instauratque choros mixtique altaria circum 145
 Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi,
 ipse iugis Cynthi graditur mollique fluentem
 fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro,
 tela sonant umeris; haud illo segnior ibat
 Aeneas, tantum egregio decus enitet ore."—iv, 140–150. 150

- a) What was the occasion of the gathering described in verses 140–142?
- b) Who are meant by *Phrygii* (verse 140), and why are they so called?
- c) What and where were *Lyciam* (verse 143), *Delum* (verse 144), *Cynthi* (verse 147)?
- d) What peculiarity of prosody is found in verse 146?
- e) What was the *fronde* (verse 148)? What were the *tela* (verse 149)?

LATIN M

ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

LATIN M—ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Read the passage through two or three times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

GALBA'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF MUTINA

Cum equites Antonii apparuissent, contineri neque legio Martia neque cohortes praetoriae potuerunt; quas sequi coepimus coacti, quoniam retinere eas non potueramus. Antonius ad Forum Gallorum suas copias continebat neque sciri volebat se legiones habere; tantum equitatum et levem armaturam ostendebat. Posteaquam vidit se invito legionem ire Pansa, sequi se duas legiones iussit tironum.¹ Posteaquam angustias paludis et silvarum transimus, acies est instructa a nobis XII cohortium; nondum venerant legiones duae: repente Antonius in aciem suas copias de vico produxit et sine mora concurrit. Primo ita pugnatum est, ut acrius non posset ex utraque parte pugnari; etsi dexterius cornu, in quo ego eram cum Martiae legionis cohortibus octo, impetu primo fugaverat legionem XXXV Antonii, ut amplius passus quingentos ultra aciem, quo loco steterat, processerit. Itaque cum equites nostrum cornu circumire vellent, recipere me coepi et levem armaturam opponere Maurorum equitibus, ne ayersos nostros adgrederentur.—Cicero, *Ad Familiares*, x, 30, 2-3.

¹ *tironum*, from *tiro*, 'a recruit.'

LATIN M—ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.
The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Si diligenter quid Mithridates potuerit et quid effecerit et qui vir fuerit consideraris, omnibus regibus quibuscum populus Romanus bellum gessit hunc regem nimirum¹ antepones. Qui rex sibi aliquot annis sumptis ad confirmandas rationes et copias belli tantum spe conatuque valuit ut se Oceanum cum Ponto, Sertori copias cum suis coniuncturum putaret. Ad quod bellum duobus consulibus ita missis ut alter Mithridatem persequeretur, alter Bithyniam tueretur, alterius² res et terra et mari calamitosae vehementer et opes regis et nomen auxerunt; L. Luculli vero res tantae exstiterunt ut neque maius bellum commemorari possit neque maiore consilio et virtute gestum. Nam cum totius impetus belli ad Cyzicenorum moenia constitisset³ eamque urbem sibi Mithridates Asiae ianuam⁴ fore putasset, qua effracta et revulsa⁵ tota pateret provincia, perfecta a Lucullo haec sunt omnia ut urbs fidelissimorum sociorum defenderetur et omnes copiae regis diuturnitate obsessionis consumerentur.—Cicero, *Pro Murena*, 32, 33.

¹ *nimirum*, equivalent to *profecto*. ² *alterius* . . . L. Luculli denote the same persons as *alter* . . . *alter*. ³ *constitisset*, from *consistere*, 'concentrate.' ⁴ *ianuam*, 'doorway.' ⁵ *revulsa*, 'torn away.'

LATIN M—ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

11.15 a. m.—1 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

THE ROUT AT THE BATTLE OF THAPSUS

Interim Scipionis copiis prostratis passimque¹ toto campo fugientibus confestim Caesaris legiones consequi spatiumque se non dare colligendi. Qui postquam ad ea castra quae petebant perfugerunt, ut refecti castris rursus sese defenderent ducemque aliquem requirerent, quem respicerent, cuius auctoritate imperioque rem gererent, et postquam animadverterunt neminem ibi esse praesidio, protinus² armis abiectis in regia castra fugere contendunt. Quo postquam pervenerunt, ea quoque ab Iulianis³ teneri vident. Desperata salute in quodam colle consistunt atque armis demissis salutationem more militari faciunt. Quibus miseris ea res parvo praesidio fuit. Namque milites veterani ira et dolore incensi non modo ut parcerent hosti non poterant adduci, sed etiam ex suo exercitu inlustres⁴ urbanos complures aut vulnerarunt aut interfecerunt. In quo numero fuit Tullius Rufus quaestorius,⁵ qui pilo traiectus consulto⁶ a milite interiit; item Pompeius Rufus braccium⁷ gladio percussus,⁸ nisi celeriter ad Caesarem accurrisset, interfectus esset.—*De Bello Africano*, 85, 3-8.

¹ *passim*, 'in every direction.' ² *protinus*, 'straight on.' ³ *Iulianis*, the soldiers of Caesar. ⁴ *inlustres*, 'distinguished.' ⁵ *quaestorius*, 'an ex-quaestor.' ⁶ *consulto*, 'deliberately.' ⁷ *braccium*, 'arm.' ⁸ *percussus*, 'stabbed.'

LATIN M—ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

11.15 a. m.—1 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

[*Cicero praises Pompey in order to justify the course adopted by Deiotarus.*]

Ignosce, ignosce, Caesar, si eius viri auctoritati rex Deiotarus cessit, quem nos omnes secuti sumus; ad quem cum di atque homines omnia ornamenta con-gessissent, tum tu ipse plurima et maxima. Neque enim, si tuae res gestae ceterorum laudibus obscuritatem attulerunt, idcirco Cn. Pompei memoriam amisimus. Quantum nomen illius fuerit, quantae opes, quanta in omni genere bellorum gloria, quanti honores populi Romani, quanti senatus, quanti tui, quis ignorat? Tanto ille superiores vicerat gloria quanto tu omnibus praestitisti. Itaque Cn. Pompei bella, victorias, triumphos, consulatus admirantes numerabamus; tuos enumerare non possumus. Ad eum igitur rex Deiotarus venit hoc misero fatalique bello, quem antea iustis hostilibusque bellis adiuverat, quocum erat non hospitio solum, verum etiam familiaritate coniunctus; et venit vel rogatus ut amicus, vel arcessitus ut socius, vel evocatus ut is qui senatui parere didicisset; postremo venit ut ad fugientem, non ut ad insequentem, id est ad periculi, non ad victoriae societatem.

Cicero, *Pro Rege Deiotaro*, 12, 13.

LATIN M—ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

[*Cicero puts Antony in the same class with Catiline and Clodius.*]

Quonam meo fato, patres conscripti, fieri dicam ut nemo his annis viginti rei publicae fuerit hostis qui non bellum eodem tempore mihi quoque indixerit? Nec vero necesse est quemquam a me nominari; vobiscum ipsi recordamini. Mihi poenarum illi plus quam optarem dederunt; te miror, Antoni, quorum facta imitere, eorum exitus non perhorrescere. Atque hoc in aliis minus mirabar. Nemo enim illorum inimicus mihi fuit voluntarius; omnes a me rei publicae causa lacessiti. Tu ne verbo quidem violatus, ut audacior quam Catilina, furiosior quam Clodius viderere, ultro me maledictis lacessisti, tuamque a me alienationem commendationem tibi ad impios civis fore putavisti. Quid putem? Contemptumne me? Non video nec in vita nec in gratia nec in rebus gestis nec in hac mea mediocritate ingeni quid despicere possit Antonius. An in senatu facillime de me detrahi posse credidit? Qui ordo clarissimis civibus bene gestae rei publicae testimonium multis, mihi uni conservatae dedit. Illud profecto: non existimavit sui similibus probari posse se esse hostem patriae, nisi mihi esset inimicus.—Cicero, *Philippica* ii, 1, 2.

LATIN P

ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

LATIN P—ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

THE DEPARTURE OF HANNIBAL FROM ITALY AND THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT ROME

Raro quemquam alium patriam exsilii causa relinquentem tam maestum abisse ferunt quam Hannibalem hostium terra excedentem. Respexisse saepe Italiae litora, et deos hominesque accusantem in se quoque ac suum ipsius caput execratum,¹ quod non cruentum ab Cannensi victoria militem Romam duxisset: Scipionem ire ad Carthaginem ausum, qui consul hostem Poenum in Italia non vidisset; se centum milibus armatorum ad Trasumennum, ad Cannas caesis circa Casilinum Cumasque et Nolam consenuisse.² Haec accusans querensque ex diutina possessione Italiae est deductus.

Romam per eosdem dies et Magonem et Hannibalem profectos adlatum est. Cuius duplicis gratulationis minuit laetitiam, et quod parum³ duces in retinendis iis, cum id mandatum ab senatu esset, aut animi aut virium habuisse videbantur, et quod solliciti erant, omni belli mole in unum exercitum ducemque inclinata,⁴ quo evasura esset res.

Mentio deinde ab senioribus facta est segnius homines bona quam mala sentire; transitu in Italiam Hannibalis quantum terroris pavorisque esse meminisse! Quas deinde clades, quos luctus incidisse! Visa castra hostium e muris urbis; quae vota singulorum universorumque fuisse. Quotiens in conciliis voces manus ad caelum porgentium⁵ auditas, cum umquam ille dies futurus esset, quo vacuum hostibus Italiam bona pace florentem visuri essent!—Livy, xxx, 20 and 21.

¹*Execratum*, from *execrari*, 'to call down curses.' ²*consenuisse*, from *consenascere*, 'to grow old.' ³*parum*, used here as a substantive. ⁴*inclinata*, from *inclinare*, 'to turn.' ⁵*porgentium*, from *porgere*, 'to stretch.'

LATIN P—ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

THE ATTITUDE OF CICERO TOWARD THE DOMINATION OF OCTAVIANUS IN ROME

Si per tuas legiones mihi licitum fuisset, quae nomini meo populoque Romano sunt inimicissimae, venire in senatum coramque de re publica disputare, fecissem, neque tam libenter quam necessario; nulla enim remedia quae vulneribus adhibentur tam faciunt dolorem quam quae sunt salutaria. Sed quoniam cohortibus armatis circumsaepus senatus nihil aliud vere potest decernere nisi se timere—in Capitolio signa sunt, in urbe milites vagantur, in Campo castra ponuntur, Italia tota legionibus ad libertatem nostram conscriptis, ad servitum adductis equitatuque exterarum nationum distenetur—cedam tibi in praesentia foro, curia, et sanctissimis deorum immortalium templis, in quibus, reviviscente iam libertate, deinde rursus oppressa, senatus nihil consulitur, timet multa, adsentatur omnia. Post etiam paulo, temporibus ita postulantibus, cedam urbe, quam per me conservatam, ut esset libera, in servitute videre non potero; cedam vita, quae quamquam sollicita¹ est, tamen, si profutura est rei publicae, bona spe posteritatis² me consolatur, qua sublata non dubitanter occidam,³ atque ita cedam ut fortuna iudicio meo, non animus mihi defuisse videatur. Illud vero, quod et recentis doloris habet indicium et praeteritae iniuriae testimonium et absentium sensus⁴ significationem,⁵ non praetermittam, quin, quoniam coram id facere prohibeor, absens prosim, si quidem mea salus aut utilis rei publicae est aut coniuncta certe publicae saluti.—*Pseudociceronis Epistula ad Octavianum*, 1-2.

¹ *sollicita*, 'full of trouble.' ² *posteritatis*, 'future glory.' ³ *occidam* (notice the quantity of the *i*). ⁴ *sensus*, genitive. ⁵ *significationem*, 'an indication.'

LATIN P—ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.
The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

THE CONSUL COTTA ADDRESSES A CROWD OF ANGRY CITIZENS AND DECLARES
THAT HE IS WHOLLY LOYAL TO THEIR INTERESTS

Quirites, multa mihi pericula domi militiaeque, multa adversa fuere, quorum alia toleravi, partim reppuli deorum auxiliis et virtute mea; in quibus omnibus numquam animus negotio defuit neque decretis labor. Malae secundaeque res opes, non ingenium mihi mutabant. At contra in his miseriis cuncta me cum fortuna deseruere. Praeterea senectus, per se gravis, curam duplicat, cui misero acta iam aetate ne mortem quidem honestam sperare licet. Nam si parricida vestri sum et deos penatis meos patriamque et summum imperium vilia¹ habeo, quis mihi vivo cruciatus satis est aut quae poena mortuo? Quin omnia memorata apud inferos supplicia scelere meo vici. A prima adulescentia in ore vestro privatus et in magistratibus egi. Qui lingua, qui consilio meo, qui pecunia voluere, usi sunt; neque ego callidam facundiam² neque ingenium ad male faciendum exercui. Avidissimus privatae gratiae maximas inimicitias pro re publica suscepi; quibus victus³ cum egens alienae opis plura mala exspectarem, vos. Quirites, rursus mihi patriam deosque penatis cum ingenti dignitate dedistis. Pro quibus beneficiis vix satis gratus videar, si singulis animam, quam nequeo,⁴ concesserim.⁵ Nam⁶ vita et mors iura naturae sunt; ut sine dedecore⁷ cum civibus fama et fortunis integer agas, id dono datur atque accipitur.—Sallust, *Historiae*, ii.

¹*vilis*, 'cheap.' ²*callidam facundiam*, 'skilful eloquence.' ³*victus*. Cotta, the speaker, had been forced to go into exile. ⁴*nequeo*, 'I cannot.' ⁵*concesserim*, 'sacrifice.' ⁶*nam . . .* *accipitur*, explains *quam nequeo*. ⁷*dedecore*, dishonor.

LATIN P—ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

[*Hannibal's Italian allies reproach him for his failure to come to their assistance.*]

Eadem aestate Marcellus ab Nola¹, quam praesidio obtinebat, crebras excursions in agrum Hirpinum et Samnites fecit, adeoque omnia ferro atque igni vastavit ut antiquarum cladum² memoriam renovaret. Itaque legati ad Hannibalem missi simul ex utraque gente ita Poenum adlocuti sunt: "Hostes populi Romani, Hannibal, fuimus primum per nos ipsi, quoad nostra arma, nostrae vires nos tutari poterant. Postquam iis parum fidebamus, Pyrrho regi nos adiunximus; a quo relictis pacem necessariam accepimus, fuimusque in ea per annos prope quinquaginta ad id tempus quo tu in Italiam venisti. Tua nos non magis virtus fortunaque quam unica³ comitas⁴ ac benignitas erga cives nostros, quos captos nobis remisisti, ita conciliavit tibi ut te salvo atque incolumi amico non modo populum Romanum sed ne deos quidem iratos, si fas⁵ est dici, timeremus. At hercule non solum incolumi et victore sed praesente te, cum ploratum⁶ prope coniugum ac liberorum nostrorum exaudire et flagrantia tecta posses conspicere, ita sumus aliquotiens hac aestate devastati ut M. Marcellus, non Hannibal vicisse ad Cannas videatur. Causa autem haec est, quod neque tu defendis et nostra iuventus, quae, si domi esset, tutaretur, omnis sub signis militat tuis. Nec te nec exercitum tuum norim, nisi, a quo tot acies Romanas fusas stratasque⁷ esse sciam, ei facile esse ducam opprimere populatores nostros vagos⁸ sine signis palatos⁹ quo quemque trahit quamvis vana praedae spes. Numidarum paucorum illi quidem praeda erunt, praesidiumque miseris simul nobis et Nolae ademeris, si modo quos, ut socios haberes, dignos duxisti, haud¹⁰ indignos iudicas quos in fidem receptos tuearis."—Livy, xxiii, 41, 42.

¹Nola, a city in Campania. ²cladium, 'disasters.' ³unica, 'singular.' ⁴comitas, 'courtesy.' ⁵fas, 'right.' ⁶ploratum, 'wailing.' ⁷fusas stratasque, 'routed and overthrown.' ⁸vagos, equivalent to *wagantes*. ⁹palatos, from *paleri*, 'to wander.' ¹⁰haud, 'not.'

LATIN P—ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.
The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

[Cicero describes the wisdom with which Aratus of Sicyon adjusted a difficult question of property rights.]

At vero Aratus Sicyonius iure laudatur, qui, cum eius civitas quinquaginta annos a tyrannis teneretur, profectus Argis¹ Sicyonem clandestino introitu urbe est potitus, cumque tyrannum Nicoclem improvise oppressisset, sescentos exsules, qui locupletissimi fuerant eius civitatis, restituit remque publicam adventu suo liberavit. Sed cum magnam animadverteret in bonis et possessionibus difficultatem, quod et eos quos ipse restituerat, quorum bona alii possederant, egere iniquissimum esse arbitrabatur et quinquaginta annorum possessiones moveri non nimis aequum putabat, propterea quod tam longo spatio multa hereditatibus,² multa emptionibus,³ multa dotibus⁴ tenebantur sine iniuria, iudicavit neque illis adimi nec iis non satis fieri quorum illa fuerant oportere. Cum igitur statuisset opus esse ad eam rem constituendam pecunia, Alexandriam se proficisci velle dixit remque integram ad redditum suum iussit esse, isque celeriter ad Ptolemaeum suum hospitem venit, qui tum regnabat alter post Alexandriam conditam. Cui cum exposuisset patriam se liberare velle causamque docuisset, a rege opulento vir summus facile impetravit ut grandi⁵ pecunia adiuveretur. Quam cum Sicyonem attulisset, adhibuit sibi in consilium quindecim principes, cum quibus causas cognovit et eorum qui aliena tenebant et eorum qui sua amiserant, perfecitque aestimandis possessionibus ut persuaderet aliis ut pecuniam accipere mallent, possessionibus cederent, aliis ut commodius putarent numerari⁶ sibi quod tanti⁷ esset quam suum recuperare. Ita perfectum est ut omnes concordia constituta sine querella⁸ discederent. O virum magnum dignumque qui in re publica nostra natus esset! Sic par est agere cum civibus, non hastam⁹ in foro ponere et bona civium voci subicere praeconis.¹⁰ At ille Graecus, id quod fuit sapientis et praestantis viri, omnibus consulendum putavit.

Cicero, *De Officiis*, ii, 81-83.

¹ *Argis*, from *Argi* (pl.), 'Argos.' ² *hereditatibus*, from *hereditas*, 'inheritance.' ³ *emptionibus*, from *emptio*, 'purchase.' ⁴ *dotibus*, from *dos*, 'dowry.' ⁵ *grandi*, 'large.' ⁶ *numerari*, 'to be paid.' ⁷ *tanti*, supply *quantis* *possessiones amissae*. ⁸ *querella*, 'complaint.' ⁹ *hastam*, 'spear.' ¹⁰ *praeconis*, 'auctioneer.'

LATIN Q

SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Translate into English:

THE SCENES REPRESENTED ON HANNIBAL'S SHIELD

Condebat primae Dido Carthagini arces,
instabatque operi subducta classe iuventus.
Molibus hi claudunt portus, his tecta domosque
partiris,¹ iustae Bitia venerande senectae.
Ostentant caput effossa tellure repertum
bellatoris equi atque omen clamore salutant.
Has inter species orbatum² classe suisque
Aenean pulsum pelago dextraque precantem
cernere erat.³ Fronte hunc avide regina serena
infelix ac iam vultu spectabat amico.
Hinc et speluncam furtivaque foedera amantum
Callaicae⁴ fecere manus; it clamor ad auras
latratusque canum, subitoque exterrita nimbo
occultant alae venantum corpora silvis.
Nec procul Aeneadum vacuo iam litore classis
aequora nequiquam revocante petebat Elissa.
Ipsa, pyram super ingentem stans, saucia Dido
mandabat Tyriis ultricia bella futuris;
ardentemque rogum media spectabat ab unda
Dardanus et magnis pandebat carbasa⁵ fatis.
Parte alia supplex infernis Hannibal aris
arcanum⁶ Stygia libat cum vate cruorem
et primo bella Aeneadum iurabat ab aevo.
At senior Siculis exultat Hamilcar in arvis—
Spirantem credas certamina anhela movere,
ardor inest oculis, torvumque minatur imago.

Silius Italicus, *Punica*, II, 406-431.

¹ *Partiris* = *dividis*.

² *Orbatum*: bereft.

³ *Erat*: it was possible.

⁴ *Callaicae*: Spanish.

⁵ *Carbasa* = *vols*.

⁶ *Arcanum*: secret (in reference to the rite).

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

KING ANIUS DESCRIBES THE WONDERFUL POWER WHICH BACCHUS GAVE TO HIS DAUGHTERS, AND TELLS HOW THE SAME DEITY SAVED THEM FROM THE ANGER OF ATRIDES

Tum pius Anchises: "O Phoebi lecte sacerdos,
fallor, an et natum, cum primum haec moenia vidi,
bisque duas natas, quantum reminiscor, habebas?"
Huic Anius niveis circumdata tempora vittis
concutiens et tristis ait: "Non falleris, heros
maxime; vidisti natorum quinque parentem,
quem nunc—tanta homines rerum inconstantia versat—
paene vides orbem.¹ Quod enim mihi filius absens.
auxilium, quem dicta suo de nomine tellus
Andros² habet, pro patre locumque et regna tenentem?
Delius augurium dedit huic; dedit altera Liber
femineae stirpi voto maiora fideque
munera. Nam tactu natarum cuncta mearum
in segetem laticemque meri bacamque Minervae³
transformabantur, divesque erat usus⁴ in illis.
Hoc ubi cognovit Troiae populator Atrides
(ne non ex aliqua vestram sensisse procellam
nos quoque parte putes), armorum viribus usus
abstrahit invitas gremio genitoris, alantque⁵
imperat Argolicam caelesti minere classem.
Effugiunt quo quaeque potest: Euboea duabus,
et totidem natis Andros fraterna petita est.
Miles adest et, ni dedantur, bella minatur.
Victa metu pietas consortia⁶ pectora poenae
dedit. Et timido possis ignoscere fratri.
Non hic Aeneas, non, qui defenderet Andron,
Hector erat, per quem decimum durastis in annum.
Iamque parabantur captivis vincla lacertis.
Illae tollentes etiamnum⁷ libera caelo
bracchia 'Bacche pater, fer opem!' dixere. Tulitque
muneris auctor opem—si miro perdere more
ferre vocatur opem. Nec qua ratione figuram
perdiderint, potui scire aut nunc dicere possum.
Summa mali nota est: pennas sumpsere, tuaeque
coniugis in volucres niveas abiere columbas."

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, xiii, 640-674.

¹ orbem, 'childless.' ² Andros, name of an island.

³ bacam Minervae, equivalent to olive.

⁴ usus, 'gain.' ⁵ alant, depends upon imperat.

⁶ consortia pectora, equivalent to sorores.

⁷ etiamnum, equivalent to etiam nunc.

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

2-4 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

EVANDER, KING OF ARCADIA, AS HE SENDS FORTH HIS SON PALLAS
TO WAR, ENTREATS THE GODS TO BE MERCIFUL

Fama volat parvam subito vulgata^r per urbem,
ocius ire equites Tyrrheni ad litora regis.

555

**Vota metu duplicant matres, propiusque periculo
timor, et maior Martis iam apparet imago.**

**Tum pater Evandrus dextram complexus euntis
haeret, inxpletus³ lacrimans, ac talia fatur:**

**"O mihi praeteritos referat si Iuppiter annos,
qualis eram cum primam aciem Praeneste sub ipsa**

560

• stravi scutorumque incendi victor acervos,
et regem hac Erulum dextra sub Tartara misi,
nascenti cui tris animas⁴ Feronia mater

(horrendum dictu) dederat, terna arma movenda

565

(ter leto sternendus erat; cui tum tamen omnis
abstulit haec animas dextra et totidem exuit armis),

non ego nunc dulci amplexu divellerer usquam,
nate, tuo; neque finitimo Mezentius umquam

huic capiti insultans tot ferro saeva dedisset
funera, tam multis viduasset^s civibus urbem.

570

At vos, O superi, et divom tu maxume rector

Iuppiter, Arçadii, quaeso, miserescite regis

et patrias audite preces. Si numina vestra

incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant,

575

si visurus eum vivo et venturus in unum,

vitam oro, patior quemvis durare⁶ laborem.

Sin aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris,

nunc, nunc O liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam,

dum curae ambiguae, dum spes incerta futuri,

580

dum te, care puer, mea sola et sera voluptas,

complexu teneo; gravior neu nuntius auris

vulneret." Haec genitor digressu dicta supremo

fundebat; famuli conlapsum in tecta ferebant.

Aeneid, viii, 554-584.

**vulgata*, 'spread abroad.' **inexpletus*, 'unsatisfied.' **Prænesta*, name of a town. **evincens*, 'lives.' **viduasset*, from *viduare*, 'to bereave.' **durare*, 'endure.'

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

1914

Thursday

2-4 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

[The Trojans mourn Hector. King Priam begs Achilles to give him the body of his son. The funeral is described.]

Flent miseri amissum Phryges Hectora, totaque maesto
Troia sonat planctu¹. Fundit miseranda querelas²
infelix Hecube³ saevisque arat unguibus⁴ ora,
Andromacheque suas scindit de pectore vestes,
heu tanto spoliata viro! Ruit omnis in uno
Hectore causa Phrygum; ruit et defessa senectus
adflitti miseranda patris, quem nec sua coniunx
turbaque natorum nec magni gloria regni
oblitum tenuit vitae, quin iret inermis
et solum invicti castris se redderet hostis.
Mirantur Danaum proceres, miratur et ipse
Aeacides animum miseri senis. Ille trementes,
adfusus⁵ genibus, tendens ad sidera palmas
haec ait: "O Graiae gentis fortissime Achilles,
O regnis inimice meis, te Dardana solum
victa tremit pubes, te sensit nostra senectus
crudelem nimium. Nunc sis mitissimus,⁶ oro,
et patris adflitti genibus miserere precantis
donaque quae porto miseri pro corpore nati
accipias; si nec precibus nec flecteris auro,
in senis extremis tua dextera saeviat annis;
saltem scaeva⁷ pater comitabor funera nati.
Non vitam mihi nec magnos concede favores,
sed funus crudele mei. Miserere parentis
et pater esse meo mitis de vulnere discе.
Hectoris interitu vicisti Dardana regna,
vicisti Priamum; sortis reminiscere⁸ victor
humanae variosque ducum tu respice casus."
His tandem precibus grandaevum motus Achilles
adlevat a terra corpusque exsanguе parenti
reddidit Hectoreum, post haec sua dona reportat.
It patriam Priamus tristisque ex more suorum
comparat exsequias⁹ supremaque funera ducit.
Tum pyra construitur, quo bis sex corpora Graium
quadrupesque adduntur equi currusque tubaeque
et clipei galeaeque ocreaeque¹⁰ Argivaeque tela.
Haec super ingenti gemitu componitur Hector.

Iliad Latina, 1015-1051.

¹ *planctu*, 'lamentation.' ² *querelas*, 'complaints.' ³ *Hecube*, equivalent to *Hecuba*. ⁴ *ungui-*
buses, 'nails.' ⁵ *adfusus*, 'casting himself down.' ⁶ *mitissimus*, equivalent to *lenissimus*. ⁷ *scaeva*,
'mournful' ⁸ *reminiscere*, 'remember.' ⁹ *exsequias*, 'obsequies.' ¹⁰ *ocreae*, 'greaves.'

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

2-4 p. m.

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

[*Aristaeus in distress reproaches his mother.*]

Pastor Aristaeus fugiens Peneia Tempe,¹
amissis, ut fama, apibus morboque² fameque,
tristis ad extremi sacrum caput adstitit amnis,
multa querens, atque hac adfatus voce parentem:
"Mater, Cyrene mater, quae gurgitis huius
ima tenes, quid me praeclara stirpe deorum
(si modo, quem perhibes,³ pater est Thymbraeus Apollo)
invisum fatis genuisti? Aut quo tibi nostri
pulsus amor? Quid me caelum sperare iubebas?
En etiam hunc ipsum vitae mortalis honorem,
quem mihi vix frugum et pecudum custodia sollers⁴
omnia temptanti extuderat,⁵ te matre relinquo.
Quin age et ipsa manu felicitis erue silvas,
fer stabulis inimicum ignem atque interfice messis,⁶
ure sata, et validam in vitis⁷ molire bipennem,
tanta meae si te ceperunt taedia laudis."

Vergil, *Georgics*, iv, 317-332.

¹ *Tempe*, plur. neut., name of the valley through which the Peneus flows. ² *morbo*, 'disease.' ³ *perhibes*, 'assert.' ⁴ *sollers*, 'skillful.' ⁵ *extuderat*, from *extundo*, 'work out.' ⁶ *messis*, 'harvest.' ⁷ *vitis*, 'vines.'

[*The captive Trojan women say their sad farewell to home and country.*]

Ilion ardebat, neque adhuc consederat ignis;
exiguumque¹ senis Priami Iovis ara cruorem
combiberat. Tractata² comis antistita³ Phoebe
non profecturas⁴ tendebat ad aethera palmas.
Dardanidas matres patrionum signa⁵ deorum,
dum licet, amplexas succensa⁶que templa tenentis
invidiosa trahunt victores praemia Grai.
Mittitur⁶ Astyanax illis de turribus unde
pugnantem pro se proavitaque⁷ regna tuentem
saepe videre patrem monstratum a matre solebat.
Iamque viam suadet Boreas, flatuque⁸ secundo
carbasa⁹ mota sonant. Iubet uti navita¹⁰ ventis.
"Troia, vale! Rapimur" clamant, dant oscula terrae
Troades, et patriae fumantia tecta relinquunt.
Ultima conscendit classem, miserabile visu,
in mediis Hecuba natorum inventa sepulcris.
Prensantem tumulos atque ossibus oscula dantem
Dulichiae¹¹ traxere manus. Tamen unius hausit¹²
inque sinu cineres secum tulit Hectoris haustos.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, xiii, 408-426.

¹ *exiguum*, 'scanty.' ² *tractata*, frequentative, or intensive, from *traho*. ³ *antistita*, 'priestess.' ⁴ *profecturas*, from *proficio*, 'avail.' ⁵ *signa*, equivalent to *simulacra*. ⁶ *mittitur*, equivalent to *deicitur*. ⁷ *proavita*, 'of his forefathers.' ⁸ *flatu*, equivalent to *vento*. ⁹ *carbasa*, equivalent to *vela*. ¹⁰ *navita*, equivalent to *nauta*. ¹¹ *Dulichiae*, adjective, 'of Ulysses.' ¹² *hausit*, 'scraped up.'

GREEK A 1

GRAMMAR

GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Saturday

11.15 a. m.—12 m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 "Ἄνδρες, ἐάν μοι πισθῇτε, οὔτε κινδυνεύσαντες οὔτε ποιήσαντες τῶν ἄλλων πλεόν
 2 προτιμήσεσθε στρατιωτῶν ὑπὸ Κῦρου. τί οὖν καλέω ποιῆσαι; νῦν δέεται Κῦρος
 3 ἔπειθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ· ἐγὼ οὖν φημι ὑμᾶς χρῆναι διαβῆναι τὸν Εὐφρά-
 4 την ποταμόν, πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι ὃ τι οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἀποκρινοῦνται Κῦρι. ἦν μὲν
 5 γὰρ ψηφίσωνται ἔπειθαι, ὑμεῖς δόξετε αἴτιοι εἶναι ἄρξαντες τοῦ διαβαίνειν, καὶ ὥς
 6 προθυμοτάτοις οὖσιν ὑμῖν χάριν εἴσεται Κῦρος καὶ ἀποδώσει· ἐπίσταται δ' εἰ τις καὶ
 7 ἄλλος· ἦν δ' ἀποψηφίσωνται οἱ ἄλλοι, ἔπιμιν μὲν ἅπαντες εἰς τοῦμπαλιν, ἐμὴν δ' ὥς
 8 μόνοις πειθομένοις πιστοτάτοις χρήσεται καὶ εἰς φρούρια καὶ εἰς λοχαγίας, καὶ ἄλλων
 9 οὔτινος ἂν δέησθε αἰδ' ὅτι ὥς φίλοι τεύξεσθε Κῦρου."—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, I,
 4, 14–15.

- a. Give the dative singular and plural of ἄνδρες (line 1); the genitive and vocative singular of στρατιωτῶν (line 2); the genitive singular of χάριν (line 6); the dative plural, in all genders, of ἄρξαντες (line 5); decline τί (line 2) in all genders, in the plural only.
- b. Compare πλεόν (line 1), αἴτιοι (line 5), and προθυμοτάτοις (line 6).
- c. Give the second person singular, in all moods, of πεισθῇτε (line 1) in this voice and tense only, also the infinitive and the nominative plural of the participle, in all genders; give the second person plural, in all moods, of the present of ἔπιμιν (line 7), together with the infinitive and the nominative singular of the participle, in all genders.
- d. Inflect the plural of the subjunctive aorist active of κελεύω (line 2); also the singular of the optative present active of προτιμήσεσθε (line 2), giving contracted forms only.
- e. Give the principal parts of ἔπειθαι (line 3); ἀποκρινοῦνται (line 4); τεύξεσθε (line 9).
- f. Account for the case of στρατιωτῶν (line 2); ὑμῖν (line 7); ἄλλων (line 8).
- g. Account for the mood of πεισθῇτε (line 1); διαβῆναι (line 3); εἶναι (line 4). Explain the force of ὥς (line 5).
- h. Explain the use of the supplementary participle, and illustrate by short examples in Greek with English translations.

GREEK AI—GRAMMAR

Saturday

11.15 a. m.—12 m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 καὶ ἐν τούτῳ Κῦρος παρελαύνων αὐτοὺς σὺν Πίγρητι τῷ ἑρμηνεῖ καὶ ἄλλοις τρισὶν
 2 ἢ τέτταρσι τῷ Κλέαρχῳ ἔβόα ἄγειν τὸ στράτευμα κατὰ μέσον τὸ τῶν πολεμίων, ὅτι ἐκεῖ
 3 βασιλεὺς εἶη. κἄν τοῦτ', εἶφη, νικᾶμεν, πάνθ' ἡμῖν πεποιήται. ὁρῶν δὲ ὁ Κλέαρχος τὸ
 4 μέσον στῆφος καὶ ἀκούων Κέρου ξέω ὄντα τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ εὐωνύμου βασιλέα—τοσοῦτον
 5 γὰρ πλῆθει περιῆν βασιλεὺς ὥστε μέσον τῶν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχων τοῦ Κέρου εὐωνύμου ξέω
 6 ἦν—ἀλλ' ὅμως ὁ Κλέαρχος οὐκ ἤθελεν ἀποσπᾶσαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρασ,
 7 φοβούμενος μὴ κυκλωθεῖη ἐκατέρωθεν, τῷ δὲ Κύρῳ ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι αὐτῷ μέλοι ὅπως
 8 καλῶς ἔχῃ.—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, I, 8, 12–13.

- a. Give the genitive singular and dative plural of ἑρμηνεῖ (line 1); the nominative plural of στῆφος (line 4); the genitive singular of κέρασ (line 6); the genitive plural, in all genders, of πάνθ' (line 3); the dative singular, in all genders, of ἀκούων (line 4).
- b. Compare the adjective of καλῶς (line 8), giving the nominative singular, in all genders.
- c. Give the second person singular of the second aorist active of ἄγειν (line 2) in the several moods, adding the infinitive and the nominative singular of the participle in all the genders; also the third person singular of the future of ἀπεκρίνατο (line 7) in the moods where it is found.
- d. Inflect the optative present active of ἔβόα (line 2), and the imperative present middle of φοβούμενος (line 7), giving contracted forms only.
- e. Give the principal parts of παρελαύνων (line 1); of ὁρῶν (line 3); of ἔχῃ (line 8).
- f. Give the third person plural present indicative, the second person plural present optative, and the present infinitive of εἶφη (line 3).
- g. Account for the case of ἡμῖν (line 3); Κέρου (line 4); πλῆθει (line 5).
- h. Change the words κἄν νικῶμεν (line 3) to the less vivid (ideal) form; account for the construction of ὄντα (line 4); for the mood of κυκλωθεῖη (line 7).
- i. What are the different ways of expressing a result clause in Greek, and what is the difference in meaning between them? Illustrate by short Greek sentences with English translation.

GREEK A/—GRAMMAR

Saturday

11.15 a. m.—12.15 p. m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 Ὡς ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, οὐκ ἀνθρώπων ἀπορῶν βαρβάρων συμμάχους
 2 ὑμᾶς ἄγω, ἀλλὰ νομίζων ἀμείνους καὶ κρείττους πολλῶν βαρβάρων ὑμᾶς
 3 εἶναι, διὰ τοῦτο προσέλαβον. ὅπως οὖν ἔσεσθε ἄνδρες ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευ-
 4 θερίας ἧς κέκτησθε καὶ ἧς ὑμᾶς ἐγὼ εὐδαιμονίζω. εὖ γὰρ ἴστε ὅτι τὴν
 5 ἐλευθερίαν ἐλοίμην ἂν ἀνθ' ὧν ἔχω πάντων καὶ ἄλλων πολλαπλασίων.
 6 ὅπως δὲ καὶ εἰδῆτε εἰς οἷον ἔρχεσθε ἀγῶνα, ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς εἰδὼς διδάξω. τὸ
 7 μὲν γὰρ πλῆθος πολὺ, καὶ κραυγῇ πολλῇ ἐπιάσιν· ἂν δὲ ταῦτ' ἀνά-
 8 σχησθε, τᾶλλα καὶ αἰσχύνεσθαι μοι δοκῶ οἷους ὑμῖν γνῶσεσθε τοὺς ἐν
 9 τῇ χώρᾳ ὄντας ἀνθρώπους.—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, I, 7, 3-4.

- a. Give the genitive plural of ἄνδρες (line 1); the dative plural of ἀγῶνα; (line 6); the genitive singular and accusative plural of πλῆθος (line 7) the accusative singular in all genders of πολλῶν (line 2); the genitive singular in all genders of πάντων (line 5); the dative singular of ὑμᾶς (line 2); the nominative plural of ὑμῖν (line 8).
- b. Compare πολλῶν (line 2); ἄξιοι (line 3).
- c. Give the third person singular, in all moods, of ἐλοίμην (line 5), in this tense only, in the active voice; also the infinitive and the nominative plural of the participle in all genders. Give the second person singular, in all moods, of ἴστε (line 4), in this tense; also the infinitive and the nominative plural of the participle in all genders.
- d. Inflect the aorist active of διδάξω (line 6) in the subjunctive plural; the indicative singular of the present of κέκτησθε (line 4), giving contracted forms only.
- e. Give the principal parts of ἄγω (line 2); ἐλοίμην (line 5); ἔρχεσθε (line 6); γνῶσεσθε (line 8).
- f. Account for the case of ἀνθρώπων (line 1); βαρβάρων (line 2); ἧς (line 4, after ἐλευθερίας); ὑμῖν (line 8).
- g. Account for the mood of εἶναι (line 3); ἔσεσθε (line 3); ἐλοίμην (line 5); ἀνάσχησθε (line 7).
- h. What constructions are used with πρὶν? Give two illustrative examples in Greek, with English translation.

GREEK AI—GRAMMAR

Saturday

11.15 a. m.—12.15 p. m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 “Παρεκάλεσα ὑμᾶς, ἄνδρες φίλοι, ὅπως σὺν ὑμῖν βουλευόμενος ὁ τι
 2 δίκαιόν ἐστι καὶ πρὸς θεῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, τοῦτο πράξω περὶ Ὀρόντα
 3 τουτουί· τοῦτον γὰρ πρῶτον μὲν ὁ ἐμὸς πατὴρ ἔδωκεν ὑπήκουον εἶναι ἐμοί·
 4 ἐπεὶ δὲ ταχθεῖς, ὡς ἔφη αὐτός, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ οὗτος ἐπολέμησε
 5 ἐμοὶ ἔχων τὴν ἐν Σάρδεσιν ἀκρόπολιν καὶ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν προσπολεμῶν
 6 ἐποίησα ὥστε δόξαι τούτῳ τοῦ πρὸς ἐμὲ πολέμου παύσασθαι, καὶ δεξιὰν
 7 ἔλαβον καὶ ἔδωκα.” μετὰ ταῦτα ἔφη, “ὦ Ὀρόντα, ἔστιν ὁ τι σε ἡδίκησα;”
 8 ἀπεκρίνατο, ὅτι οὐ. πάλιν δ’ ὁ Κῦρος ἡρώτα· “Οὐκοῦν ὕστερον, ὥς σὺ
 9 ὁμολογεῖς, οὐδὲν ἢ ἐμοῦ ἀδικούμενος, ἀποστάς εἰς Μυσοὺς κακῶς ἐποίεις
 10 τὴν ἐμὴν χώραν ὁ τι ἐδύνω;” ἔφη ὁ Ὀρόντας.

—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, I, 6, 6–7.

- a) Decline in the plural πατήρ (line 3), ἀκρόπολιν (line 5), ἐμοί (line 3); in the singular, in all genders, οὐδέν (line 9), ὁ τι (line 10), ταχθεῖς (line 4).
- b) Compare δίκαιον (line 2) in the nominative singular, in all genders; compare κακῶς (line 9).
- c) Give the second singular of ἔλαβον (line 7), in this tense and voice, in the several moods, adding the infinitive, and the nominative singular of the participle in all genders; give the second plural, present tense, of ἐστὶ (line 2) in the several moods, adding the infinitive, and the participle in the nominative masculine only; inflect ἀποστάς (line 9) in this tense, in the indicative and optative moods.
- d) Inflect the plural of the optative aorist active of δόξαι (line 6); the singular imperfect middle of ἡδίκησα (line 7), giving contracted forms only.
- e) Give the principal parts of παρεκάλεσα (line 1); of ταχθεῖς (line 4); of ἔχων (line 5); of ἀπεκρίνατο (line 8).
- f) Account for the case of ὑπήκουον (line 3); of ἀδελφοῦ (line 4); of ἐμοί (line 5); of πολέμου (line 6).
- g) Account for the mood of πράξω (line 2); of δόξαι (line 6); of παύσασθαι (line 6).
- h) How is a conditional sentence of the so-called more vivid future type expressed in Greek? State the chief constructions in which the participle may occur.

GREEK AI—GRAMMAR

Saturday

11.15 a. m.—12.15 p. m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 Καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν περὶ πλήθουσιν ἀγορὰν καὶ ἔρχονται παρὰ βασιλέως
 2 καὶ Τισσαφέρνους κήρυκες, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι βάρβαροι, ἦν δ' αὐτῶν Φαλίνος
 3 εἰς Ἑλλήν, ὃς ἐτύγγανε παρὰ Τισσαφέρνει ὦν καὶ ἐντίμως ἔχων· καὶ
 4 γὰρ προσεποιεῖτο ἐπιστήμων εἶναι τῶν ἀμφὶ τάξεις τε καὶ ὅπλομαχίαν.
 5 οὗτοι δὲ προσελθόντες καὶ καλέσαντες τοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἄρχοντας
 6 λέγουσιν ὅτι βασιλεὺς κελεύει τοὺς Ἑλληνας, ἐπεὶ νικῶν τυγχάνει καὶ
 7 Κύρον ἀπέκτονε, παραδόντας τὰ ὅπλα ἰόντας ἐπὶ τὰς βασιλέως θύρας
 8 εὐρίσκεσθαι ἂν τι δύνωνται ἀγαθόν. ταῦτα μὲν εἶπον οἱ βασιλέως
 9 κήρυκες· οἱ δὲ Ἑλληνας βαρέως μὲν ἤκουσαν ὁμῶς δὲ Κλέαρχος τοσοῦ-
 10 τον εἶπεν ὅτι οὐ τῶν νικούντων εἴη τὰ ὅπλα παραδιδόναι. “ἀλλ’,” ἔφη,
 11 “ὕμεις μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες στρατηγοί, τούτοις ἀποκρίνασθε ὃ τι κάλλιστόν τε
 12 καὶ ἄριστον ἔχετε· ἐγὼ δὲ αὐτίκα ἤξω.”—*Anabasis*, II, 1, 7–9.

- a) Decline in the singular *βασιλέως* (line 1), *τάξεις* (line 4); in the singular, all genders, *καλέσαντες* (line 5), *οὗτοι* (line 5); in the plural, in all genders, *νικῶν* (line 6); in all genders, *εἰς* (line 3).
- b) Give, in the nominative singular masculine, two comparatives and two superlatives of *ἀγαθόν* (line 8); the comparative of *κάλλιστον* (line 11); give the adverbs for the three degrees of comparison of *κάλλιστον*.
- c) Give the third person plural, in all the moods, of the aorist active of *ἐτύγγανε* (line 3); also the third person plural, in all the moods, in this tense, of *παραδόντας* (line 7). In both instances write also the corresponding infinitive, and the nominative singular, in all genders, of the participle.
- d) Give the principal parts of *ἀπέκτονε* (line 7); *ἤκουσαν* (line 9); *ἔχετε* (line 12).
- e) Inflect the present middle subjunctive plural of *καλέσαντες* (line 5), giving contracted forms only; inflect the first aorist active indicative and optative of *λέγουσιν* (line 6) in the singular; the subjunctive and optative plural of *προσελθόντες* (line 5) in the same tense as the participle.
- f) Account for the case of *αὐτῶν* (line 2); *τῶν* (line 4); *Ἑλληνας* (line 6); *τούτοις* (line 11).
- g) Account for the mood of *παραδιδόναι* (line 10); *δύνωνται* (line 8); *εἴη* (line 10).
- h) Write short Greek sentences, with an English translation, to illustrate three different ways of expressing purpose.

GREEK A 2

ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

GREEK A//—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday****12 m.—12.30 p. m.****Translate into Greek:**

- 1. All the chariots were made of the same wood.**
- 2. He saw that in the beginning the soldiers were not willing to fight against the horsemen.**
- 3. The arrows with which the enemy hit them were larger than those of the barbarians.**
- 4. Obey the general, but do not trust the satrap.**
- 5. You must cross a river which is three stadia in width.**
- 6. Clearchus evidently benefited the king, so that he gave him valuable presents.**

GREEK A//—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday****12 m.—12.30 p. m.**

Translate into Greek:

1. The soldiers said they would not obey the captain.
2. A river ten feet in depth flows through the middle of the village.
3. Cyrus promised to lead the Greeks back by the quickest road and to give them whatever they wished.
4. If you had done this, you would have died within three days.
5. Although Xenophon was an Athenian, they elected him general.
6. Do not proceed to the city, but let us remain on this very large island.

GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday****12.15-1 p. m.****Translate into Greek:**

1. The Greeks secretly crossed the river to fight with the barbarians.
2. Whenever we were in that city, the citizens admired our beautiful shields.
3. When they had heard these things, they returned to the camp.
4. If you stop fighting before the enemy are defeated, you will deserve death.
5. Why should we be willing to die for the king? Is it not evident that he is hostile to us?
6. They were on a large plain, so that those on the hill could easily see them.

GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday****12.15-1 p. m.****Translate into Greek:**

1. The general himself led the hoplites to the top of the mountain.
2. These villages were not far from a river, Kydnos by name.
3. They marched forward quickly on this day that they might arrive at a city and get provisions.
4. When the captain had come, he blamed (*aitiόμαι*) the soldiers because they were going to flee.
5. A messenger told him that the enemy were near and that the Greeks ought to attack them.
6. If you would give more money to the men, they would follow you.
7. The Greek soldiers are better than those whom the great king is sending against them.

GREEK A//—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday****12.15-1 p. m.****Translate into Greek:**

1. All those present said the same things about the army of the Greeks.
2. Because the country is hostile, we must have our arms that we may proceed through it in safety.
3. If the general brings us the ships, we shall use them.
4. Xenophon, who was leading the hoplites, commanded them to cross the river by means of this bridge.
5. The soldiers said that they did not wish to make war against the great king.
6. Fearing that they would not have provisions, they remained only two days in that place.
7. Whenever he got money, he gave it to his men.

GREEK B

XENOPHON — *ANABASIS*, BOOKS I-IV

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

1 Οἷτοι ἄλεγον ὅτι Κῦρος μὲν τέθνηκεν, Ἀριαῖος δὲ πεφευγὼς ἐν τῇ σταθμῇ εἶη
2 μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων βαρβάρων ὅθεν τῇ προτεραίᾳ ὤρμητο, καὶ λέγει ὅτι ταύτην μὲν
3 τὴν ἡμέραν περιμένοντες αὐτοὺς εἰ μέλλοιεν ἵκειν, τῇ δὲ ἄλλῃ ἀπέναι φαίη ἐπὶ
4 Ἰωνίας, ὅθεν περ ἦλθε. ταῦτ' ἀκούσαντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες
5 πυνθανόμενοι βαρίως ἔφερον. Κλέαρχος δὲ τότε εἶπεν "Ἄλλ' ὥφειλε μὲν Κῦρος
6 εἶν'· ἐπεὶ δὲ τετελεύτηκεν, ἀπαγγέλλετε Ἀριαίῳ ὅτι ἡμεῖς νικώμεν τε βασιλέα, καὶ
7 ὥς ὁρᾷτε οὐδεὶς ἐστὶ ἡμῖν μάχεται, καὶ εἰ μὴ ὑμεῖς ἤλθετε, ἐπορευόμεθ' ἂν ἐπὶ
8 βασιλέα. ἀπαγγελλόμεθα δὲ Ἀριαίῳ, ἔαν ἐνθάδε ἔλθῃ, εἰς τὸν θρόνον τὸν βασι-
9 λεων καθεῖν αὐτόν. τῶν γὰρ μάχῃ νικούντων καὶ τὸ ἄρχαν ἐστί."—II, 1, 3-4.

- a) Account for the mood of εἶη (line 1); of ἤλθετε (line 7). Account for the case of ἡμῖν (line 7).
- b) What would ἐπὶ Ἰωνίαν have meant (see lines 3 and 4)? Explain the difference in tense between ἀκούσαντες (line 4) and πυνθανόμενοι (line 5). Write in Greek another way of expressing the thought given by the words ὥφειλε εἶν' (lines 5 and 6).
- c) Who was Ariacus? How did he treat the Greeks afterward?

2. Translate into English:

1 Ἐλθὼν δ' ὁ Ξενοφὼν ἐπῆρετο τὸν Ἀπόλλω τίτις ἂν θεῶν θύων καὶ εὐχόμενος
2 κάλλιστα καὶ ἄριστα εἶθαι τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν ὁπορεύει καὶ καλῶς πράξει σωθείη. καὶ
3 ἀνείλεν αὐτῷ ὁ Ἀπόλλων θεοῖς οἷς εἶδει θύειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ πάλιν ἦλθε, λέγει τὴν
4 μαντείαν τῷ Σωκράτει. ὁ δ' ἀκούσας ἡντιάτο αὐτόν ὅτι οὐ τοῦτο πρῶτον ἥρώτα
5 πότερον λῶν εἴη αὐτῷ πορεύεσθαι ἢ μένειν, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς κρίνας ἱτέον εἶναι τοῦτ'
6 ἐπυνθάνετο ὅπως ἂν κάλλιστα πορευθείη. "ἐπεὶ μέντοι οὕτως ἔρεο, ταῦτ'," εἶφ' η,
7 "χρὴ ποιῶν ὅσα ὁ θεὸς ἐκέλευσεν."—III, 1, 6-7.

- a) Account for the case of ὁδὸν (line 2); of αὐτῷ (line 5). Explain the use of ἂν in ὅπως ἂν πορευθείη (line 6). What form is ἔρεο (line 6)?
- b) What does this incident show in regard to Xenophon's religious attitude? Cite another instance which shows this attitude.

3. Translate into English:

1 Ἐνθα δὴ προσέρχεται Ξενοφῶντι τῶν πελταστῶν ἀνὴρ Ἀθήνησι φάσκων δεδου-
2 λευκῖναι, λέγων ὅτι γινώσκω τὴν φωνὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων. “καὶ οἶμαι,” ἔφη,
3 “ἐμὴν ταύτην πατρίδα εἶναι· καὶ εἰ μὴ τι κωλύει ἐθέλω αὐτοῖς διαλεχθῆναι.”
4 “Ἄλλ’ οὐδὲν κωλύει,” ἔφη, “ἀλλὰ διαλέγου καὶ μάθε πρῶτον τίνες εἰσίν.” οἱ δ’
5 εἶπον ἐρωτήσαντος ὅτι Μάκρωνες. “Ἐρώτα τοίνυν,” ἔφη, “αὐτοὺς τί ἀντιτετά-
6 χεται καὶ χρῆζουσιν ἡμῶν πολέμοι εἶναι.” οἱ δ’ ἀπεκρίναντο, “Ὅτι καὶ ὑμεῖς
7 ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν χώραν ἔρχεσθε.” λέγειν ἐκέλευον οἱ στρατηγοὶ ὅτι “οὐ κακῶς
8 γε ποιήσαντες ἀλλὰ βασιλεῖ πολεμήσαντες ἀπερχόμεθα εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ ἐπὶ
9 θάλατταν βουλόμεθα ἀφικέσθαι.”—IV, 8, 4–6.

- a) Account for the lack of the article after ταύτην (line 3). What is the construction of ἐρωτήσαντος (line 5)? Give the ordinary Attic form for ἀντιτετάχεται (line 5).
- b) What is the derivation of δεδουλευκῖναι (line 1)? What is the force of the preposition in ἀπερχόμεθα (line 8)?

GREEK B—ANABASIS I-IV

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

- 1 “Ἄνδρες, εἰάν μοι πεισθῆτε, οὔτε κινδυνεύσαντες οὔτε πονήσαντες τῶν ἄλλων πλέον
2 προτιμήσεσθε στρατιωτῶν ὑπὸ Κύρου. τί οὖν κελεύω ποιῆσαι; νῦν δέϊται Κῦρος
3 ἔπεσθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐπὶ βασιλέα· ἐγὼ οὖν φημι ὑμᾶς χρῆναι διαβῆναι τὸν Εὐφράτην
4 ποταμόν, πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι ὃ τι οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἀποκρινούνται Κῦρι. ἦν μὲν
5 γὰρ ψηφίσωνται ἔπεσθαι, ὑμεῖς δόξετε αἴτιοι εἶναι ἄρξαντες τοῦ διαβαίνειν, καὶ ὥς
6 προθυμοτάτοις οὖσιν ὑμῖν χάριν εἴσεται Κῦρος καὶ ἀποδώσει· ἐπίσταται δ' εἰ
7 τις καὶ ἄλλος. ἦν δ' ἀποψηφίσωνται οἱ ἄλλοι, ἀπμην ἀπαντες τοῦμπαλις.”—I, 4,
14-15.

- a) Account for the case of στρατιωτῶν (line 2); of τοῦ διαβαίνειν (line 5).
Account for the mood of ἀποψηφίσωνται (line 7). Change the clause πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι (line 4) to the construction required after οὐ φημι χρῆναι.
b) What does Xenophon say in his characterization of the Greek generals about the man (Menon) who speaks these words?

2. Translate into English:

- 1 Πρόξενος δ' ὁ Βοιωτίας εὐθὺς μὲν μεράκιον ἂν ἐπεθύμει γενέσθαι ἀνὴρ τὰ
2 μεγάλα πράττειν ἱκανός· καὶ διὰ ταύτην τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν ἔδωκε Γοργίᾳ ἀργύριον τῷ
3 Λεοντίνῳ. ἐπεὶ δὲ συνεγένετο ἐκείνῳ ἱκανὸς νομίσας ἤδη εἶναι καὶ ἄρχειν καὶ
4 φίλος ὦν τοῖς πρώτοις μὴ ἡττᾶσθαι εὐεργετῶν, ἦλθεν εἰς ταύτας τὰς σὺν Κῦρι
5 πράξεις· καὶ ᾤετο κτήσεσθαι ἐκ τούτων ὄνομα μέγα καὶ δύναμιν μεγάλην καὶ χρήματα
6 πολλά· τοσούτων δ' ἐπιθυμῶν σφόδρα ἐνδηλον αὐτῷ καὶ τοῦτο εἶχεν ὅτι τούτων οὐδὲν
7 ἂν θέλοι κτᾶσθαι μετ' ἀδικίας, ἀλλὰ σὺν τῷ δικαίῳ καὶ καλῷ ᾤετο δεῖν τούτων τυγχέ-
8 νειν, ἀνευ δὲ τούτων μή.—II, 6, 16-18.

- a) In which case would the subject of κτήσεσθαι (line 5) be, if expressed?
b) What relations existed between Proxenus and Xenophon?

3. Translate into English:

1 "ἀτὰρ τί ἐγὼ περὶ κλοπῆς συμβάλλομαι; ὑμᾶς γὰρ ἔγωγε, ὦ Χειρίσοφε,
2 ἀκούω τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅσοι ἐστὲ τῶν ὁμοίων, εὐθὺς ἐκ παίδων κλέπτειν μελε
3 τᾶν, καὶ οὐκ αἰσχρὸν εἶναι ἀλλὰ καλὸν κλέπτειν ὅσα μὴ κωλύει νόμος. ὅπως δὲ ὡς
4 κράτιστα κλέπτῃτε καὶ πειρᾶσθε λανθάνειν, νόμιμον παρ' ὑμῖν ἐστίν, εἰδὼν ληφθῆτε
5 κλέπτοντες, μαστιγοῦσθαι. νῦν οὖν μάλα σοι καιρὸς ἐστὶν ἐπιδείξασθαι τὴν παι-
6 δείαν, καὶ φυλάξασθαι μὴ ληφθῶμεν κλέπτοντες τοῦ ὄρους, ὥς μὴ πηλὴν λάβωμεν."
7 "Ἀλλὰ μέντοι," ἔφη ὁ Χειρίσοφος, "καὶ γὰρ ὑμᾶς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀκούω δεινοὺς
8 εἶναι κλέπτειν τὰ δημόσια, καὶ μάλα ὄντος δεινοῦ τοῦ κινδύνου τῷ κλέπτοντι, καὶ
9 τοὺς κρατίστους μέντοι μάλιστα, εἴπερ ὑμῖν οἱ κράτιστοι ἄρχειν ἀξιοῦνται. ὥστε
10 ὦρα καὶ σοὶ ἐπιδείκνυσθαι τὴν παιδείαν."—IV, 6, 14–16.

- a) Give the derivation of *δημόσια* (line 8) and of *ἀξιοῦνται* (line 9), showing the force of the component parts.
- b) Account for the case of *ὑμῖν* (line 9).
- c) State briefly what led up to this banter of the generals.

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Friday

4.15-6 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate in to English:

1 ὁ δὲ Πρόξενος—ἔτυχε γὰρ ὑστερος προσίων καὶ τάξεις αὐτῷ ἐπομένη
2 τῶν ὀπλιτῶν—εὐθὺς οὖν εἰς τὸ μέσον ἀμφοτέρων ἄγων ἔθετο τὰ ὄπλα
3 καὶ ἐδεῖτο τοῦ Κλεάρχου μὴ ποιεῖν ταῦτα. ὁ δ' ἐχαλέπαιεν ὅτι αὐτοῦ
4 ὀλίγου δεήσαντος καταλευσθῆναι πρῶως λέγοι τὸ αὐτοῦ πάθος, ἐκέλευσέ
5 τ' αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ μέσου ἐξίστασθαι. ἐν τούτῳ δ' ἔπρην καὶ Κῦρος καὶ
6 ἐπίθετο τὸ πρᾶγμα· εὐθὺς δ' ἔλαβε τὰ παλὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας καὶ σὺν
7 τοῖς παροῦσι τῶν πιστῶν ἤκεν ἐλαύνων εἰς τὸ μέσον, καὶ λέγει τάδε·
8 “Κλεάρχε καὶ Πρόξενε καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ παρόντες Ἕλληνες, οὐκ ἴστε ὃ τι
9 ποιεῖτε.”—I, 5, 14-16.

- a) Account for the use of the participles προσίων (line 1), παροῦσι (line 7); the mood of λέγοι (line 4); the use of μὴ (line 3).
- b) Account for the case of Κλεάρχου (line 3); of αὐτοῦ (line 3); of ὀλίγου (line 4); for the position of αὐτοῦ (line 4).
- c) What sort of man was Proxenus according to the characterization given by Xenophon in the second book?

2. Translate into English:

1 Ἐνταῦθα Ξενοφῶν ὁρᾷ τοῦ ὄρους τὴν κορυφὴν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν
2 στρατεύματος οὖσαν, καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης ἔφοδον ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον ἔνθα ἦσαν οἱ
3 πολέμοι, καὶ λέγει, “Κράτιστον, ὦ Χειρίσοφε, ἡμῖν ἴσθαι ὡς τάχιστα
4 ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον· ἦν γὰρ τοῦτο λάβωμεν, οὐ δυνήσονται μένειν οἱ ὑπὲρ
5 τῆς ὁδοῦ. ἀλλὰ, εἰ βούλει, μένε ἐπὶ τῷ στρατεύματι, ἐγὼ δ' ἐθέλω
6 πορεύεσθαι· εἰ δὲ χρήζεις, πορεύου ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος, ἐγὼ δὲ μενῶ αὐτοῦ.”
7 “Ἀλλὰ δίδωμί σοι,” ἔφη ὁ Χειρίσοφος, “ὅπτερον βούλει ἐλέσθαι.”
8 εἰπὼν ὁ Ξενοφῶν ὅτι νεώτερός ἐστιν αἰρεῖται πορεύεσθαι, κελεύει δέ οἱ
9 συμπέμψαι ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος ἄνδρας. μακρὸν γὰρ ἦν ἀπὸ τῆς οὐρᾶς
10 λαβεῖν.—III, 4, 41-42.

- a) Explain the use of the participle οὖσαν (line 2). Account for the case of ἡμῖν (line 3); the mood and tense of λάβωμεν (line 4). What form is οἱ (line 8)?
- b) Which part of the army did Xenophon command on the retreat?

3. Translate into English:

1 Ὁ δὲ τόπος οὗτος Ἀρμενία ἐκαλεῖτο ἢ πρὸς ἐσπέραν. ὕπαρχος δ' ἦν
2 αὐτῆς Τιρίβαζος, ὁ καὶ βασιλεῖ φίλος γενόμενος, καὶ ὅποτε παρείη οὐδεὶς
3 ἄλλος βασιλέα ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον ἀνέβαλλεν. οὗτος προσήλασεν ἱππέας
4 ἔχων, καὶ προπέμψας ἐρμηνέα εἶπεν ὅτι βούλοιο διαλεχθῆναι τοῖς
5 ἄρχουσι. τοῖς δὲ στρατηγοῖς ἔδοξε ἀκούσαι· καὶ προσελθόντες εἰς
6 ἐπήκοον ἡρώτων τί θέλοι. ὁ δὲ εἶπεν ὅτι σπεύσασθαι βούλοιο ἐφ'
7 ᾧ μήτε αὐτὸς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας ἀδικεῖν μήτε ἐκείνους καίειν τὰς οἰκίας,
8 λαμβάνειν τε τὰ πιτῆδεια ὅσων δέουιντο. ἔδοξε ταῦτα τοῖς στρατηγοῖς
9 καὶ ἐσπέσαντο ἐπὶ τούτοις.—IV, 4, 4–6.

- a) Account for the mood of παρείη (line 2); the tense of ἀνέβαλλεν (line 3); the case of αὐτός (line 7).
- b) Give the derivation of ἐπήκοον (line 6).
- c) What was the title given to the governor of a Persian province? What can you say of the authority vested in him?

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Friday

4.15-6 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

1 Καὶ ἐνταῦθ' ἦν Κλέαρχον καταμαθεῖν ὥς ἐπεστάται. ἐν μὲν τῇ
2 ἀριστερᾷ χειρὶ τὸ δόρυ εἶχεν, ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ βακτηρίαν· καὶ εἴ τις αὐτῷ
3 δοκοίη τῶν πρὸς τοῦτο τεταγμένων βλακεύειν, ἐκλεγόμενος τὸν ἐπιτή-
4 δεῖον ἔπαιεν αὐν, καὶ ἅμα αὐτὸς προσελάμβανεν εἰς τὸν πηλὸν ἐμβαίνων
5 ὥστε πᾶσιν αἰσχύνην εἶναι μὴ οὐ συσπουδάξειν. καὶ ἐτάχθησαν μὲν
6 πρὸς αὐτὸ οἱ τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγονότες· ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ Κλέαρχον ἐώρων
7 σπουδάζοντα, προσελάμβανον καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι. πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ὁ
8 Κλέαρχος ἔσπευδεν, ὑποπτεύων μὴ αἰεὶ οὕτω πλήρεις εἶναι τὰς τάφρους
9 ὕδατος· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὥρα οἷα τὸ πεδῖον ἄρδεν· ἀλλ' ἵνα ἤδη πολλὰ προ-
10 φαίνοντο τοῖς Ἑλλήσι δεινὰ εἰς τὴν πορείαν, τούτου ἕνεκα βασιλεὺς
11 ὑπώπτευε ἐπὶ τὸ πεδῖον τὸ ὕδωρ ἀφεικέναι.—II, 3, 11-13.

a) Account for the case of *ἔτη* (line 6); of *πλήρεις* (line 8). Comment on the case of the word *Κλέαρχον* (line 1), and illustrate by a similar idiom in English.

b) Where is *γεγονότες* (line 6) made? Give the first singular present indicative of *ἐπεστάται* (line 1); of *ἀφεικέναι* (line 11).

c) Account for the mood of *δοκοίη* (line 3); of *προφαίνοντο* (lines 9, 10).

2. Translate into English:

1 Τοῦτο δὲ λέγοντος αὐτοῦ, πτάρνυται τις· ἀκούσαντες δ' οἱ στρατιῶται
2 πάντες μὲν ὀρμῇ προσεκύνησαν τὸν θεόν, καὶ ὁ Ξενοφὼν εἶπε· “Δοκεῖ
3 μοι, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐπεὶ περὶ σωτηρίας ἡμῶν λεγόντων οἰωνὸς τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ
4 σωτήρος ἐφάνη, εὐξασθαι τῷ θεῷ τούτῳ θύσειν σωτήρια, ὅπου ἂν πρῶτον
5 εἰς φιλικὴν χώραν ἀφικώμεθα, συνεπεύξασθαι δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς
6 θύσειν κατὰ δύναμιν. καὶ ὅτῃ δοκεῖ ταῦτα,” ἔφη, “ἀνατεινάτω τὴν
7 χεῖρα.” καὶ ἀνέτειναν ἅπαντες. ἐκ τούτου δ' ἠϋξάντο καὶ ἐπαιάνισαν.
8 ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ τῶν θεῶν καλῶς εἶχεν, ἤρχετο πάλιν ὁδε.—III, 2, 9.

a) Account for the use of the participle *λεγόντων* (line 3); the mood of *ἀφικώμεθα* (line 5); the case of *ὀρμῇ* (line 2).

b) What is Xenophon's general attitude toward the gods and signs from heaven? Cite another instance from the *Anabasis*.

c) What is the force of the prepositions in *συνεπεύξασθαι* (line 5)?

3. Translate into English:

1 Ἐπειδὴ δ' ἡ βοή πλείων τε ἐγένετο καὶ ἐγγύτερον, καὶ οἱ αἰεὶ ἐπιόντες
2 ἔθεον δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τοὺς βοῶντας, καὶ πολλῶ μείζων ἐγένετο ἡ βοή ὅσῃ δὴ
3 πλείους ἐγίνοντο, ἐδόκει δὴ μείζον τι εἶναι τῷ Ξενοφῶντι, καὶ ἀναβὰς
4 ἐφ' ἵππον καὶ Λύκιον καὶ τοὺς ἱππέας ἀναλαβὼν παρεβοήθει. καὶ τάχα
5 δὴ ἀκούουσι βοῶντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν "Θάλαττα," "Θάλαττα," καὶ
6 παρεγγυώντων. ἔνθα δὴ ἔθεον πάντες καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, καὶ τὰ
7 ὑποζύγια ἡλαύνετο καὶ οἱ ἵπποι. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀφίκοντο πάντες ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον,
8 ἐνταῦθα δὴ περιέβαλλον ἀλλήλους καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ λοχαγούς
9 δακρύνοντες. καὶ ἐξαπίνης, ὅτου δὴ παρεγγυήσαντος, οἱ στρατιῶται
10 φέρουσιν λίθους καὶ ποιοῦσιν κολωνὸν μέγαν.—IV, 7, 23-25.

a) Account for the case of πολλῶ (line 2); of στρατιωτῶν (line 5); explain the frequent use of the imperfect tense in the passage.

b) What was the reason for the great joy of the Greeks upon this occasion?

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Friday

4.15-6.15 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

1 Ὁ δὲ Κύρος ὑπολαβὼν τοὺς φεύγοντας συλλέξας στράτευμα ἐπολιόρκει
2 Μίλητον καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν καὶ ἐπειρᾶτο κατὰγειν τοὺς ἐκπε-
3 τωκότας. καὶ αὕτη αὐτῇ ἄλλη πρόφασις ἦν αὐτῷ τοῦ ἀθροίζειν στράτευμα.
4 πρὸς δὲ βασιλέα πέμπων ἡξίου ἀδελφὸς ὧν αὐτοῦ δοθῆναι οἱ ταύτας τὰς
5 πόλεις μᾶλλον ἢ Τισσαφέρην ἀρχειν αὐτῶν καὶ ἡ μήτηρ συνέπραττεν αὐτῷ
6 ταῦτα· ὥστε βασιλεὺς τὴν μὲν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐπιβουλὴν οὐκ ᾔσθάνετο, Τισσα-
7 φέρνει δὲ ἐνόμιζε πολεμοῦντα αὐτὸν ἀμφὶ τὰ στρατεύματα δαπανᾶν· ὥστε
8 οὐδὲν ἤχθετο αὐτῶν πολεμοῦντων. καὶ γὰρ ὁ Κύρος ἀπέπεμπε τοὺς γιγνο-
9 μένους δασμοὺς βασιλεῖ ἐκ τῶν πόλεων.—I, 1, 7-8.

- Comment on the use of the imperfect tense in this passage.
- Account for the case of αὐτῷ (line 3), αὐτῶν (line 5), Τισσαφέρνει (line 6), οὐδέν (line 8).
- Account for the mood of δαπανᾶν (line 7), ᾔσθάνετο (line 6).
- Where is ἐκπεπτωκότας (line 2) made? Give the principal parts of the verb; also of ἀθροίζειν (line 3).
- What was the motive of Parysatis in helping Cyrus? What may be inferred from this passage about the conditions of government of the Persian Empire?

2. Translate into English:

1 Νῦν γὰρ ἴσως καὶ ὑμεῖς αἰσθάνεσθε ὡς ἀθύμως μὲν ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὰ δπλα.
2 ἀθύμως δὲ πρὸς τὰς φυλακάς· ὥστε, οὕτω γ' ἐχόντων, οὐκ οἶδα ὅτι ἂν τις
3 χρήσαιτο αὐτοῖς εἴτε νυκτὸς δέοι εἴτε καὶ ἡμέρας. ἦν δὲ τις αὐτῶν τρέψῃ
4 τὰς γνώμας, ὡς μὴ τοῦτο μόνον ἐννοῶνται τί πείσονται ἀλλὰ καὶ τί ποιή-
5 σουσι, πολὺ εὐθυμότεροι ἔσονται. ἐπίστασθε γὰρ δὴ ὅτι οὔτε πληθὸς ἐστὶν
6 οὔτε ἰσχύς ἢ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τὰς νίκας ποιοῦσα, ἀλλ' ὅποτεροι ἂν σὺν τοῖς
7 θεοῖς ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἐρρωμενέστεροι ἴωσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, τούτους ὡς ἐπὶ τῷ
8 πολὺ οἱ ἀντίοι οὐ δέχονται.—III, 1, 40-42.

- Explain the construction of ἐχόντων (line 2). Account for the case of αὐτοῖς (line 3), νυκτὸς (line 3), ψυχαῖς (line 7).
- Account for the mood of δέοι (line 3), ἴωσιν (line 7).
- What calamities have befallen the Greeks that they are now so discouraged?

3. Translate into English:

1 "Οἱ μὲν πολέμοι, ὡς ὁρᾶτε, κατέχουσι τὰς ὑπερβολὰς τοῦ θροῦ· ὦρα
2 δὲ βουλευέσθαι ὅπως ὡς κάλλιστα ἀγωνιούμεθα. ἐμοὶ μὲν οὖν δοκεῖ παραγ-
3 γεῖλαι μὲν ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι τοῖς στρατιώταις, ἡμᾶς δὲ βουλευέσθαι εἴτε
4 τήμερον εἴτε αὐριον δοκεῖ ὑπερβάλλειν τὸ θρος." "Ἐμοὶ δέ γε," ἔφη ὁ
5 Κλεάνωρ, "δοκεῖ, ἐπὰν τάχιστα ἀριστήσωμεν, ἐξοπλισαμένους ὡς τάχιστα
6 ἵεναι ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀνδρας. εἰ γὰρ διατρίβομεν τὴν τήμερον ἡμέραν, οἱ νῦν ἡμᾶς
7 ὁρῶντες πολέμοι θαρραλεώτεροι ἔσονται."—IV, 6, 7-9.

a) Account for the mood and tense of ἀγωνιούμεθα (line 2); διατρίβομεν (line 6); the mood of ἀριστήσωμεν (line 5); the tense and case of ἐξοπλισαμένους (line 5).

b) What is the force of the παρά in παραγγεῖλαι (line 2)?

c) Indicate, preferably by drawing a rough map, the route of the Greeks from the gathering of the expedition to its arrival at the Black Sea, and locate several of the more important districts, cities, and rivers on the route.

GREEK C

HOMER — *ILIAD*, BOOKS I-III

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILLAD, I-III

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.
Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

495

Θέτις δ' οὐ λήθετ' ἐφετμέων
 παῖδός ἐσθ, ἀλλ' ἥ γ' ἀνεδύσσετο κῦμα θαλάσσης,
 ἡρίη δ' ἀνίβη μέγαν οὐρανὸν Οὐλυμπόν τε.
 εὔρεν δ' εὐρύσπα Κρονίδην ἄτερ ἡμενον ἄλλων
 ἀκροτάτῃ κορυφῇ παλυδεράδος Οὐλύμπου.
 καὶ ῥα πάροιθ' αὐτοῖο καθίζετο, καὶ λάβε γούνων
 σκαιῇ, δεξιτερῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπ' ἀνθεράωνος ἐλοῦσα
 λισσομένη προσέειπε Δία Κρονίωνα ἄνακτα·
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, εἴ ποτε δὴ σε μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν ὄνησα
 ἦ ἔπει ἦ ἔργῳ, τόδε μοι κρήνην δίδωρ.—I, 495-504.

500

- Give the Attic equivalents for λήθετ' (line 495); ἐσθ (line 496); Οὐλύμπου (line 499); γούνων (line 500); δεξιτερῇ (line 501).
- Explain the formation of ἀνεδύσσετο (line 496), naming the tense and giving the tense-suffix. What is the first person singular present indicative active of ὄνησα (line 503)?
- Account for the case of οὐρανόν (line 497) and give the prose construction for this expression. What is the prose equivalent for μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν (line 503)?

2. Translate into English:

Ἦ μὴν καὶ πόντος ἐστὶν ἀνηθέντα νέεσθαι.
 καὶ γάρ τις θ' ἓνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ τῆς ἀλόχου
 ἀσχαλάς σὺν νηὶ πολυζύγῳ, ὅνπερ ἄλλαι
 χειμέριαι εἰλέωσιν ὀρινομένη τε θάλασσα·
 ἡμῖν δ' εἵνατός ἐστι περιτροπέων ἐνιαυτὸς
 ἐνθάδε μμνόντεσσι· τῷ οὐ νεμεσίζοιμ' Ἀχαιοὺς
 ἀσχαλάαν παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔμπης
 αἰσχρόν τοι δηρὸν τε μένειν, κενεόν τε νέεσθαι.
 τλήτε, φίλοι, καὶ μέιναι' ἐπὶ χρόνον, ὅφρα δαῶμεν
 ἦ ἔτεον Κάλχας μαντεύεται, ἧ καὶ οὐκί.—II, 291-300.

295

- Give the Attic equivalent for μμνόντεσσι (line 296) and explain the Homeric suffix.
- What part of speech is δηρὸν (line 298)? What form is δαῶμεν (line 299) and from what verb?
- Who speaks these lines? Show that they are appropriate to the character of the speaker.

3. Translate into English:

Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ πολύμητις ἀναΐξειεν Ὀδυσσεύς,
στάσκειν, ὑπαὶ δὲ ἴδσκε κατὰ χθονὸς ὄμματα πῆξας.
σκήπτρον δ' οὔτ' ὀπίσω οὔτε προπρηγνὲς ἐνώμα,
ἀλλ' ἀστεμφὲς ἔχεσκειν, αἰδρεῖ φωτὶ ἐοικώς·
φαίης κε ζάκοτόν τέ τιν' ἔμμεναι ἄφρονά τ' αὖτως. 220
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ὅπα τε μεγάλην ἐκ στήθεος εἶη
καὶ ἔπεα νιφάδεσσιν ἐοικότα χειμερίησιν,
οὐκ ἂν ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆί γ' ἐρίσσειε βροτὸς ἄλλος·
οὐ τότε γ' ὦδ' Ὀδυσῆος ἀγασσάμεθ' εἶδος ἰδόντες.—III, 216–224.

- a) Scan lines 221 and 223, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses.
- b) Explain the apparent hiatus in line 221 and the quantity of τε in this line.
- c) What are the component parts of πολύμητις (line 216) and ζάκοτον (line 220)?

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ἤγεθον ἀμνηστείης τ' ἐγένοντο,
τοῖσι δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·

“Ἀτρεΐδῃ, νῦν ἔμμε πάλιν πλαγχθέντας οἶω

διψ' ἀπονοστήσειν, εἰ κεν θάνατόν γε φύγοιμεν,

60

εἰ δὴ ὁμοῦ πόλεμός τε δαμῆ καὶ λοιμὸς Ἀχαιοῖς.

ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ τινα μάντιν ἐρείομεν, ἥ ἱερῆα,

ἥ καὶ ὄνειροπόλον—καὶ γάρ τ' ὄναρ ἐκ Διὸς ἐστίν—

ὅς κ' εἴποι, ὃ τι τόσσον ἐχώσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,

εἰ τ' ἄρ' ὃ γ' εὐχολῆς ἐπιμέμφεται, εἰ θ' ἐκατόμβης·

65

αἷ κέν πως ἀνθρώπων κτίσης αἰγῶν τε τελείων

βοῦλεύεται ἀντιάσας ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λαιγὸν ἀμύναι.”—I, 57-67.

- Give the Attic equivalents for ἤγεθον (line 57); ἔμμε (line 59); δαμῆ (line 61); ἱερῆα (line 62); τόσσον (line 64).
- What mood is ἐρείομεν (line 62) and βουλεύεται (line 67)? Explain the construction of εἰ κεν φύγοιμεν (line 60).
- Explain the case of εὐχολῆς (line 65); of κτίσης (line 66). What is the present indicative of ἀντιάσας (line 67)?

2. Translate into English;

ὃ δ' ἄρ' ἔζετο τάρβησέν τε

ἀλγίστας δ', ἀχρεῖον ἰδὼν, ἀπομόρξατο δάκρυ.

οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀχνύμενοί περ ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἦδὺν γέλασσαν·

270

ἔδε δέ τις εἰπεσκὲν ἰδὼν ἐς πλησίον ἄλλον·

“ὦ πόποι, ἥ δὴ μυρὶ Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐσθλὰ ἔοργεν

βουλὰς τ' ἐξάρχων ἀγαθὰς πόλεμόν τε κορύσσων

νῦν δὲ τόδε μέγ' ἄριστον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔρεξεν,

ὅς τὸν λωβητῆρα ἐπισβόλον ἔσχ' ἀγοράων.

275

οὗ θῆν' μιν πάλιν αὖτις ἀνήσει θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ

νεκκείων βασιλῆας ὀνειδείους ἐπέεσσιν.”—II, 268-277.

- Give the first person singular present indicative of ἔοργεν (line 272); ἔρεξεν (line 274); ἀνήσει (line 276).
- What is the derivation of κορύσσων (line 273)? The composition and the meaning of the component parts of ἐπισβόλον (line 275)?
- Explain the formation and the meaning of εἰπεσκὲν (line 271) and the use of τις (line 271).
- Who is the subject of ἔζετο (line 268)?

3. Translate into English:

“ἢ πῆ μὲ προτέρω πολίων εὖ ναιομένων 400
 ἄξεις ἢ Φρυγίης ἢ Μηονίης ἐρατεινῆς,
 εἴ τίς τοι καὶ κείθι φίλος μερόπων ἀνθρώπων;
 οὐνεκα δὴ νῦν διὸν Ἀλέξανδρον Μενέλαος
 νικήσας ἐθέλει στυγερὴν ἐμὲ οἶκαδ’ ἄγεσθαι,
 τοῦνεκα δὴ νῦν δεῦρο δολοφρονίους παρέσθης; 405
 ἦσο παρ’ αὐτὸν ἰοῦσα, θεῶν δ’ ἀπόεικε κελεύθου
 μῆδ’ ἔτι σοῖσι πόδεσσιν ὑποστρέψευας Ὀλυμπον,
 ἀλλ’ αἰεὶ περὶ κείνον δίζνε, καὶ εἰ φύλασσε,
 εἰς ὃ κέ σ’ ἢ ἄλοχον ποιήσεται, ἢ ὃ γε δοῦλην.”—III, 400–409.

- a) Scan lines 400 and 404, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses.
- b) Account for the metrical quantity of *μὲ* (line 400); the retention of the final vowel in *ἐμὲ* (line 404).
- c) State briefly the circumstances under which these words were uttered, naming the actors.

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

“Μήτε σὺ τόνδ’, ἀγαθός περ ἑὼν, ἀποαίρεο κούρην,
 ἀλλ’ ἔα, ὥς οἱ πρῶτα δόσαν γέρας υἱες Ἀχαιῶν·
 μήτε σὺ, Πηλεΐδῃ, θέλ’ ἐριζέμεναι βασιλῇ
 ἀντιβίην· ἐπεὶ οὐποθ’ ὁμοίης ἔμμορε τιμῆς
 σκηπτοῦχος βασιλεύς, ᾧ τε Ζεὺς κύδος ἔδωκεν.
 εἰ δὲ σὺ κάρτερός ἐσσι, θεὰ δέ σε γέλνατο μήτηρ,
 ἀλλ’ ὅδε φέρτερός ἐστιν, ἐπεὶ πλεόνεσσιν ἀνάσσει.
 Ἄτρεϊδῃ, σὺ δὲ παῦε τεδν μένος· αὐτὰρ ἔγωγε
 λίσσομ’ Ἀχιλλεῖ μεθέμεν χόλον, ὃς μέγα πᾶσιν
 ἔρκος Ἀχαιοῖσιν πέλεται πολέμοιο κακοῖο.”—I, 275-284.

- Account for the case of τόνδ’ (line 275); τιμῆς (line 278); πολέμοιο (line 284). What other case might have been used with ἀνάσσει (line 281)?
- Give the derivation of σκηπτοῦχος (line 279).
- Who speaks these words and what does he say of himself in the part of his speech preceding this selection?

2. Translate into English:

Ἔνθα κεν Ἀργείοισιν ὑπέρμορα νόστος ἐτύχθη,
 εἰ μὴ Ἀθηναίην Ἥρῃ πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·
 “ὦ πόποι, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, ἀτρυτώνη,
 οὕτω δὴ οἰκόνδε φίλῃν ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν
 Ἀργεῖοι φεύξονται ἐπ’ εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης;
 κἀδ δέ κεν εὐχολὴν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρῳσὶ λίποιεν
 Ἀργεῖην Ἑλένην, ἧς εἵνεκα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν
 ἐν Τροίῃ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἵης.
 ἀλλ’ ἴθι νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
 σοῖς ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἔκαστον,
 μηδὲ ἔα νῆας ἄλαδ’ ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας.”—II, 155-165.

- Give the Attic prose equivalents for ἔειπεν (line 156); κἀδ (line 160); αἵης (line 162); νῆας (line 165); ἐλκέμεν (line 165).
- Explain the metrical quantity of δὴ (line 158); of -ας in νῆας (line 165); the formation of κἀδ (line 160).
- What is meant by tmesis?

3. Translate into English:

Δεύτερον αὖτ' Ὀδυσῆα ἰδὼν ἐρέειν ὁ γεραίος·
“εἴπ' ἄγε μοι καὶ τόνδε, φίλον τέκος, ὅστις ὅδ' ἐστίν·
μείων μὲν κεφαλῇ Ἀγαμέμνωνος Ἀτρεΐδαο,
εὐρύτερος δ' ὥμοισιν ἰδὲ στέρνοισιν ἰδέσθαι.
τεύχεα μὲν οἱ κεῖται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ, 195
αὐτὸς δέ, κτίλος ὥς, ἐπιπωλείται στίχας ἀνδρῶν·
ἄρνειῷ μιν ἔγωγε εἰσκω πηγεσιμάλλῃ,
ὅς τ' οἶων μέγα πῶν διέρχεται ἀργεννῶν.”—III, 191–198.

- a) Scan lines 195 and 198, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses. What is a line like 198 called?
- b) Mention the things (giving Greek names) which make up the τεύχεα (line 195).
- c) Explain the accent of εἴπ' (line 192). Is the middle form ἰδέσθαι (line 194) used in Attic prose?

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.
Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

“Χαίρετε, κήρυκες, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἡδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν.
 ἄσπον ἴτ’· οὐ τί μοι ὕμμες ἐπαίτιοι, ἀλλ’ Ἀγαμέμνων, 335
 δ σφῶι προίει Βρισηΐδος εἵνεκα κούρης.
 ἀλλ’ ἄγε, διογενὲς Πατρόκλεις, ἔξαγε κούρην
 καὶ σφωιν δὸς ἄγειν. τῷ δ’ αὐτῷ μάρτυροι ἔστων
 πρὸς τε θεῶν μακάρων πρὸς τε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων
 καὶ πρὸς τοῦ βασιλῆος ἀπηνέος, εἴ ποτε δὴ αὐτε 340
 χρεῖῳ ἐμείῳ γένηται ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμύναι
 τοῖς ἄλλοις. ἡ γὰρ ὁ γ’ ὀλοῖσσι φρεσὶ θύει,
 οὐδέ τι οἶδε νοῆσαι ἅμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω,
 ὅπως οἱ παρὰ νηυσὶ σόοι μαχέονται Ἀχαιοί.”—I, 334-344.

- Give the Attic prose equivalents for ὕμμες (line 335); βασιλῆος (line 340); ἐμείῳ (line 341); ὀλοῖσσι (line 342); νηυσὶ (line 344).
- Explain the syntax of μοι (line 335); of ἄγειν (line 338); of γένηται (line 341); of μαχέονται (line 344).
- What part has Achilles played in preceding events that Agamemnon now takes away his prize? Who was the prophet concerned?

2. Translate into English:

“Ἡ μὰν αὐτ’ ἀγορῇ νεκρῶ, γέρον, υἱας Ἀχαιῶν. 370
 αἱ γάρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπολλων,
 τοιοῦτοι δέκα μοι συμφράδμονες εἶεν Ἀχαιῶν·
 τῷ κε τάχ’ ἡμύσειε πόλις Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος,
 χερσὶν ὑφ’ ἡμετέρῃσιν ἀλοῦσά τε περθομένη τε.
 ἀλλὰ μοι αἰγίοχος Κρονίδης Ζεὺς ἄλγε’ ἔδωκεν, 375
 ὃς με μετ’ ἀπρήκτους ἔριδας καὶ νείκεα βάλλει.
 καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν Ἀχιλεὺς τε μαχισάμεθ’ εἵνεκα κούρης
 ἀντιβλοῖς ἐπέεσιν, ἐγὼ δ’ ἥρχον χαλεπαίνων·
 εἰ δέ ποτ’ ἔς γε μίαν βουλεύσομεν, οὐκέτ’ ἔπειτα
 Τρῳσὶν ἀνάβλησις κακοῦ ἔσσεται, οὐδ’ ἡβαιόν.”—II, 370-380.

- State the composition and derivation of συμφράδμονες (line 372); ἀπρήκτους (line 376); ἀνάβλησις (line 380).
- Explain the mood and tense of ἡμύσειε (line 373); the use of the participle χαλεπαίνων (line 378).
- Write the Attic prose construction for χερσὶν ὑφ’ ἡμετέρῃσιν (line 374). Give first singular present indicative of ἀλοῦσα (line 374).

3. Translate into English:

Τὸν δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής 30
 ἐν προμάχοισι φανέντα, κατεπλήγη φίλον ἦτορ,
 ἅψ' δ' ἐτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο κῆρ' ἀλεείνων.
 ὥς δ' ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ἰδὼν παλίνροστος ἀπέστη
 οὔρεος ἐν βήσσης, ὑπὸ τε τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα,
 ἅψ' δ' ἀνεχώρησεν, ὥχρός τέ μιν εἶλε παρειάς, 35
 ὥς αὖτις καθ' ὁμίλον ἔδυ Τρώων ἀγερώχων
 δείσας Ἀτρείος υἱὸν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής.
 τὸν δ' Ἐκτώρ νείκεσσεν ἰδὼν αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσιν·
 “Δύσπαρι, εἶδος ἄριστε, γυναιμανές, ἡπεροπευτά,
 αἴθ' ὄφελος ἄγονός τ' ἔμεναι ἄγαμός τ' ἀπολέσθαι.”—III, 30-40.

- a) Explain the tense used in the main verbs of the simile.
- b) Account for the case of ἦτορ (line 31); of παρειάς (line 35); of ἀγονος (line 40).
- c) Write line 40 in Attic prose, expressing the meaning without the use of ὄφελος.
- d) Scan lines 34 and 40, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus and chief metrical pauses. Account for the quantity of τε (line 34); the quantity of the final syllable of ἔμεναι (line 40).

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

1915

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

- “Τῶν νῦν μιν μνήσασα παρέξω καὶ λαβὲ γούνων,
αἶ κέν πως ἐθέλῃσιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήξαι,
τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρύμνας τε καὶ ἄμφ’ ἄλα ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς
κτεινομένους, ἵνα πάντες ἐπαύρωνται βασιλῆος, 410
γυνὴ δὲ καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἦν ἄτην, ὃ τ’ ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισεν.”
τὸν δ’ ἡμείβετ’ ἔπειτα Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα·
“ὦ μοι, τέκνον ἐμόν, τί νύ σ’ ἔτρεφον αἰνὰ τεκούσα;
αἶθ’ ὄφελες παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀδάκρυτος καὶ ἀπήμων 415
ῆσθαι, ἐπεὶ νύ τοι αἶσα μίνυνθά περ, οὐ τι μάλα δὴν.”—I, 407-416.

- a) Give the Attic prose equivalents for *παρέξω* (line 407); *γούνων* (line 407); *ἐθέλῃσιν* (line 408); *Τρώεσσιν* (line 408); *βασιλῆος* (line 410); *νηυσὶν* (line 415).
- b) Account for the use of the subjunctive in line 408; the mood of *ὄφελες* (line 415); the case of *βασιλῆος* (line 410).
- c) What cause does Homer assign for the expedition against Troy? What is the reason for Achilles' wrath?

2. Translate into English:

- Τῶν δ', ὥς τ' ὀρνίθων πετεηνῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ,
χηνῶν ἢ γεράνων ἢ κύκων δουλιχοδείρων, 460
Ἀσίῃ ἐν λειμῶνι, Καῦστρίου ἄμφι ῥέεθρα,
ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα ποτῶνται ἀγαλλόμενα πτερίγεσσιν,
κλαγγηδὸν προκαθιζόντων, σμαραγεῖ δέ τε λειμῶν,
ὥς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νεῶν ἅπο καὶ κλισιάων
ἐς πεδίον προχέοντο Σκαμάνδριον· αὐτὰρ ὑπὸ χθῶν 465
σμερδαλέον κονάβιζε ποδῶν αὐτῶν τε καὶ ἵππων.
ἔσταν δ' ἐν λειμῶνι Σκαμανδρίῳ ἀνθεμόεντι
μυριοί, ὅσσα τε φύλλα καὶ ἄνθεα γίγνεται ὥρη.—II, 459-468.

- a) Narrate briefly the events, related in Book II, which lead up to this marshaling for battle.
- b) Scan lines 461, 462, 463, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses. Explain the quantity of the last syllable of *Ἀσίῃ* (line 461). Comment on the effect of the dactylic and spondaic feet in lines 462, 463.
- c) Give the derivation of *πετεηνῶν* (line 459); of *κλισιάων* (line 464).

3. Translate into English:

Ἴρις δ' αὖθ' Ἑλένη λευκωλένῃ ἄγγελος ἦλθεν,
εἰδομένη γαλόφῃ, Ἀντηνορίδαο δάμαρτι,
τὴν Ἀντηνορίδης εἶχε κρείων Ἑλικάων,
Λαοδίκην, Πριάμοιο θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην.
τὴν δ' εὖρ' ἐν μεγάρῳ· ἡ δὲ μέγαν ἴστων ὕφαιεν, 125
δίπλακα πορφυρέην, πολέας δ' ἐνέπασσεν ἀέθλους
Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
οὓς ἔθεν εἵνεκ' ἔπασχον ὑπ' Ἄρηος παλαμάτων.
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἵσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὠκέα Ἴρις·
“δεῦρ' ἴθι, νύμφα φίλη, ἵνα θέσκελα ἔργα ἴδῃαι 130
Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.”

III, 121-131.

- a) Give, in English and in Greek, familiar epithets of Achilles, Agamemnon, and Odysseus.
- b) What is the real purpose, in the poem, of calling Helen to the wall?
- c) Write line 128 in Attic prose.
- d) Give the Attic prose equivalents for Πριάμοιο (line 124); πολέας (line 126).

GREEK F
PROSE COMPOSITION

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday

3.45-5.15 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

When the heralds from the king had said what they were ordered to say, the generals were very angry, and Clearchus, after telling the rest to give whatever reply seemed best to them, went away to do something which he had begun before these men came. So the other generals told the heralds that they would not give up their arms, for if they did that, they were afraid that they would be deprived even of their liberty; and besides,¹ they would be worth² much more to the king if they had their arms than if they gave them up. But no one would declare³ whether they intended to remain where they were or go away.

¹ πρὸς τοῦτοις.² δξιος.³ δηλόω.

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday

3.45-5.15 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

It seemed best to me to come to a conference with you that I might, if possible, remove your distrust of us before war should arise. May the gods prevent us from being enemies of each other! If we should slay you, who are our friend and benefactor, we should deprive ourselves of the hope to return in safety to our native land. We know that you are able to help us and we believe that we can be of service¹ to you by conquering for you nations which are now hostile to you. Who, therefore, would be so senseless² as not to wish us to be friendly to each other?

¹ ὀφελεῖν = to be of service.² μαινεσθαι = to be senseless.

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday

4.15-6 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

"Why do we remain so long a time in this place? We know that if it were possible the king would attack us now, but he cannot for his army is scattered.¹ Let us not wait until it is collected again. The king will never willingly permit us to report to the Greeks that though so few in number we defeated him." To those who said this Clearchus replied: "If we try to march away it will be necessary to fight at once. But we have no cavalry, so that even if victorious, we could not accomplish anything; if defeated, no one of us would be saved."

¹σκορπεῖται = scatter. .

GREEK *F*—PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday

4.15-6 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

While the Greeks were encamped here, Tissaphernes came to them and said: "I was the first to report to the king that Cyrus was marching against him, and we plotted together to kill Cyrus. Although I did this, I am friendly to you and I asked him to allow me to lead you safely back to Greece. He bade me ask you why you marched against him. I advise you to answer moderately,¹ so that I may be able to save you." Clearchus replied that they would not have attacked the king had they not been persuaded by Cyrus, and that they wished to return home without injuring anyone.

¹ *μετρίως*.

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION

Friday

11.15 a. m.—1 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

The Lacedaemonians had in mind to march against the Persians, since they believed most of the countries through which they must pass were friendly. At this time, however, those at home perceived that the largest cities in Greece were preparing to attack them, and they sent a messenger to their king bidding him to come to their aid with all speed. He was troubled¹ when he considered² the honors and hopes of which he was now deprived.³ But he called the allies together and told them that Sparta had summoned him. He promised to return to accomplish what they now desired, as soon as conditions⁴ should be satisfactory in Greece. On hearing him, many wept and all voted⁵ to go with him to save Sparta.

¹ χαλεπῶς φέρει. ² ἐνθυμέομαι. ³ ἀποστερηθῶ. ⁴ things. ⁵ ψήφίζομαι.

GREEK G

SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

XENOPHON IS PROPOSED FOR THE GENERALSHIP, BUT SHOWS WHY HIS ELECTION IS INADVISABLE

Ἡ δὲ στρατιὰ συνήλθε, καὶ πάντες ἔλεγον ἕνα αἰρεῖσθαι· καὶ ἐπεὶ τοῦτο ἔδοξε, προ-
βάλλοντο¹ αὐτόν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔδοκει δῆλον εἶναι ὅτι αἰρήσονται αὐτόν, αἱ τις ἐπιψηφίζοι,²
ἀνίστη καὶ ἔλεξε τάδε.

“Ἐγώ, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἤδομαι μὲν ὑφ’ ὑμῶν τιμώμενος, εἴπερ ἄνθρωπός εἰμι, καὶ χάριν
ἔχω καὶ εὖχομαι δοῦναι μοι τοὺς θεοὺς αἰτίον τινας ὑμῖν ἀγαθοῦ γενέσθαι· τὸ μέντοι ἐμὲ
προκριθῆναι ὑφ’ ὑμῶν ἄρχοντα Λακεδαιμονίου ἀνδρὸς παρόντος οὔτε ὑμῖν μοι δοκεῖ συμ-
φέρον εἶναι, ἀλλ’ ἦττον ἂν διὰ τοῦτο τυγχάνειν, εἴ τι δέοισθε παρ’ αὐτῶν· ἐμοί τε αὖ οὐ
πάνυ τι νομίζω ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι τοῦτο. ὁρῶ γὰρ ὅτι καὶ τῇ πατρίδι μου οὐ πρόσθεν ἐπαύ-
σαντο πολεμοῦντες πρὶν ἐποίησαν πᾶσαν τὴν πόλιν ὁμολογεῖν Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ αὐτῶν
ἡγεμόνας εἶναι. ἐπεὶ δὲ τοῦτο ὁμολόγησαν, εὐθὺς ἐπαύσαντο πολεμοῦντες καὶ οὐκέτι
πέρα³ ἐπολιόρκησαν τὴν πόλιν. εἰ οὖν ταῦτα ὁρῶν ἐγὼ δοκοίην ὅπου δυναίμην ἐνταῦθα
ἄκυρον⁴ ποιεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων ἀξίωμα,⁵ ἐκείνο ἐννοῶ μὴ λίαν ἂν ταχὺ σωφρονισθεῖην.⁶ ὁ δὲ
ὑμεῖς ἐννοεῖτε ὅτι ἦττον ἂν στάσις⁷ εἴη ἐνὸς ἀρχόντος ἢ πολλῶν, εὖ ἴστε ὅτι ἄλλον μὲν
ἐλόμενοι οὐχ εὐρήσετε ἐμὲ στασιάζοντα· νομίζω γὰρ ὅστις ἐν πολέμῳ ὦν στασιάζει
πρὸς ἄρχοντα, τοῦτον πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σωτηρίαν στασιάζειν· ἐὰν δὲ ἐμὲ ἔλθῃ, οὐκ ἂν
θαυμάσαιμι εἰ τινα εὗροιτε καὶ ὑμῖν καὶ ἐμοὶ ἀχθόμενον.”

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτα εἶπε, πολλοὶ πλείονες ἀνίσταντο λέγοντες ὡς δέοι αὐτὸν ἄρχειν.—Xeno-
phon, *Anabasis*, VI, 1, 25-30.

¹ προβάλλομαι = propose for election; ² ἐπιψηφίζω = put to vote; ³ οὐκέτι πέρα =
no further; ⁴ ἄκυρος = without authority; ⁵ ἀξίωμα = dignity, position; ⁶ σωφρονίζω
= bring one to his senses; ⁷ στάσις = discord.

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

I. 30-3. 30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

PHARNABAZUS AND CONON EXPEL THE SPARTAN HARMOSTS
FROM THE CITIES ON THE COAST, BUT DERCYLIDAS
KEEPS ABYDUS

πρῶτον μὲν τοίνυν Φαρνάβαζος καὶ Κόνων, ἐπεὶ ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, περιπλέοντες καὶ τὰς νήσους καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἐπιθαλαττιδίας πόλεις τοὺς τε Λακωνικοὺς ἄρμοστὰς ἐξήλανον καὶ παρεμβουόντο¹ τὰς πόλεις ὡς οὔτε ἀκροπόλεις ἐντειχίσκοιεν² ἐάσοιεν τε αὐτονόμους.³ οἱ δ' ἀκούοντες ταῦτα ἤδοντό τε καὶ ἐπῆνον καὶ ξένα προθύμως ἔπεμπον τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ. καὶ γὰρ ὁ Κόνων τὸν Φαρνάβαζον ἐδίδασκεν ὡς οὕτω μὲν ποιοῦντι πᾶσαι αὐτῷ αἱ πόλεις φίλαι ἔσονται, εἰ δὲ δουλοῦσθαι βουλόμενος φανερός ἔσοιτο, ἔλεγεν ὡς μία ἐκάστη πολλὰ πράγματα ἱκανῇ εἴῃ παρέχειν καὶ κίνδυνος εἴῃ μὴ καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες, εἰ ταῦτα αἰσθοντο, συσταίεν.⁴ ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπέειπετο ὁ Φαρνάβαζος. ἀποβὰς δ' εἰς Ἐφεσον τῷ μὲν Κόνωνι δοὺς τετταράκοντα τριήρεις εἰς Σηστὸν εἶπεν ἀπαντᾶν, αὐτὸς δὲ περὶ παρήει ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ ἀρχήν. καὶ γὰρ ὁ Δερκυλίδας, ὅσπερ καὶ πάλαι πολέμιος ἦν αὐτῷ, ἔτυχεν ἐν Ἀβύδῳ ὧν, ὅτε ἡ ναυμαχία ἐγένετο, καὶ οὐχ ὥσπερ οἱ ἄλλοι ἄρμοσται ἐξέλιπεν, ἀλλὰ κατέσχε τὴν Ἀβυδὸν καὶ διέσωζε φίλην τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. καὶ γὰρ συγκαλέσας τοὺς Ἀβυδηνοὺς ἔλεξε τοιάδε· “ὦ ἄνδρες, νῦν ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν καὶ πρόσθεν φίλοις οὔσι τῇ πόλει ἡμῶν εὐεργέτας φανῆναι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. καὶ γὰρ τὸ μὲν ἐν ταῖς εὐπραξίαις⁵ πιστοὺς φαίνεσθαι οὐδὲν θαυμαστόν· ὅταν δὲ τινες ἐν συμφοραῖς⁶ γενομένων φίλων βέβαιοι⁷ φανῶσι, τοῦτ' εἰς τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον μνημονεύεται. ἔστι δὲ οὐχ οὕτως ἔχον ὥς, εἰ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ ἐκρατήθημεν, οὐδὲν ἄρα ἔτι ἔσμεν· ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ πρόσθεν δήπου, Ἀθηναίων ἀρχόντων τῆς θαλάττης, ἱκανῇ ἦν ἡ ἡμετέρα πόλις καὶ εὖ φίλους καὶ κακῶς ἐχθροὺς ποιεῖν.”

—Xenophon, Hellenica, IV, 8, 1-4.

¹ παρεμβουόντε = consoled by saying; ² ἐντειχίσκειν = fortify; ³ αὐτονόμοι = independent;
⁴ συστῆναι = get together, combine; ⁵ εὐπραξία = prosperity; ⁶ συμφορὰ = misfortune, adversity;
⁷ βέβαιοι = steadfast.

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

2-4 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

SEUTHES, THE THRACIAN KING, LEADS THE GREEKS TO PROVISIONS AND OFFERS THEM INDUCEMENTS TO SERVE UNDER HIM

Ἐπεὶ δὲ Σεύθης προσήλθεν, εἶπε Ξενοφῶν, “Ἡμεῖς πορευόμεθα ὅπου μέλλει ἔξειν τὸ στράτευμα τροφήν· ἦν οὖν ἡμῖν ἡγήσῃ ὅπου πλείστα ἔστιν ἐπιτήδεια, ὑπὸ σοῦ νομιούμεν ξενίζεσθαι.¹” καὶ ὁ Σεύθης ἔφη, “Ἀλλὰ οἶδαι κώμας πολλὰς ἀθρόας καὶ πάντα ἐχούσας τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἀπεχούσας ἡμῶν ὅσον² διελθόντες ἀν ἡδέως ἀριστῶντε.” “Ἡγοῦ τοίνυν,” ἔφη ὁ Ξενοφῶν. ἐπεὶ δ’ ἀφίκοντο εἰς αὐτὰς τῆς δέλλης, συνήλθον οἱ στρατιῶται, καὶ εἶπε Σεύθης τοιαύδε. “Ἐγώ, ὦ ἄνδρες, δέομαι ὑμῶν στρατεῦσθαι σὺν ἐμοί, καὶ ὑπισχνόμαι ὑμῖν δάσσειν τοῖς στρατιώταις κυζικηνόν,³ λοχαγοῖς δὲ καὶ στρατηγοῖς τὰ νομιζόμενα·⁴ καὶ πρὸς τούτοις τὸν ἄξιον τιμήσω. σιτία δὲ καὶ ποτὰ ὥσπερ καὶ νῦν ἐκ τῆς χώρας λαμβάνοντες ἔχετε. ὅποσα δ’ ἀν ἀλίσκητα ἀξιῶσιν αὐτοὺς ἔχειν, ἵνα ταῦτα διατιθέμενος⁵ ὑμῖν τὸν μισθὸν πορίζω. καὶ τὰ μὲν φεύγοντα καὶ ἀποδιδράσκοντα ἡμεῖς ἱκανοὶ ἐσόμεθα διώκειν καὶ μαστεύειν.⁶ ἀν δέ τις ἀνθιστήται, σὺν ὑμῖν πειρασόμεθα χειροῦσθαι.⁷ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐδίδδοτο λέγειν τῷ βουλομένῳ. καὶ ἔλεγον πολλοὶ κατὰ ταῦτά, ὅτι παντὸς ἄξια λέγει Σεύθης· χειμῶν γὰρ εἴη καὶ οὔτε οἴκαδε ἀποπλεῖν τῷ τούτῳ βουλομένῳ δυνατόν εἴη, διαγενέσθαι τε ἐν φιλίῳ⁸ οὐχ οἶόν τε, εἰ δέοι ὠνούμενους ζῆν, ἐν δὲ τῇ πολεμίᾳ⁹ διατρίβειν καὶ τρέφεσθαι ἀσφαλέστερον μετὰ Σεύθου ἢ μόνους· ὧντων δ’ ἀγαθῶν τοσούτων εἰ μισθὸν προσλήψονται, εὖρημα⁹ ἐδόκει εἶναι. ἐπὶ τούτοις εἶπεν ὁ Ξενοφῶν, “Ἐἴ τις ἀντιλέγει, λεγέτω· εἰ δὲ μή, ἐπιψηφίζω¹⁰ ἐγὼ ταῦτα.” ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐδεὶς ἀντέλεγεν, ἐπεψήφισε, καὶ ἔδοξε ταῦτα. εὐθὺς δὲ Σεύθῃ εἶπε ταῦτα, ὅτι συστρατεύουσιντο αὐτῷ.

—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, VII, 3, 3-14.

¹ ξενίζω = entertain; ² ὅσον = so far that; ³ κυζικηνόν = a Cyzicene stater, a gold coin;
⁴ τὰ νομιζόμενα = the customary presents; ⁵ διατίθεμαι = sell; ⁶ μαστεύω = search for;
⁷ χείρομαι = subdue; ⁸ supply: χῆρος; ⁹ εὖρημα = a godsend; ¹⁰ ἐπιψηφίζω = put to vote.

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

2-4 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

[*Xenophon calms the soldiers at Byzantium*]

‘Ο δὲ Ξενοφῶν ὡς εἶδε τὰ γιγνόμενα, δέισας μὴ ἐφ’ ἀρπαγὴν τράποιτο τὸ στράτευμα καὶ ἀνήκεστα¹ κακὰ γένοιτο τῇ πόλει καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ τοῖς στρατιώταις, ἔθει καὶ συνεισπύπτει εἰσω τῶν πυλῶν σὺν τῷ ὄχλῳ· οἱ δὲ Βυζάντιοι ὡς εἶδον τὸ στράτευμα βίᾳ εἰσπύπτον, φεύγουσιν ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς, οἱ μὲν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα, οἱ δὲ οἴκαδε, ὅσοι δὲ ἔνδον ἐτύγγανον ὄντες, ἔξω, οἱ δὲ καθεῖλκον² τὰς τριήρεις, ὡς ἐν ταῖς τριήρεσι σφύζονται, πάντες δὲ φοντο ἀπολωλέναι, ὡς ἑάλωκυίας τῆς πόλεως. ὁ δὲ Ἑτεόνικος εἰς τὴν ἄκραν ἀποφεύγει. ὁ δὲ Ἀναξίβιος καταδραμὼν ἐπὶ θάλατταν ἐν ἀλιευτικῷ³ πλοίῳ περιέπλει εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, καὶ εὐθὺς μεταπέμπεται ἐκ Καλχηδόνης φρουροὺς· οὐ γὰρ ἱκανοὶ ἐδόκουν εἶναι οἱ ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει σχεῖν τοὺς ἄνδρας· οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ὡς εἶδον Ξενοφῶντα, προσπύπτουσι πολλοὶ αὐτῷ καὶ λέγουσι· “Νῦν σοι ἔξεστιν, ὦ Ξενοφῶν, ἀνδρὶ γενέσθαι. ἔχεις πόλιν, ἔχεις τριήρεις, ἔχεις χρήματα, ἔχεις ἄνδρας τοσοούτους· νῦν ἂν, εἰ βούλοιο, σύ τε ἡμᾶς ὀνήσαις⁴ καὶ ἡμεῖς σὲ μέγαν ποιήσαιμεν.” ὁ δ’ ἀπεκρίνατο· “Ἄλλ’ εὐ γε λέγετε καὶ ποιήσω ταῦτα· εἰ δὲ τούτων ἐπιθυμεῖτε, θέσθε τὰ ὄπλα ἐν τάξει ὡς τάχιστα.”—βουλόμενος αὐτοὺς κατηρεμῆσαι⁵ καὶ αὐτὸς τε παρηγγύει⁶ ταῦτα καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐκέλευε παρεγγυᾶν καὶ τίθεσθαι τὰ ὄπλα. οἱ δὲ αὐτοὶ ὑφ’ ἑαυτῶν ταττόμενοι οἷ τε ὑπλῖται ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ εἰς ὀκτὼ ἐγένοντο καὶ οἱ πελτασταὶ ἐπὶ τὸ κέρας ἐκάτερον παρεδεδραμήκεσαν.—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, VII, 1, 18-23.

¹ ἀνήκεστος = irremediable. ² καθεῖλκον = launched. ³ ἀλιευτικὸς = fishing (adj.). ⁴ ὀνήσειμι = help. ⁵ κατηρεμῆζω = calm. ⁶ παρεγγύνω = pass the word along.

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

2-4 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

[The envoy from Acanthus warns Sparta of the growing power of Olynthus in Thrace]

Ἐξ Ἀκάνθου δὲ καὶ Ἀπολλωνίας, αἵ περ μέγισται τῶν περὶ Ὀλυνθον πόλεων, πρέσβεις ἀφίκοντο εἰς Λακεδαιμόνα. ἀκούσαντες δ' οἱ ἐφόροι ὧν ἕνεκα ἦγον, προσήγαγον αὐτοὺς πρὸς τε τὴν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους. ἔνθα δὴ Κλειγένης Ἀκάνθιος ἐλεξεν· “ὦ ἄνδρες Λακεδαιμόνιοι τε καὶ σύμμαχοι, οἴομεθα λανθάνειν ὑμᾶς πρᾶγμα¹ μέγα φύμενον² ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι. ὅτι μὲν γὰρ τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης μεγίστη πόλις Ὀλυνθος σχεδὸν πάντες ἐπίστασθε. οὗτοι³ τῶν πόλεων⁴ προσήγαγον ἐφ' ᾧ⁵ νόμοις τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρῆσθαι, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῶν μειζόνων προσέλαβον τινάς. ἐκ δὲ τούτου ἐπεχείρησαν καὶ τὰς τῆς Μακεδονίας πόλεις ἐλευθεροῦν⁶ ἀπὸ Ἀμύντου τοῦ Μακεδόνων βασιλέως. ἐπεὶ δὲ εἰσήκουσαν⁷ οἱ ἐγγύτατα αὐτῶν, ταχὺ καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς πόρρω⁸ καὶ μείζους ἐπορεύοντο· καὶ κατελίπομεν ἡμεῖς ἔχοντας ἤδη ἄλλας τε πολλὰς καὶ Πέλλαν, ἥ περ μεγίστη τῶν ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ πόλεων· καὶ Ἀμύνταν δὲ ἥσθάνομεθα ἀποχωροῦντά τε ἐκ τῶν πόλεων καὶ ὅσον οὐκ⁹ ἐκπεπτωκότα ἤδη ἐκ πάσης Μακεδονίας. πέμψαντες δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἡμᾶς καὶ πρὸς Ἀπολλωνιάτας οἱ Ὀλυνθιοὶ προεῖπον ἡμῖν ὅτι εἰ μὴ παρесьόμεθα συστρατευόμενοι, ἐκείνοι ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἴοιεν. ἡμεῖς δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες Λακεδαιμόνιοι, βουλόμεθα μὲν τοῖς πατρίοις νόμοις χρῆσθαι· εἰ μὲντοι μὴ βοηθήσει τις, ἀνάγκη καὶ ἡμῖν μετ' ἐκείνων γίγνεσθαι.”—Xenophon, *Hellenica*, V, 2, 11-14.

¹ πρᾶγμα = power. ² φύμενον = growing up. ³ οὗτοι = the Olynthians. ⁴ τῶν πόλεων, supply τινάς. ⁵ ἐφ' ᾧ = on condition that. ⁶ ἐλευθεροῦν, compare ἐλεῖν. ⁷ εἰσήκουσαν = yielded. ⁸ πόρρω = at a distance. ⁹ ὅσον οὐκ = all but.

GREEK H

SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

GREEK H—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

ZEUS HESITATES WHETHER TO SAVE SARPEDON AND IS PERSUADED BY HERA TO ALLOW HIM TO BE SLAIN

“ὦ μοι ἐγών, ὅτε μοι Σαρπηδόνα, φίλτατον ἀνδρῶν,
μοῖρ' ὑπὸ Πατρόκλῳ Μενoitιάδῳ δαμῆναι.
διχθὰ¹ δέ μοι κραδίη μέμονε² φρεσὶν ὀρμαίνοντι,
ἥ μιν ζῶν ἐόντα μάχης ἀπο δακρυόεσσης
θεῷ ἀναρπάξας Λυκίης ἐν πύονι³ δῆμψ,⁴
ἥ ἤδη ὑπὸ χερσὶ Μενoitιάδῳ δαμάσσω.”

Τὸν δ' ἡμέμβετ' ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη
“αἰνύτατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον εἶπες.
ἄνδρα θνητὸν ἐόντα, πάλαι πεπρωμένον αἴσῃ,
ὧς ἐθέλεις θανάτῳ δυσηχέος⁵ ἐξαναλῦσαι;
ἔρδ'⁶ ἀτὰρ οὐ τοι πάντες ἐπαινέομεν θεοὶ ἄλλοι.
ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεω σῆσιν
αἶ κε ζῶν⁷ πέμψῃς Σαρπηδόνα ὅνδε δόμονδε,
φράζεο, μή τις ἔπειτα θεῶν ἐθέλῃσι καὶ ἄλλος
πέμπειν ἐν φίλον υἱὸν ἀπὸ κρατερῆς ὕσμίνης.
πολλοὶ γὰρ περὶ αὖτῳ μέγα Πριάμοιο μάχονται
υἱέες ἀθανάτων, τοῖσιν κότον αἰὼν ἐνήσεις.⁸
ἀλλ' εἰ τοι φίλος ἐστί, τὸν δ' ὀλοφύρεται⁹ ἦτορ,
ἥ τοι μὲν μιν ἔασον ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὕσμίνῃ
χέρσ' ὑπο Πατρόκλῳ Μενoitιάδῳ δαμῆναι.
αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ δὴ τὸν γε λίσσῃ ψυχῇ τε καὶ αἰῶν,
πέμπειν μιν θάνατόν τε φέρειν καὶ νήδυμον ὕπνον,
εἰς δ' κε δὴ Λυκίης εὐρείης δῆμον ἱκνῶνται.”

“ὦς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθῃσε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.
αἰμοτοίσσας δὲ ψιάδας¹⁰ κατέχευεν ἔραζε¹¹
παῖδα φίλον τιμῶν, τὸν οἱ Πάτροκλος ἔμελλεν
φθίσειν¹² ἐν Τροίῃ ἐριβόλακι, τηλόθι πάτρης.

—Homer, *Iliad*, XVI, 433-455, 458-461.

¹ διχθὰ μέμονε = is in doubt. ² πύονι = rich. ³ δῆμψ here = land. ⁴ δυσηχέος = ill-sounding. ⁵ ἔρδ' = do it. ⁶ ζῶν = ἔζοντα. ⁷ ἐνήσεις from ἐνέημι. ⁸ ὀλοφύρεται = pities. ⁹ ψιάδας = drops. ¹⁰ ἔραζε = on the earth. ¹¹ φθίσειν = slay.

GREEK H—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

ZEUS MAKES KNOWN TO HERA HIS PLANS FOR THE DEATH OF HEROES AND
THE CAPTURE OF ILIUM

“Εἰ μὲν δὴ σύ γ’ ἔπειτα, βοῶπις πότνη Ἥρη,
ἴσον ἐμοὶ φρονέουσα μετ’ ἀθανάτοισι καθίζεις,
τῷ κε Ποσειδάων γε, καὶ εἰ μάλα βούλεται ἄλλη,
αἴψα μεταστρέψει νόον μετὰ σὸν καὶ ἐμὸν κῆρ.
ἄλλ’ εἰ δὴ β’ ἑτεόν γε καὶ ἀτρεκέως ἀγορεύεις,
ἔρχοο νῦν μετὰ φῦλα θεῶν, καὶ δεῦρο κάλεσσον
Ἴριν τ’ ἐλθέμεναι καὶ Ἀπόλλωνα κλυτότοξον,
ὅφρ’ ἢ μὲν μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
ἔλθῃ, καὶ εἴπῃσι Ποσειδάωνι ἄνακτι
πανσάμενον πολέμοιο τὰ δ’ πρὸς δώμαθ’ ἰκίσθαι,
Ἔκτορα δ’ ὀτρύνῃσι μάχην ἐς Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
αὐτὶς δ’ ἐμπνέουσιν¹ μῖνος, λελάβῃ δ’ ὀδυνῶν²
αἶ νῦν μιν τείρουσι³ κατὰ φρένας, αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς
αὐτὶς ἀποστρέψῃσιν ἀνάλκιδα φύζαν⁴ ἐνόρσας,
φεύγοντες δ’ ἐν νηυσὶ πολυκλήϊσι πέσωσιν
Πηλεΐδew Ἀχιλῆος· ὁ δ’ ἀνστήσει δὴν ἑταῖρον
Πάτροκλον· τὸν δὲ κτενεῖ ἔγχρῃ φαίδιμος Ἔκτωρ
Ἴλίου προπάραιθε, πολέας δλέσαντ’ αἰζηοὺς⁵
τοὺς ἄλλους, μετὰ δ’ υἱὸν ἐμὸν Σαρπηδόνα διον.
τοῦ δὲ χολωσάμενος κτενεῖ Ἔκτορα διὸς Ἀχιλλεύς.
ἐκ τοῦ δ’ ἄν τοι ἔπειτα παλίωξιν⁶ παρὰ νηῶν
αἰὲν ἐγὼ τεύχοιμι διαμπερές,⁷ εἰς δ’ κ’ Ἀχαιοὶ
Ἴλιον αἰπὺ⁸ ἔλοιεν Ἀθηναίης διὰ βουλᾶς.
τὸ πρὶν δ’ οὔτ’ ἄρ’ ἐγὼ παῖν χόλον οὔτε τι⁹ ἄλλω
ἀθανάτων Δαναοῖσιν ἀμυνέμεν ἐνθάδ’ ἔασω,
πρὶν γε τὸ Πηλεΐδαο τελευτηθῆναι ἐέλδωρ,
ὥς οἱ ὑπέστην⁹ πρῶτον, ἐμῷ δ’ ἐπένευσα κάρητι,
ἡματι τῷ ὅτ’ ἐμείο θεὰ Θέτις ἦψατο γούνων,
λισσομένη τιμῆσαι Ἀχιλλῆα πολίπορθον.”—*Iliad*, XV, 49-77.

¹ ἐμπνέω = breathe into, inspire; ² ὀδύνη = pain; ³ τείρω = distress; ⁴ φύζα = flight;

⁵ αἰζήτοι = vigorous men; ⁶ παλίωξις = pursuit; ⁷ διαμπερές = continually; ⁸ αἰπός = high;

⁹ ὑπέστην = I promised.

GREEK H-SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

Saturday

II a. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

THE TROJANS ARE TERRIFIED BECAUSE ACHILLES HAS APPEARED AFTER A LONG ABSENCE FROM BATTLE. POLYDAMAS URGES IMMEDIATE RETREAT TO THE CITY.

Τρῶες δ' αἰθ' ἐτέρωθεν ἀπὸ κρατερῆς ὑσμῖνης
χωρήσαντες ἔλυσαν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὤκείας ἵππους·
ἐς δ' ἀγορὴν ἀγέροντο πάρος δόρποιον¹ μέδεσθαι.
ὀρθῶν δ' ἐσταδῶν ἀγορὴ γένητ', οὐδέ τις ἔτλη
ἔξεσθαι· πάντας γὰρ ἔχε τρόμος, οὐνεκ' Ἀχιλλεύς
ἐξεφάνη, δηρὸν δὲ μάχης ἐπέπαυτ' ἀλεγεινῆς.²
τοῖσι δὲ Πουλυδάμας πεπνυμένος ἤρχ' ἀγορεύειν
Πανθοίδης· ὁ γὰρ οἷος ὄρα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω·
Ἔκτορι δ' ἦεν ἑταῖρος, ἱγ' δ' ἐν νυκτὶ γέγοντο·
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἄρ' μύθοισιν, ὁ δ' ἔγχει πολλὸν ἐνίκαι.
δ' σφιν ἐν φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·
“Ἀμφὶ μάλα φράζεσθε, φίλοι· κέλομαι γὰρ ἔγωγε
ἄστυδε νῦν ἵεναι, μὴ μῖμνεν ἡῶ διαν
ἐν πεδίῳ παρὰ νηυσίν· ἐκὰς δ' ἀπὸ τείχεος εἶμεν.
ὄφρα μὲν οὗτος ἀνὴρ Ἀγαμέμνονι μήνιει δῖον,
τόφρα δὲ βῆτεροι³ πολεμίζουσιν ἦσαν Ἀχαιοί·
χαίρεσκον γὰρ ἔγωγε θοῆς ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἰαύων,⁴
ἐλπίεμενος νῆας αἰρησέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας.
νῦν δ' αἰνῶς δειδωκα ποδώκεα Πηλεΐωνα·
οἷος ἐκείνου θυμὸς ὑπέρβιος,⁵ οὐκ ἐβελήσει
μῖμνεν ἐν πεδίῳ, ὅθι περ Τρῶες καὶ Ἀχαιοί
ἐν μέσῳ ἀμφότεροι μένος Ἀρης δατέονται,⁶
ἀλλὰ περὶ πτόλιν⁷ τε μαχήσεται ἡδὲ γυναικῶν.
ἀλλ' ἴομεν προτὶ⁸ ἄστυ· πίθεσθέ μοι· ὧδε γὰρ ἔσται.
νῦν μὲν νῦξ ἀπέπαυσε ποδώκεα Πηλεΐωνα
ἀμβροσίῃ· εἰ δ' ἄμμε κιχήσεται ἐνθάδ' ἔνστας
αὔριον ὀρμηθεὶς σὺν τεύχεσιν, εὖ νύ τις αὐτὸν
γνώσεται· ἀσπασίως⁹ γὰρ ἀφίξεται Ἴλιον ἱρὴν
ὅς κε φύγῃ, πολλοὺς δὲ κύνας καὶ γῦπες¹⁰ ἔδονται
Τρώων.”—Homer, *Iliad*, XVIII, 243–272.

¹ δόρπον = supper;² ἀλεγεινός = grievous;³ ὡς = the same;⁴ βῆτεροι = easier;

ἰαύω = pass the night;

⁵ ὑπέρβιος = wanton;⁶ δατέομαι = share;⁷ προτὶ = πρὸς;⁸ ἀσπασίως = gladly;⁹ γῦψ = vulture.

GREEK CH

**HOMER — *ILIAD*, BOOKS I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION
OF HOMER**

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

1. Translate into English:

495

500

220

224

—I, 495-504

- a) Give the Attic equivalents for *λήθευ'* (line 495); *εἰς* (line 496); *Οὐλύμπιοι* (line 499); *γούνων* (line 500); *δεξιτερῇ* (line 501).
- b) Explain the formation of *ἀνεδύσεται* (line 496), naming the tense and giving the tense-suffix. What is the first person singular present indicative active of *δῶνα* (line 503)?
- c) Account for the case of *οὐρανόν* (line 497) and give the prose construction for this expression. What is the prose equivalent for *μετ' ἀθανάτοις* (line 503)?

2. Translate into English:

220

224

—III, 216-224

- a) Scan lines 221 and 223, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses.
- b) Explain the apparent hiatus in line 221 and the quantity of *τε* in this line.
- c) What are the component parts of *πολύμητις* (line 216) and *ζάκοτος* (line 220)?
- d) Where, in the books which you have read, does Ulysses show his ability as an orator?

3. Translate into English:

AJAX DESPAIRS OF BEING ABLE TO GET THE BODY OF PATROCLUS

Οὐδ' ἔλαθ' Αἴαντα μεγαλήτορα καὶ Μενέλαον
 Ζεὺς, ὅτε δὴ Τρῶεσσι δίδου ἑτεραλκεία¹ νίκην.
 τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἦρχε μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας·
 “ὦ πόποι, ἦδη μὲν κε καὶ ὃς μάλα νήπιός ἐστιν
 γνοίῃ ὅτι Τρῶεσσι πατὴρ Ζεὺς αὐτὸς ἀρήγει. 630
 τῶν μὲν γὰρ πάντων βέλε' ἄπτεται, ὅστις ἀφήη,
 ἢ κακὸς ἢ ἀγαθός· Ζεὺς δ' ἔμπης πάντ' ἰθύνει.²
 ἡμῖν δ' αὐτῶς³ πᾶσιν ἐτώσια⁴ πίπτει ἔραζε.⁵
 ἀλλ' ἄγετ' αὐτοὶ περ φραζώμεθα μῆτιν ἀρίστην,
 ἡμὲν ὅπως τὸν νεκρὸν ἐρύσσομεν, ἡδὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ 635
 χάρμα φίλοις ἐτάροισι γενώμεθα νοστήσαντες.”—XVII, 626–636

¹ ἑτεραλκεία = in turn; ² ἰθύνει = guides; ³ αὐτῶς = just so; ⁴ ἐτώσια = in vain;
⁵ ἔραζε = to the earth.

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

I. Translate into English:

οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ἤγαρθεν ὁμηγερέες τ' ἐγόνοντο,
τοῖσι δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετίφη πόδας ἑκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·

“Ἀτρεΐδῃ, νῦν ἔμμε πάλιν πλαγχθόντας δῖω

διψ' ἀπονοστήσειν, εἰ κεν θάνατόν γε φέγοιμεν,

60

εἰ δὴ ὁμοῦ πόλεμός τε δαμῆ καὶ λοιμὸς Ἀχαιούε.

ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ τίνα μάντιν ἐρείομεν, ἥ ἱερῆα,

ἥ καὶ ὄνειροπόλον—καὶ γάρ τ' ὄναρ ἐκ Διὸς ἐστίν—

ὅς κ' εἴποι, ὃ τι τόσσον ἐχώσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,

εἰ τ' ἄρ' ὃ γ' εὐχολῆς ἐπιμέμφεται, εἰ θ' ἑκατόμβῃς·

65

αἶ κέν πως ἀνῶν κνίσῃς αἰγῶν τε τελείων

βούλεται ἀντιάσας ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμύναι.”—I, 57-67.

- a) Give the Attic equivalents for ἤγαρθεν (line 57); ἔμμε (line 59); δαμῆ (line 61); ἱερῆα (line 62); τόσσον (line 64).
- b) What mood is ἐρείομεν (line 62) and βούλεται (line 67)? Explain the construction of εἰ κεν φέγοιμεν (line 60).
- c) Explain the case of εὐχολῆς (line 65); of κνίσῃς (line 66). What is the present indicative of ἀντιάσας (line 67)?

2. Translate into English:

“ἥ πῃ μὲ προτέρω πολίων εὖ ναιομενάων

400

ἄξιος ἢ Φρυγίης ἢ Μηονίης ἐρατεινῆς,

εἰ τίς τοι καὶ κείθι φίλος μερόπων ἀνθρώπων;

οὔνεκα δὴ νῦν διόν Ἀλέξανδρον Μενέλαος

νικήσας ἐθέλει στυγερὴν ἐπὶ οἴκαδ' ἄγεσθαι,

τοῦνεκα δὴ νῦν δεῦρο δολοφρονέουσα παρέστης;

405

ἦσο παρ' αὐτὸν λούσα, θεῶν δ' ἀπόεικε κελεύθου·

μηδ' ἔτι σοῖσι πόδεσσιν ὑποστρέψεας Ὀλυμπόν,

ἀλλ' αἰεὶ περὶ κείνον ὀξέε, καὶ ἐφύλασσε,

εἰς ὃ κέ σ' ἡ ἄλοχον ποιήσεται, ἥ ὃ γε δούλην.”—III, 400-409.

- a) Scan lines 400 and 404, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses.
- b) Account for the metrical quantity of μὲ (line 400); the retention of the final vowel in ἐμέ (line 404).
- c) What is the composition, and the meaning of the component parts, of δολοφρονέουσα (line 405)?
- d) State briefly the circumstances under which these words were uttered, naming the actors?

3. Translate into English:

ACHILLES PRAYS TO ZEUS FOR THE SUCCESS AND SAFETY
OF PATROCLUS

“ Ἄλλ' ἔταρον πέμπω πολέσιν μετὰ Μυρμιδόνεσσιν
μάρνασθαι· τῷ κῦδος ἅμα πρόες, εὐρύοπα Ζεῦ.
θάρσυνον δέ οἱ ἦτορ ἐνὶ φρεσίν, ὄφρα καὶ Ἑκτωρ
εἴσεται ἢ ῥα καὶ ὅλος ἐπίστηται πολεμίζειν
ἡμέτερος θεράπων, ἢ οἱ τότε χεῖρες ἄπτοι
μαίνονθ', ὅππότε' ἐγὼ περ ἴω μετὰ μῶλον Ἄρηος.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κ' ἀπὸ ναῦφι μάχην ἐνοπήν τε δίδηται,¹
ἀσκηθῆς² μοι ἔπειτα θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας ἰκοίτο
τεύχεσί τε ξὺν πᾶσι καὶ ἀγχιμάχοις³ ἐτάροισιν.”

Ὡς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε μῆτις Ζεὺς.

τῷ δ' ἕτερον μὲν ἔδωκε πατήρ, ἕτερον δ' ἀνένευσε⁴
νηῶν μὲν οἱ ἀπώσασθαι πώλεμόν τε μάχην τε
δῶκε, σόον δ' ἀνένευσε μάχης ἐξ ἀπονέεσθαι.—Iliad, XVI, 240–252.

¹ δίδηται = drive off;

² ἀσκηθῆς = uninjured;

³ ἀγχιμάχοις = that fight hand to hand;

⁴ ἀνένευσε = he denied.

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

1. Translate into English:

Ἔνθα κεν Ἀργείοισιν ὑπέρμορα νόστος ἐρύχθη,
εἰ μὴ Ἀθηναίην Ἥρη πρὸς μῦθον ξειπεν·
“ὦ πόποι, αἰγμόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, ἀτρυτώνη,
οὔτω δὴ οἰκόνδε φίλῃν ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν
Ἀργεῖοι φεύξονται ἐπ’ εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης;
κἀδ δέ κεν εὐχολὴν Πριάμφῳ καὶ Τρῶσι λίποιεν
Ἀργεῖν Ἑλένην, ἧς εἵνεκα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν
ἐν Τροίῃ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἵης.
ἀλλ’ ἴθι νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
σοῖς ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἕκαστον,
μηδὲ ἕα νῆας ἄλαδ’ ἐλκόμεν ἀμφιελίσσας.”—II, 155-165.

- a) Give the Attic equivalents for ξειπεν (line 156); κἀδ (line 160); αἵης (line 162); νῆας (line 165); ἐλκόμεν (line 165).
- b) Explain the quantity of δὴ (line 158); of -ας in νῆας (line 165); the formation of κἀδ (line 160).
- c) What is meant by tmesis? Give an example in this passage.

2. Translate into English:

Δεύτερον αὖτ’ Ὀδυσῆα ἰδὼν ἐρέειν ὁ γεραιός·
“εἴπ’ ἄγε μοι καὶ τόνδε, φίλον τέκος, ὅστις ὄδ’ ἐστίν·
μείων μὲν κεφαλῇ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο,
εὐρύτερος δ’ ὥμοισιν ἰδὲ στέρνοισιν ἰδέσθαι.
τεύχεα μὲν οἱ κείται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ,
αὐτὸς δέ, κτίλος ὥς, ἐπιπωλείται στίχας ἀνδρῶν·
ἀρνεῖω μιν ἔγωγε εἰσὼ κω πηγεσιμάλλω,
ὅς τ’ ὁῶν μέγα πῶν διέρχεται ἀργεννῶν.”—III, 191-198.

- a) Scan lines 195 and 198, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, chief metrical pauses.
- b) Give the derivation of πουλυβοτείρῃ (line 195). Why does the poet prefer this form to πολυβοτείρῃ?
- c) Who speaks the words of this passage? Who is addressed?

3. Translate into English:

ACHILLES' PREMONITION OF THE DEATH OF PATROCLUS IS
CONFIRMED BY THE NEWS OF HIS FALL

“Ἡ μάλα δὴ τέθνηκε Μενoitίου ἄλκιμος υἱός,
σχέτλιος· ἥ τ' ἐκέλευον ἀπώσάμενον·¹ δῆιον πῦρ
ἂψ ἐπὶ νῆας ἵμεν,² μῆδ' Ἑκτορι ἱφι μάχεσθαι.”

Εἶλος δ' ταῦθ' ὄρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
τόφρα οἱ ἐγγύθεν ἦλθεν ἀγαυοῦ Νέστορος υἱός
δάκρυα θερμὰ χέων, φάτο δ' ἀγγελίην ἀλεγεινήν·³

“ὦ μοι, Πηλέος υἱὲ δαΐφρονος, ἥ μάλα λυγρῆς
πεύσεαι ἀγγελίης, ἥ μὴ ὄφελλε γενέσθαι.

κεῖται⁴ Πάτροκλος, νέκυος δὲ δὴ ἀμφιμάχονται
γυμνοῦ· ἀτὰρ τά γε τεύχε' ἔχει κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ.”

ὣς φάτο, τὸν δ' ἄχθος νεφέλῃ ἐκάλυψε μέλαινα.

—XVIII, 12-22.

¹ ἀπώσθαι = beat back;

² ἵμεν = ἵσται;

³ ἀλεγεινός = grievous;

⁴ κεῖται = lies dead.

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

1. Translate into English:

“Χαίρετε, κήρυκες, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἡδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν.
 ἄσσον ἴτ'· οὐ τί μοι ὕμμες ἐπαίτιοι, ἀλλ' Ἄγαμέμνων, 335
 θ σφῶι προίει Βρισηΐδος εἵνεκα κούρης.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε, διογενὲς Πατρόκλεις, ἔξαγε κούρην,
 καὶ σφωιν δὸς ἄγειν. τῷ δ' αὐτῷ μάρτυροι ἔστων
 πρὸς τε θεῶν μακάρων πρὸς τε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων
 καὶ πρὸς τοῦ βασιλῆος ἀπηνέος, εἴ ποτε δὴ αὐτε 340
 χρεῶν ἐμεῖο γένηται ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμύναι
 τοῖς ἄλλοις. ἥ γὰρ ὁ γ' ὀλοῖῃσι φρεσὶ θύει,
 οὐδέ τι οἶδε νοῆσαι ἅμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω,
 ὅπως οἱ παρὰ νηυσὶ σόοι μαχέονται Ἀχαιοί.”—I, 334-344.

- Give the Attic prose equivalents for ὕμμες (line 335); βασιλῆος (line 340); ἐμέω (line 341); ὀλοῖῃσι (line 342); νηυσὶ (line 344).
- Explain the syntax of μοι (line 335); of ἄγειν (line 338); of γένηται (line 341); of μαχέονται (line 344).
- What part has Achilles played in preceding events that Agamemnon now takes away his prize? Who was the prophet concerned?

2. Translate into English:

Τὸν δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς 30
 ἐν προμάχοισι φανέντα, κατεπλήγη φίλον ἦτορ,
 ἀψ δ' ἐτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο κῆρ' ἀλεείνων.
 ὥς δ' ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ἰδὼν παλίνροσος ἀπέστη
 οὔρεος ἐν βήσσης, ὑπὸ τε τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα,
 ἀψ δ' ἀνεχώρησεν, ὥχρός τέ μιν εἶλε παρειάς, 35
 ὥς αὖτις καθ' ὁμίλον ἔδν Τρώων ἀγερώχων
 δείσας Ἀτρεὺς υἱὸν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς.
 τὸν δ' Ἔκτωρ νείκεσσαν ἰδὼν αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσιν·
 “Δύσπαρι, εἶδος ἄριστε, γυναιμανές, ἡπεροπεντά,
 αἰθ' ὄφελος ἄγονός τ' ἔμναι ἄγαμός τ' ἀπολέσθαι.”—III, 30-40.

- Explain the tense used in the main verbs of the simile.
- Account for the case of ἦτορ (line 31); of παρειάς (line 35); of ἄγονος (line 40).

c) Write line 40 in Attic prose, expressing the meaning without the use of *ὄφελος*.

d) Scan lines 34 and 40, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus and chief metrical pauses. Account for the quantity of *τε* (line 34); the quantity of the final syllable of *ἔμεναι* (line 40).

3. Translate into English:

[*Night has come on and Hector asks Ajax to postpone their combat to another day.*]

“Αἶαν, ἐπεὶ τοι δῶκε θεὸς μέγεθός τε βίην τε
καὶ πινυτήν,¹ περὶ δ' ἔγχει Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατός ἐσσι,
νῦν μὲν παυσώμεσθα μάχης καὶ δηιοτήτος
σήμερον.² ὕστερον αὖτε μαχησόμεθ', εἰς ὃ κε δαίμων
ἄμμε διακρίνῃ,³ δῶν δ' ἐτέροισί γε νίκην·
νῦξ δ' ἤδη τελέθει.⁴ ἀγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθέσθαι·
ὥς σύ τ' ἐυφρήνῃς⁵ πάντας παρὰ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιοῖς,
σοὺς τε μάλιστα ἔτας⁶ καὶ ἐταίρους, οἳ τοι ἔασιν·
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κατὰ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος
Τρῶας ἐυφρανέω καὶ Τρωάδας ἐλκεσιπέπλους.⁷
δῶρα δ' ἄγ' ἀλλήλοισι περικλυτὰ δώομεν ἄμφω.”—VII, 288–299.

¹ πινυτή = wisdom. ² σήμερον = today. ³ διακρίνω = decide between. ⁴ τελέθει = is here.
⁵ εὐφραίνω = delight. ⁶ ἔτας = kinsmen. ⁷ ἐλκεσιπέπλους = with trailing robes.

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

1. Translate into English:

“Τῶν νῦν μιν μνήσασα παρέξω καὶ λαβὲ γούνων,
αἶ κέν πως ἐθέλῃσιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀρῆξαι,
τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρύμνας τε καὶ ἄμφ’ ἄλα ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς
κτεινομένους, ἵνα πάντες ἐπαύρωνται βασιλῆος, 410
γυνῶ δὲ καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἦν ἄτην, ὃ τ’ ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδέν ἔτισεν.”
τὸν δ’ ἡμείβετ’ ἔπειτα Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα·
“ὦ μοι, τέκνον ἐμόν, τί νύ σ’ ἔτρεφον αἰνὰ τεκούσα;
αἰθ’ ὄφελες παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀδάκρυτος καὶ ἀπῆμων 415
ἦσθαι, ἐπεὶ νύ τοι αἶσα μίνυνθά περ, οὐ τι μάλα δῆν.”—I, 407-416.

- a) Give the Attic prose equivalents for παρέξω (line 407); γούνων (line 407); ἐθέλῃσιν (line 408); Τρώεσσιν (line 408); βασιλῆος (line 410); νηυσὶν (line 415).
- b) Account for the use of the subjunctive in line 408; the mood of ὄφελες (line 415); the case of βασιλῆος (line 410).
- c) What cause does Homer assign for the expedition against Troy? What is the reason for Achilles' wrath?

2. Translate into English:

Τῶν δ', ὥς τ' ὀρνίθων πετεηνῶν ἔθνεα πολλά,
χηνῶν ἢ γεράνων ἢ κύκνων δουλιχοδείρων, 460
Ἀσίῃ ἐν λειμῶνι, Καῦστρίου ἄμφι ῥέεθρα,
ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα ποτῶνται ἀγαλλόμενα πετερυγέσσιν,
κλαγγηδὸν προκαθίζοντων, σμαραγεῖ δέ τε λειμῶν,
ὥς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νεῶν ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων
ἐς πεδίον προχέοντο Σκαμάνδριον· αὐτὰρ ὑπὸ χθῶν 465
σμερδαλέον κονάβιζε ποδῶν αὐτῶν τε καὶ ἵππων.
ἔσταν δ' ἐν λειμῶνι Σκαμανδρίῳ ἀνθεμόεντι
μυρίοι, ὅσσα τε φύλλα καὶ ἄνθεα γίγνεται ὥρη.—II, 459-468.

- a) Narrate briefly the events, related in Book II, which lead up to this marshaling for battle.

δ) Scan lines 461, 462, 463, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses. Explain the quantity of the last syllable of Ἀσίων (line 461). Comment on the effect of the dactylic and spondaic feet in lines 462, 463.

ε) Give the derivation of πετεηνῶν (line 459); of κλισιάων (line 464).

3. Translate into English:

[Hector comes to aid Sarpedon]

Καὶ νῦ κ' ἔτι πλέονας Λυκίων κτάνε διὸς Ὀδυσσεύς,
 εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὺ νόησε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ. 680
 βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ
 δαίμα¹ φέρων Δαναοῖσι· χάρη δ' ἄρα οἱ προσιδόντι
 Σαρπηδῶν Διὸς υἱός, ἔπος δ' ὀλοφυνδόν² ἔειπεν·
 “Πριαμῖδη, μὴ δὴ με ἔλωρ³ Δαναοῖσιν ἐάσης
 κεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπάμυνον· ἔπειτά με καὶ λίποι αἰὼν⁴ 685
 ἐν πόλει ὑμετέρῃ, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλον ἐγὼ γε
 νοστήσας οἰκόνδε φίλῃν ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν
 εὐφρανεῖν⁵ ἄλογόν τε φίλῃν καὶ νήπιον υἱόν.”
 ὣς φάτο, τὸν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ,
 ἀλλὰ παρήϊξεν⁶ λελημένος, ὄφρα τάχιστα 690
 ὥσαι⁷ Ἀργείους, πολέων δ' ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.
 οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα διόι ἐταῖροι
 εἶσαν⁸ ὑπ' αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς περικαλλεί φηγῶ.⁹—V, 679–693.

¹ δαίμα, compare δαίω. ² ὀλοφυνδόν=plaintive. ³ ἔλωρ=prey. ⁴ αἰὼν=life. ⁵ εὐφραίνειν=delight. ⁶ παρήϊξεν λελημένος=rushed eagerly by. ⁷ ὥσαι=thrust back. ⁸ εἶσαν=placed. ⁹ φηγός=oak tree.



Ed. 12 5475 11
Vol. 622 20, 11-17

College Entrance Examination Board

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

IN

LATIN AND GREEK

FOURTH SERIES

1916-1920

GINN AND COMPANY

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GINN AND COMPANY • PROPRIETORS • BOSTON • U.S.A.

PREFACE

While the annual volume of examination questions published by the College Entrance Examination Board has met the needs of many candidates for examination and their teachers, the Board is constantly in receipt of communications asking for the questions set in certain subjects in successive years. In order to meet this demand the Board has prepared pamphlets containing the questions in certain subjects from 1916 to 1920 inclusive. These pamphlets are as follows:

1. Examination questions in Latin and Greek, 1916-1920.
2. Examination questions in English and other modern languages, 1916-1920.
3. Examination questions in mathematics, 1916-1920.
4. Examination questions in history, 1916-1920.
5. Examination questions in the natural sciences and in drawing, 1916-1920.

Quite apart from meeting the needs of candidates for examination and their teachers, these publications ought to have a beneficial influence upon teaching, for the reason that they illustrate in concrete form principles agreed upon by many leading teachers of the subjects represented.

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LATIN 1, 2, AND 4

1916: LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

LATIN 4—CICERO AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

1917-1920: LATIN ~~124~~—1, 2, AND 4 COMBINED

LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

LATIN 4—CICERO AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

LATIN I—GRAMMAR

Wednesday

2:00 p.m. One hour

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Qua re videant ne sit periniquum et non ferendum illorum auctoritatem 1
 de Cn. Pompei dignitate a vobis comprobata semper esse, vestrum ab illis 2
 de eodem homine iudicium populi Romani auctoritatem improbari, praesertim 3
 cum iam suo iure populus Romanus in hoc homine suam auctoritatem 4
 vel contra omnis qui dissentiunt possit defendere, propterea quod isdem istis 5
 reclamantibus vos unum illum ex omnibus delegistis, quem bello praedonum 6
 praeponeretis. Hoc si vos temere fecistis et rei publicae parum consu- 7
 luistis, recte isti studia vestra suis consiliis regere conantur. Sin autem vos 8
 plus tum in re publica vidistis, vos iis repugnantibus per vosmet ipsos dig- 9
 nitatem huic imperio, salutem orbi terrarum attulistis, aliquando isti prin- 10
 cipes et sibi et ceteris populi Romani universi auctoritati parendum esse 11
 fateantur.—CICERO, *Pro Lege Manilia*, 63, 64. 12

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *periniquum* (l. 1), *iudicium* (l. 3), *iis* (l. 9), *ceteris* (l. 11), *auctoritati* (l. 11).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *videant* (l. 1), *possit* (l. 5), *praeponeretis* (l. 7), *parendum esse* (l. 11).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *sit* (l. 1), *comprobata esse* (l. 2). Which use of the perfect tense is found in *vidistis* (l. 9)?
4. What is the object of *videant* (l. 1)? What is the subject of *sit* (l. 1)? Why is *auctoritatem parendam* not used, instead of *auctoritati parendum* (l. 11)?
5. Write (a) the genitive singular of *unum* (l. 6), *principes* (l. 10), *sibi* (l. 11); (b) the dative singular of *illorum* (l. 1), *dignitate* (l. 2), *eodem* (l. 3), *qui* (l. 5), *terrarum* (l. 10); (c) the ablative singular of *populi* (l. 3), *omnis* (l. 5), *praedonum* (l. 6), *repugnantibus* (l. 9); (d) the genitive plural of *vobis* (l. 2), *homine* (l. 3), *reclamantibus* (l. 6), *studia* (l. 8); (e) the accusative plural of *iudicium* (l. 3), *iure* (l. 4), *rei* (l. 7).
6. Write (a) the second person singular of *comprobata* (l. 2) in the future indicative passive, of *dissentiunt* (l. 5) in the imperfect subjunctive active, of *possit* (l. 5) in the pluperfect subjunctive, of *praeponeretis* (l. 7) in the present indicative passive, of *fecistis* (l. 7) in the present imperative active; (b) the third person plural of *sit* (l. 1) in the future indicative, of *consuluistis* (l. 7) in the present subjunctive passive, of *vidistis* (l. 9) in the future indicative passive.
7. Write three participles of *conantur* (l. 8), naming each; all the forms of the gerund of *repugnantibus* (l. 9), naming each.
8. Give the principal parts of *defendere* (l. 5), *delegistis* (l. 6), *attulistis* (l. 10).
9. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults, and indicate the accent: *praesertim* (l. 3), *defendere* (l. 5), *aliquando* (l. 10).
10. Explain the derivation of *periniquum* (l. 1), *dignitate* (l. 2), *repugnantibus* (l. 9).

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Wednesday****9:00 a.m. One hour****Translate into Latin:**

1. All of you have read two speeches which were delivered¹ by Cicero at Rome.
2. Although these speeches were not long, they were of such a kind that they moved those who heard them.
3. In one of them he pleaded² to save a friend, when the latter was being harmed by the plans of certain more powerful men.
4. In the other he spoke with such eloquence³ that Pompey, a man of the greatest valor, was sent to Asia as commander.
5. Do you think the desire for praise was the only reason for speaking? By no means. He was accustomed to use his eloquence freely in behalf of his country.

¹ 'deliver,' *habere*.² 'plead,' *agere*.³ 'eloquence,' *eloquentia*.

LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

9:00 a.m. Two hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

Sit igitur, iudices, sanctum apud vos, humanissimos homines, hoc poetae nomen, quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit. Saxa et solitudines vocī respondent, bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur atque consistunt; nos instituti rebus optimis non poetarum voce moveamur? Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, 5 Smyrnaei vero suum esse confirmant itaque etiam delubrum eius in oppido dedicaverunt; permulti alii praeterea pugnant inter se atque contendunt. Ergo illi alienum, quia poeta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt; nos hunc vivum, qui et voluntate et legibus noster est, repudiabimus, praesertim cum omne olim studium atque omne ingenium contulerit Archias ad populi 10 Romani gloriam laudemque celebrandam? Nam et Cimbricas res adulescens attigit et ipsi illi C. Mario, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, iucundus fuit.—*Pro Archia*, 19.

1. What is the statement that Cicero has made, to which *igitur* (l. 1) refers? What quality is expressed by *humanissimos* in l. 1? How does the word increase the force of Cicero's appeal in this sentence? What phrase later in the passage has about the same meaning as *humanissimos*?
2. Explain the allusion in *Saxa . . . consistunt* (ll. 2, 3).
3. Tell who the following men were, and for what each was famous: Homer (l. 4), C. Marius (l. 12). Explain what is meant by *Cimbricas res* (l. 11).
4. Where was the *oppidum* (l. 6)?
5. What was the dispute referred to in *permulti . . . contendunt* (l. 7)?
6. What three contrasts are made in the sentence beginning with *Ergo* (l. 8)?
7. Explain the meaning of *attigit* (l. 12), *durior ad haec studia* (l. 12).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Pompey's generous treatment of Tigranes

Cum Armeniorum rege Tigrane grave bellum nuper ipsi diuturnumque gessimus, cum ille iniuriis in socios nostros inferendis bello prope nos lacessisset. Hic et ipse per se vehemens fuit et acerrimum hostem huius imperi Mithridatem pulsum Ponto opibus suis regnoque defendit, et a L. Lucullo, summo viro atque imperatore, repulsus tamen cum reliquis suis copiis in pristina mente mansit. Hunc Cn. Pompeius, cum in suis castris supplicem abiectum vidisset, erexit atque insigne regium, quod ille de suo capite abiecerat, reposuit et certis rebus imperatis regnare iussit, nec minus et sibi et huic imperio gloriosum putavit constitutum a se regem quam constrictum¹ videri. Tigranes igitur, qui et ipse hostis fuit populi Romani et acerrimum hostem in regnum recepit, qui conflixit, qui signa contulit, qui de imperio paene certavit, regnat hodie et amicitiae nomen ac societatis, quod armis violarat, id precibus² est consecutus.

Cicero, *Pro Sestio*, 58, 59.

¹ *constrictum*, from *constringere*, 'to hold in check.' ² *precibus*, 'entreaties.'

LATIN 1, 2, AND 4 COMBINED

Wednesday

9 a.m. Three hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

1. Difficile est dictu, Quirites, quanto in odio simus apud exteras nationes propter eorum quos ad eas per hos annos cum imperio misimus libidines et iniurias. Urbes iam locupletes et copiosae requiruntur, quibus causa belli propter diripiendi cupiditatem inferatur. Libenter haec coram cum Q. Catulo et Q. Hortensio, summis et clarissimis viris, disputarem; noverunt enim sociorum vulnera, vident eorum calamitates, querimonias audiunt. Pro sociis vos contra hostis exercitum mittere putatis an hostium simulatione contra socios atque amicos? Quae civitas est in Asia quae non modo imperatoris aut legati sed unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 65, 66. 5 10

- a) What *virtus imperatoria* of Pompey is Cicero thinking of in this passage?
- b) What objections to the appointment of Pompey had been urged by Catulus and Hortensius? How does Cicero meet these objections?
- c) Explain the point of the distinction made in the last sentence of this passage between *imperatoris aut legati* and *tribuni militum*.
- d) What is meant by *Asia* (l. 8)?
- e) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *quibus* (l. 3), *diripiendi* (l. 4), *vos* (l. 7).
- f) Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *simus* (l. 1), *inferatur* (l. 4), *disputarem* (l. 5).
- g) Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *inferatur* (l. 4), *disputarem* (l. 5), *mittere* (l. 7).
- h) Write the principal parts of *requiruntur* (l. 3), *diripiendi* (l. 4), and name each part.
- i) Compare *difficile* (l. 1) in the gender, number, and case in which it is found here.

2. Trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Decimus quidem Brutus, summus vir et imperator, Acci, amicissimi sui, carminibus templorum ac monumentorum aditus exornavit suorum. Iam vero ille qui cum Aetolis Ennio comite bellavit Fulvius non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis consecrare. Quare, in qua urbe imperatores prope armati poetarum nomen et Musarum delubra coluerunt, in ea non debent togati iudices a Musarum honore et a poetarum salute abhorreere.—*Pro Archia*, 26, 27. 5

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

- a) Explain briefly Cicero's argument in this passage.
- b) Who was Ennius? For what was he famous?
- c) What two contrasts are made in the sentence beginning with *Quare* (l. 5)?
- d) What is meant by the chiasitic order of words? Point out an instance in the sentence beginning with *Quare* (l. 5).
- e) Write (a) the nominative singular of *studio* (l. 1), *laudis* (l. 1), *comite* (l. 4), *iudices* (l. 7);
 (b) the genitive plural of *omnes* (l. 1), *aditus* (l. 3);
 (c) the accusative plural of *vir* (l. 2), *nomen* (l. 6).
- f) Write the second personal singular of *trahimur* (l. 1) in the pluperfect subjunctive active, of *dubitavit* (l. 4) in the future indicative active, of *coluerunt* (l. 6) in the present subjunctive passive, of *debent* (l. 6) in the future perfect indicative active.

3. Translate into Latin:

Cicero thought that no one who did not seek eternal praise would do great things for his country. And so the great orator praises literature, since through it alone we gain this reward of our labors. For no one would now know who Achilles was, if Homer had not written about him.

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Cicero indignantly denies the truth of Antony's charges.

Tuus videlicet salutaris¹ consulatus, perniciosus meus. Adeone² pudorem perdidisti ut hoc in eo templo dicere ausus sis in quo ego senatum illum, qui quondam orbi terrarum praesidebat, consulebam, tu homines perditissimos cum gladiis conlocavisti? At etiam ausus es—quid autem est quod tu non audeas?—clivum³ Capitolinum dicere me consule plenum servorum armatorum fuisse. Ut illa, credo, nefaria senatus consulta fierent, vim adferebam senatui. O miser, qui apud talis viros tam impudenter loquere! Quis enim eques Romanus, quis praeter te adolescens nobilis, quis ullius ordinis, qui se civem esse meminisset, cum senatus in hoc templo esset, in clivo Capitolino non fuit? Etenim cum homines nefarii de patriae parricidio⁴ confiterentur se urbem inflammare, civis trucidare, vastare Italiam, delere rem publicam consensisse, quis esset qui ad salutem communem defendendam non excitaretur, praesertim cum senatus populusque Romanus haberet ducem, qualis si qui nunc esset, tibi idem quod illis accidit contigisset?—CICERO, *Philippica* ii. 15, 16, 17.

¹salutaris, adjective. ²adeo, 'so completely.' ³clivum Capitolinum, 'the ascent to the Capitol.' ⁴parricidio, 'destruction.'

LATIN 1, 2, AND 4 COMBINED

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m. Three hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to IV to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

Quo igitur animo esse existimatis aut eos qui vectigalia nobis pensant 1
aut eos qui exercent atque exigunt, cum duo reges cum maximis copiis propter 2
adsint, cum una excursio equitatus perbreui tempore totius anni vectigal 3
auferre possit, cum publicani familias maximas quas in saltibus habent, quas 4
in agris, quas in portubus atque custodiis, magno periculo se habere arbitren- 5
tur? Putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse nisi eos qui vobis fructui sunt con- 6
servaritis non solum, ut ante dixi, calamitate sed etiam calamitatis formidine 7
liberatos?—CICERO, *Pro Lege Manilia*, 16. 8

1. Describe the method of collecting the *vectigalia* of the province of Asia; and explain in this connection why *familiae* were kept *in saltibus*, *in agris*, and *in portubus atque custodiis*.
2. Who were the *duo reges* (line 2)?
3. What three reasons, in addition to the one he is discussing in this passage, does Cicero give for a vigorous conduct of the war?
4. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *animo* (l. 1), *rebus* (l. 6), *fructui* (l. 6).
5. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *exigunt* (l. 2), *adsint* (l. 3), *posse* (l. 6).
6. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *adsint* (l. 3), *posse* (l. 6), *conservaritis* (l. 6).
7. Write (a) the genitive singular of *una* (l. 3), *excursio* (l. 3);
(b) the dative singular of *equitatus* (l. 3), *totius* (l. 3);
(c) the ablative singular of *vectigal* (l. 3), *agris* (l. 5);
(d) the genitive plural of *nobis* (l. 1), *reges* (l. 2).
8. Write (a) the second person singular of *auferre* (l. 4) in the perfect indicative active, of *liberatos* (l. 8) in the present imperative active;
(b) the third person plural of *exercent* (l. 2) in the future indicative passive, of *posse* (l. 6) in the imperfect subjunctive;
(c) all the infinitives of *arbitrentur* (l. 5), naming each.
9. Explain the derivation of *excursio* (l. 3).
10. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults, and indicate the accent: *totius* (l. 3), *arbitrentur* (l. 5), *fructui* (l. 6).

II

Itaque, credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur perficere non potuit. Sulla cum Hispanos et Gallos donaret, credo, hunc petentem repudiasset; quem nos in contione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo subiecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex iis rebus quas tum vendebat iubere ei praemium tribui, sed ea condicione, ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poetae duxerit aliquo tamen praemio dignam, huius ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset?

Pro Archia, 25.

1. What tone does *credo* give to the first two sentences?
2. What is the point of *tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis*?
3. To what action of Sulla does *iis rebus quas tum vendebat* refer?
4. Express the meaning of *tamen* (l. 7) more fully, in your own words. To what word of the sentence is *tamen* opposed?

III

Translate into Latin:

What old war can be mentioned that is like this war in greatness? Our own country is so far away that at first we did not see what we ought to do. Now we are preparing those things which are useful for war, and sending many thousand soldiers to help our allies.

IV

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

The results of Pompey's campaigns against the pirates and Mithridates.

Ego vero sic intellego, patres conscripti, nos hoc tempore in provinciis decernendis¹ perpetuae pacis habere oportere rationem. Nam quis non hoc sentit, omnia alia esse nobis vacua ab omni periculo atque etiam suspicione belli? Iam diu mare videmus illud immensum, cuius fervore² non solum maritimi cursus sed urbes etiam et viae militares iam tenebantur, virtute Cn. Pompei sic a populo Romano ab Oceano usque ad ultimum Pontum tamquam unum aliquem portum tutum et clausum teneri; nationes eas, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, ita ab eodem esse partim recisas,³ partim repressas, ut Asia, quae imperium antea nostrum terminabat, nunc tribus novis provinciis ipsa cingatur. Possum de omni regione, de omni genere hostium dicere: nulla gens est quae non aut ita sublata sit ut vix exstet, aut ita domita⁴ ut quiescat, aut ita pacata ut victoria nostra imperioque laetetur.—CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 30, 31.

¹*decernendis*. Cicero is discussing the assignment of provinces to governors. ²*fervore*, 'violence.' It refers to the pirates. ³*recisas*, literally 'cut back.' ⁴*domita*, from *domo*, 'tame.'

LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m. One hour

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Quo igitur animo esse existimatis aut eos qui vectigalia nobis pensitant 1
aut eos qui exercent atque exigunt, cum duo reges cum maximis copiis propter 2
adsint, cum una excursio equitatus perbreui tempore totius anni vectigal 3
auferre possit, cum publicani familias maximas quas in saltibus habent, quas 4
in agris, quas in portubus atque custodiis, magno periculo se habere arbitren- 5
tur? Putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse nisi eos qui vobis fructui sunt con- 6
servaritis non solum, ut ante dixi, calamitate sed etiam calamitatis formidine 7
liberatos?—CICERO, *Pro Lege Manilia*, 16. 8

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used:
animo (line 1), *eos* (l. 1), *rebus* (l. 6), *fructui* (l. 6), *formidine* (l. 7).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used:
exigunt (l. 2), *adsint* (l. 3), *posse* (l. 6), *conservaritis* (l. 6).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used:
adsint (l. 3), *posse* (l. 6), *conservaritis* (l. 6).
4. Write (a) the genitive singular of *una* (l. 3), *excursio* (l. 3);
(b) the dative singular of *quo* (l. 1), *equitatus* (l. 3), *totius* (l. 3);
(c) the ablative singular of *vectigal* (l. 3), *agris* (l. 5), *rebus* (l. 6);
(d) the genitive plural of *nobis* (l. 1), *reges* (l. 2), *copiis* (l. 2);
(e) the accusative plural of *animo* (l. 1), *tempore* (l. 3), *fructui* (l. 6);
(f) the ablative of *duo* (l. 2) in all genders, the dative of *se* (l. 5), the
nominative singular of *formidine* (l. 7).
5. Write the comparative of *magno* (l. 5), in the same gender, number, and case.
6. Write (a) the second person singular of *auferre* (l. 4) in the perfect indicative
active, of *frui* (l. 6) in the imperfect subjunctive, of *liberatos* (l. 8)
in the present imperative active;
(b) the third person plural of *exercent* (l. 2) in the future indicative
passive, of *exigunt* (l. 2) in the pluperfect subjunctive passive, of
posse (l. 6) in the imperfect subjunctive;
(c) all the participles and infinitives of *arbitrentur* (l. 5), naming each.
7. In what other way can *portubus* (l. 5) be spelled? Explain the spelling of
conservaritis (l. 6).
8. Explain the derivation of *excursio* (l. 3), *perbreui* (l. 3).
9. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their
penults, and indicate the accent: *totius* (l. 3), *arbitrentur* (l. 5), *fructui* (l. 6).

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Wednesday, June 19****9 a.m. One hour****Translate into Latin:**

What old war can be mentioned that is like this war in greatness? The forces of many nations have been fighting for three years now on land and sea. Our country is so far away that at first we did not see what we ought to do. After our own citizens had been killed, there were those who urged us to undertake war. In a short time we understood that we could not accept any terms¹ from the foe. Now we are preparing those things which are useful for war, and sending many thousand soldiers to help our allies.

¹ 'terms,' *condicio*.

LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m. Two hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

1. Quo igitur animo esse existimatis aut eos qui vectigalia nobis pensitant aut eos qui exercent atque exigunt, cum duo reges cum maximis copiis propter adsint, cum una excursio equitatus perbreui tempore totius anni vectigal auferre possit, cum publicani familias maximas quas in saltibus habent, quas in agris, quas in portubus atque custodiis, magno periculo se habere arbitrentur? Putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse nisi eos qui vobis fructui sunt conservaveritis non solum, ut ante dixi, calamitate sed etiam calamitatis formidine liberatos?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 16. 5

- a) Describe the method of collecting the *vectigalia* of the province of Asia; and explain in this connection why *familiae* were kept *in saltibus*, *in agris*, and *in portubus atque custodiis*.
- b) Who were the *duo reges* (line 2)?
- c) What three reasons, in addition to the one he is discussing in this passage, does Cicero give for a vigorous conduct of the war?

2. Itaque, credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur perficere non potuit. Sulla cum Hispanos et Gallos donaret, credo, hunc petentem repudiasset; quem nos in contione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo subiecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex iis rebus quas tum vendebat iubere ei praemium tribui, sed ea condicione, ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poetae duxerit aliquo tamen praemio dignam, huius ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset? 5

Pro Archia, 25.

- a) What tone does *credo* give to the first two sentences?
- b) What is the point of *tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis*?
- c) To what action of Sulla does *iis rebus quas tum vendebat* refer?
- d) Express the meaning of *tamen* (line 7) more fully, in your own words. To what word of the sentence is *tamen* opposed?

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

The results of Pompey's campaigns against the pirates and Mithridates.

Ego vero sic intellego, patres conscripti, nos hoc tempore in provinciis decernendis¹ perpetuae pacis habere oportere rationem. Nam quis non hoc sentit, omnia alia esse nobis vacua ab omni periculo atque etiam suspicione belli? Iam diu mare videmus illud immensum, cuius fervore² non solum maritimi cursus sed urbes etiam et viae militares iam tenebantur, virtute Cn. Pompei sic a populo Romano ab Oceano usque ad ultimum Pontum tamquam unum aliquem portum tutum et clausum teneri; nationes eas, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, ita ab eodem esse partim recisas,³ partim repressas, ut Asia, quae imperium antea nostrum terminabat, nunc tribus novis provinciis ipsa cingatur. Possum de omni regione, de omni genere hostium dicere: nulla gens est quae non aut ita sublata sit ut vix exstet, aut ita domita⁴ ut quiescat, aut ita pacata ut victoria nostra imperioque laetetur.

CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 30, 31.

¹*decernendis*. Cicero is discussing the assignment of provinces to governors. ²*fervore*, 'violence.' It refers to the pirates. ³*recisas*, literally 'cut back.' ⁴*domita*, from *domo*, 'tame.'

LATIN 1, 2, AND 4 COMBINED

Wednesday, June 18

9 a.m. Three hours

[For the separate question papers in Latin 1, Latin 2, and Latin 4 see pages 3 and 4.]

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to IV to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

Hic miramur hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris, cuius legiones sic in 1
 Asiam pervenerint ut non modo manus tanti exercitus sed ne vestigium qui- 2
 dem cuiquam pacato nocuisse dicatur? Iam vero quem ad modum milites 3
 hibernent cotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur; non modo ut sumptum 4
 faciat in militem nemini vis adfertur, sed ne cupienti quidem cuiquam permitti- 5
 tur. Hiemis enim, non avaritiae perfugium maiores nostri in sociorum atque 6
 amicorum tectis esse voluerunt.—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 39. 7

1. What qualification of an *imperator* is Cicero discussing here?
2. To whom does *hunc hominem* (line 1) refer? How did it happen that there were in Asia forces under his command? In what part of Asia were they?
3. Explain what is meant by *non modo manus, sed ne vestigium quidem* (l. 2).
4. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *ceteris* (l. 1), *cuiquam* (l. 3), *perfugium* (l. 6).
5. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *pervenerint* (l. 2), *dicatur* (l. 3), *hibernent* (l. 4), *faciat* (l. 5).
6. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *nocuisse* (l. 3), *faciat* (l. 5).
7. Write (a) the dative singular of *hunc* (l. 1), *sermones* (l. 4), *sumptum* (l. 4);
 (b) the ablative singular of *manus* (l. 2), *vis* (l. 5), *hiemis* (l. 6);
 (c) the genitive plural of *legiones* (l. 1), *cupienti* (l. 5), *maiores* (l. 6).
8. Write (a) the second person plural of *faciat* (l. 5) in the present imperative active, of *adfertur* (l. 5) in the perfect indicative active, of *cupienti* (l. 5) in the imperfect subjunctive active, of *voluerunt* (l. 7) in the present indicative;
 (b) all the infinitives of *miramur* (l. 1), naming each.
9. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of the penults, and indicate the accent: *pervenerint* (l. 2), *voluerunt* (l. 7).
10. What English adjective is derived from the present participle of *excellere* (l. 1)? What change takes place in the spelling of *faciat* (l. 5) when it is combined with a prepositional prefix?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

II

Census nostros requiris. Scilicet; est enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse, superioribus cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia, primis, Iulio et Crasso, nullam populi partem esse censam. Sed quoniam census non ius civitatis confirmat ac tantum modo indicat eum qui sit census ita se iam tum gessisse pro cive, iis temporibus 5 quem tu criminari ne ipsius quidem iudicio in civium Romanorum iure esse versatum, testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus.—*Pro Archia*, 11.

1. What, evidently, was the argument of the prosecution regarding the *census* (l. 1)? What is the point of Cicero's reply to this argument in the second sentence above? How does *testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus* (l. 7) support the claim of Archias?
2. What tone does *scilicet* (l. 1) give here?
3. From what event is Cicero reckoning when he says *primis* (l. 3)?

III

Translate into Latin:

At the time when Cicero spoke in behalf of the bill of Manilius there were those at Rome who thought that not all the Roman armies should be intrusted to one man. Nevertheless Pompey carried on the war against Mithridates so successfully that within a short time the latter fled from his kingdom.

IV

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

The thoroughness of Caesar's conquest of Gaul.

Bellum Gallicum, patres conscripti, C. Caesare imperatore gestum est, antea tantum modo repulsum. Ipse ille C. Marius influentis in Italiam Gallorum maximas copias repressit, non ipse ad eorum urbis sedisque penetravit. Modo ille meorum laborum, periculorum, consiliorum socius, C. Pomptinus, fortissimus vir, ortum repente bellum Allobrogum atque hac scelerata coniuratione excitatum proeliis fregit eosque domuit¹ qui lacessierant, sed ea victoria contentus re publica metu liberata quievit.² C. Caesaris longe aliam video fuisse rationem; non enim sibi solum cum iis quos iam armatos contra populum Romanum videbat bellandum esse duxit, sed totam Galliam in nostram dicionem³ esse redigendam. Itaque cum acerrimis nationibus et maximis Germanorum et Helvetiorum proeliis felicissime decertavit; ceteras domuit, imperio populi Romani parere adsuefecit,⁴ et quas regiones quasque gentis nullae nobis antea litterae, nulla vox, nulla fama notas fecerat, eas noster imperator nosterque exercitus et populi Romani arma peragrarunt.⁵—CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 32, 33.

¹ domuit, from domo, 'subdue.' ² quievit, from quiesco, 'rest.' ³ dicionem, equivalent to imperium. ⁴ adsuefecit, from adsuefacio, 'accustom.' ⁵ peragrarunt, from peragro, 'travel through.'

LATIN I—GRAMMAR

Wednesday, June 18

9 a.m. One hour

[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Hic miramur hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris, cuius legiones sic in 1
 Asiam pervenerint ut non modo manus tanti exercitus sed ne vestigium qui- 2
 dem cuiquam pacato nocuisse dicatur? Iam vero quem ad modum milites 3
 hibernent cotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur; non modo ut sumptum 4
 faciat in militem nemini vis adfertur, sed ne cupienti quidem cuiquam permit- 5
 titur. Hiemis enim, non avaritiae perfugium maiores nostri in sociorum atque 6
 amicorum tectis esse voluerunt.—CICERO, *Pro Lege Manilia*, 39. 7

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used:
ceteris (line 1), *cuiquam* (l. 3), *perfugium* (l. 6).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used:
pervenerint (l. 2), *dicatur* (l. 3), *hibernent* (l. 4), *faciat* (l. 5).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used:
nocuisse (l. 3), *faciat* (l. 5).
4. What difference is there in the force of the case in *hiemis* and *avaritiae* (l. 6)?
5. Write (a) the dative singular of *hunc* (l. 1), *sermones* (l. 4), *sumptum* (l. 4);
 (b) the ablative singular of *manus* (l. 2), *vis* (l. 5), *hiemis* (l. 6);
 (c) the genitive plural of *legiones* (l. 1), *cupienti* (l. 5), *maiores* (l. 6).
6. Decline *nemini* (l. 5), *cuiquam* (l. 5).
7. Write (a) the third person singular of *pervenerint* (l. 2) in the present subjunctive active, of *nocuisse* (l. 3) in the future indicative active, of *dicatur* (l. 3) in the future indicative passive, of *esse* (l. 7) in the future perfect indicative;
 (b) the second person plural of *faciat* (l. 5) in the present imperative active, of *adfertur* (l. 5) in the perfect indicative active, of *cupienti* (l. 5) in the imperfect subjunctive active, of *voluerunt* (l. 7) in the present indicative;
 (c) all the participles and infinitives of *miramur* (l. 1), naming each.
8. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults, and indicate the accent: *pervenerint* (l. 2), *hibernent* (l. 4), *voluerunt* (l. 7).
9. What English adjective is derived from the present participle of *excellere* (l. 1)? From what Latin noun is *pacato* (l. 3) derived? What Latin adjective is derived from *cotidie* (l. 4)? What change takes place in the spelling of *faciat* (l. 5) when it is combined with a prepositional prefix?

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Wednesday, June 18****9 a.m. One hour****[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]****Translate into Latin:**

At the time when Cicero spoke in behalf of the bill of Manilius there were those at Rome who thought that not all the Roman armies should be intrusted to one man. For this reason he had considered with the greatest care what words he should use. He said that Pompey's knowledge of military affairs was very great, that as a boy he had been a soldier in his father's army, and that as a youth he had himself been in command of large forces. Pompey carried on the war against Mithridates so successfully that within a short time the latter fled from his kingdom.

LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 18

9 a.m. Two hours

[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

1. Hic miramur hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris, cuius legiones sic in Asiam pervenerint ut non modo manus tanti exercitus sed ne vestigium quidem cuiquam pacato nocuisse dicatur? Iam vero quem ad modum milites hibernent cotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur; non modo ut sumptum faciat in militem nemini vis adfertur, sed ne cupienti quidem cuiquam permit- 5 titur. Hiemis enim, non avaritiae perfugium maiores nostri in sociorum atque amicorum tectis esse voluerunt.—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 39.

- a) What qualification of an *imperator* is Cicero discussing here?
- b) To whom does *hunc hominem* (line 1) refer? How did it happen that there were in Asia forces under his command? In what part of Asia were they?
- c) Explain what is meant by *non modo manus, sed ne vestigium quidem* (l. 2).

2. Census nostros requiris. Scilicet; est enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse, superioribus cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia, primis, Iulio et Crasso, nullam populi partem esse censam. Sed quoniam census non ius civitatis confirmat ac tantum modo indicat eum qui sit census ita se iam tum gessisse pro cive, iis 5 temporibus quem tu criminari ne ipsius quidem iudicio in civium Romanorum iure esse versatum, testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus.—*Pro Archia*, 11.

- a) What, evidently, was the argument of the prosecution regarding the *census* (l. 1)? What is the point of Cicero's reply to this argument in the second sentence above? How does *testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus* (l. 7) support the claim of Archias?
- b) What tone does *scilicet* (l. 1) give here?
- c) From what event is Cicero reckoning when he says *primis* (l. 3)?

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

The thoroughness of Caesar's conquest of Gaul.

Bellum Gallicum, patres conscripti, C. Caesare imperatore gestum est, antea tantum modo repulsum. Ipse ille C. Marius influentis in Italiam Gallorum maximas copias repressit, non ipse ad eorum urbis sedisque penetravit. Modo ille meorum laborum, periculorum, consiliorum socius, C. Pomptinus, fortissimus vir, ortum repente bellum Allobrogum atque hac scelerata coniuratione excitatum proeliis fregit eosque domuit¹ qui lacessierant, sed ea victoria contentus re publica metu liberata quievit.² C. Caesaris longe aliam video fuisse rationem; non enim sibi solum cum iis quos iam armatos contra populum Romanum videbat bellandum esse duxit, sed totam Galliam in nostram dicionem³ esse redigendam. Itaque cum acerrimis nationibus et maximis Germanorum et Helvetiorum proeliis felicissime decertavit; ceteras domuit, imperio populi Romani parere adsuefecit,⁴ et quas regiones quasque gentis nullae nobis antea litterae, nulla vox, nulla fama notas fecerat, eas noster imperator nosterque exercitus et populi Romani arma peragrarunt.⁵—CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 32, 33.

¹ *domuit*, from *domo*, 'subdue.' ² *quievit*, from *quiesco*, 'rest.' ³ *dicionem*, equivalent to *imperium*. ⁴ *adsuefecit*, from *adsuefacio*, 'accustom.' ⁵ *peragrarunt*, from *peragro*, 'travel through.'

LATIN 1, 2, AND 4 COMBINED

Wednesday, June 23

9 a.m. Three hours

[For the separate question papers in Latin 1, Latin 2, and Latin 4 see pages 3 and 4.]

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to IV to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

Iam vero ab Lentulo ceterisque domesticis hostibus tam dementer tantae 1
res creditae et ignotis et barbaris commissaeque litterae numquam essent 2
profecto, nisi ab dis immortalibus huic tantae audaciae consilium esset 3
ereptum. Quid vero? Ut homines Galli ex civitate male pacata, quae gens 4
una restat quae bellum populo Romano facere posse et non nolle videatur, 5
spem imperi ac rerum maximarum ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam 6
neglegerent vestramque salutem suis opibus anteponerent, id non divinitus 7
esse factum putatis, praesertim qui nos non pugnando, sed tacendo superare 8
potuerint?—*In Catilinam*, iii. 22. 9

1. To what audience was this speech delivered? What was Cicero's purpose in speaking at this time?
2. Who was Lentulus? What had he done since Catiline's departure from Rome? Name at least one other of the *ceteris domesticis hostibus*. To whom does *homines Galli* refer? Why were they in Rome? What had they done in connection with the conspiracy?
3. Explain what is meant by *praesertim . . . potuerint*.
4. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *ignotis* (line 2), *imperi* (l. 6), *pugnando* (l. 8).
5. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *esset ereptum* (ll. 3-4), *restat* (l. 5), *videatur* (l. 5), *potuerint* (l. 9).
6. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *neglegerent* (l. 7), *superare* (l. 8).
7. Write (a) the dative singular of *dis* (l. 3), *una* (l. 5), *spem* (l. 6);
(b) the genitive plural of *consilium* (l. 3), *gens* (l. 4), *nos* (l. 8);
(c) the accusative plural of *bellum* (l. 5), *sibi* (l. 6), *opibus* (l. 7).
8. Compare *dementer* (l. 1), *male* (l. 4).
9. Write the third person plural of *nolle* (l. 5) in the present subjunctive, of *oblatam* (l. 6) in the future indicative passive, of *neglegerent* (l. 7) in the pluperfect subjunctive passive, of *tacendo* (l. 8) in the imperfect subjunctive active.
10. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults, and indicate the accent: *imperi* (l. 6), *neglegerent* (l. 7).
11. Explain the derivation of the following words (stating the meaning of all the Latin elements of which each word is composed), and illustrate by English sentences the correct use of each word: *incredible*, *imposition*.

II

Quamquam iste tuus animus numquam his angustiis, quas natura nobis ad vivendum dedit, contentus fuit; semper immortalitatis amore flagravat. Nec vero haec tua vita ducenda est, quae corpore et spiritu continetur; illa, inquam, illa vita est tua, quae vigeat memoria saeculorum omnium, quam posteritas alet, quam ipsa aeternitas semper tuebitur. Huic tu inservias, huic te ostentes oportet; quae quidem quae miretur iam pridem multa habet, nunc etiam quae laudet exspectat. Obstupescunt posteri certe imperia, provincias, Rhenum, Oceanum, Nilum, pugnas innumerabiles, incredibiles victorias, monumenta, munera, triumphos audientes et legentes tuos.—*Pro Marcello*, 27, 28.

1. Who was Marcellus? What part had he taken in the Civil War recently ended? Give the date of this speech. Where was Marcellus at this time? Why did he not return to Rome after his pardon?
2. Why did Cicero decide to speak on this occasion? To what is the speech chiefly devoted? How does it compare with the views which Cicero expresses elsewhere?
3. What is the particular sort of 'immortality' described in this passage? Explain the references in *imperia*, *provincias*, *Rhenum*, *Oceanum*, and *Nilum*.

III

Translate into Latin:

In Cicero's consulship a conspiracy was made by those who were eager for a revolution. When the consul learned this, he feared that the state would be harmed. And so, calling together the senate, he spoke so fiercely that Catiline, the leader of the conspirators, fled from Rome by night.

IV

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Cicero writes of his speech on the pardon of Marcellus.

Fecerat hoc¹ senatus, ut cum a L. Pisone mentio esset facta de M. Marcello et C. Marcellus se ad Caesaris pedes abiecisset, cunctus consurgeret et ad Caesarem supplex accederet. Ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est ut speciem aliquam viderer videre quasi reviviscentis rei publicae. Itaque cum omnes ante me rogati² gratias Caesari egissent praeter Volcacium (is enim, si eo³ loco esset, negavit se facturum fuisse), ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium. Nam statueram non inertia, sed desiderio pristinae dignitatis in perpetuum tacere. Fregit hoc meum consilium et Caesaris magnitudo animi et senatus officium.⁴ Itaque pluribus verbis egi Caesari gratias, meque metuo ne etiam in ceteris rebus honesto otio privarim, quod erat unum solacium in malis. Sed tamen, quoniam effugi eius offensionem, qui fortasse arbitraretur me hanc rem publicam non putare, si perpetuo tacerem, modice⁵ hoc faciam aut etiam intra modum, ut et illius voluntati et meis studiis serviam.—CICERO, *Ad Familiares*, iv. 4.

¹ hoc refers to what follows.

² eo, equivalent to *Caesaris*.

³ rogati, 'called upon.'

⁴ officium, 'loyalty.'

⁵ modice, 'with moderation.'

LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

Wednesday, June 23

9 a.m. One hour

[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Iam vero ab Lentulo ceterisque domesticis hostibus tam dementer tantae 1
 res creditae et ignotis et barbaris commissaeque litterae numquam essent pro- 2
 fecto, nisi ab dis immortalibus huic tantae audaciae consilium esset ereptum. 3
 Quid vero? Ut homines Galli ex civitate male pacata, quae gens una restat 4
 quae bellum populo Romano facere posse et non nolle videatur, spem imperi 5
 ac rerum maximarum ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam neglegerent 6
 vestramque salutem suis opibus anteponerent, id non divinitus esse factum 7
 putatis, praesertim qui nos non pugnando, sed tacendo superare potuerint? 8

CICERO, *In Catilinam*, iii. 22.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *ignotis* (line 2), *imperi* (l. 5), *pugnando* (l. 8). What is the antecedent of *quae* (l. 4)? How does Latin usage differ from English in the expression of such an antecedent?
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *esset ereptum* (l. 3), *restat* (l. 4), *videatur* (l. 5), *neglegerent* (l. 6), *potuerint* (l. 8).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *videatur* (l. 5), *neglegerent* (l. 6), *superare* (l. 8).
4. Write (a) the dative singular of *dis* (l. 3), *una* (l. 4), *spem* (l. 5);
 (b) the genitive plural of *consilium* (l. 3), *gens* (l. 4), *nos* (l. 8);
 (c) the accusative plural of *bellum* (l. 5), *sibi* (l. 6), *opibus* (l. 7).
5. Decline in the singular, in all genders, *immortalibus* (l. 3). Decline in the plural, in all genders, *huic* (l. 3).
6. Compare *dementer* (l. 1), *male* (l. 4).
7. Write (a) the second person singular of *creditae* (l. 2) in the perfect indicative active, of *ereptum* (l. 3) in the future indicative active, of *pacata* (l. 4) in the present subjunctive active, of *posse* (l. 5) in the imperfect indicative.
 (b) the third person plural of *nolle* (l. 5) in the present subjunctive, of *oblatam* (l. 6) in the future indicative passive, of *neglegerent* (l. 6) in the pluperfect subjunctive passive, of *tacendo* (l. 8) in the imperfect subjunctive active.
 (c) all the participles and infinitives of *anteponerent* (l. 7), naming each.
8. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults, and indicate the accent: *imperi* (l. 5), *neglegerent* (l. 6), *tacendo* (l. 8).
9. Explain the derivation of the following words (stating the meaning of all the Latin elements of which each word is composed), and illustrate by English sentences the correct use of each word: *domesticate*, *incredible*, *belligerent*, *imposition*.

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Wednesday, June 23****9 a.m. One hour****[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]****Translate into Latin:**

In Cicero's consulship a conspiracy was made by those who were eager for a revolution. When the consul learned this, he feared that the state would be harmed. And so, calling together the senate, he spoke so fiercely that Catiline, the leader of the conspirators, fled from Rome by night. Certain of his associates, however, remained in the city to accomplish what he wished. If they had not tried to persuade the Gauls to help them, Cicero would not have been able to find sure evidence of their crime. He says that the senate thanked him because he had freed the state from the greatest perils.

LATIN 4—CICERO (THIRD CATILINE, ARCHIAS, AND MARCELLUS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 23

9 a.m. Two hours

[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

1. Iam vero ab Lentulo ceterisque domesticis hostibus tam dementer tantae res creditae et ignotis et barbaris commissaeque litterae numquam essent profecto, nisi ab dis immortalibus huic tantae audaciae consilium esset ereptum. Quid vero? Ut homines Galli ex civitate male pacata, quae gens una restat quae bellum populo Romano facere posse et non nolle videatur, spem imperi ac rerum maximarum ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam neglegerent vestramque salutem suis opibus anteponerent, id non divinitus esse factum putatis, praesertim qui nos non pugnando, sed tacendo superare potuerint?—*In Catilinam*, iii. 22.

- a) To what audience was this speech delivered? What was Cicero's purpose in speaking at this time?
- b) Who was Lentulus? What had he done since Catiline's departure from Rome? Name at least one other of the *ceteris domesticis hostibus*. To whom does *homines Galli* refer? Why were they in Rome? What had they done in connection with the conspiracy?
- c) Explain what is meant by *praesertim . . . potuerint*.

2. Quamquam iste tuus animus numquam his angustiis, quas natura nobis ad vivendum dedit, contentus fuit; semper immortalitatis amore flagravit. Nec vero haec tua vita ducenda est, quae corpore et spiritu continetur; illa, inquam, illa vita est tua, quae vigeat memoria saeculorum omnium, quam posteritas alet, quam ipsa aeternitas semper tuebitur. Huic tu inservias, huic te ostentes oportet; quae quidem quae miretur iam pridem multa habet, nunc etiam quae laudet exspectat. Obstupescant posteri certe imperia, provincias, Rhenum, Oceanum, Nilum, pugnas innumerabiles, incredibiles victorias, monimenta, munera, triumphos audientes et legentes tuos.—*Pro Marcello*, 27, 28.

- a) Who was Marcellus? What part had he taken in the Civil War recently ended? Give the date of this speech. Where was Marcellus at this time? Why did he not return to Rome after his pardon?
- b) Why did Cicero decide to speak on this occasion? To what is the speech chiefly devoted? How does it compare with the views which Cicero expresses elsewhere?
- c) What is the particular sort of 'immortality' described in this passage? Explain the references in *imperia*, *provincias*, *Rhenum*, *Oceanum*, and *Nilum*.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Cicero writes of his speech on the pardon of Marcellus.

Fecerat hoc¹ senatus, ut cum a L. Pisone mentio esset facta de M. Marcello et C. Marcellus se ad Caesaris pedes abiecisset, cunctus consurgeret et ad Caesarem supplex accederet. Ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est ut speciem aliquam viderer videre quasi reviviscentis rei publicae. Itaque cum omnes ante me rogati² gratias Caesari egissent praeter Volcacium (is enim, si eo³ loco esset, negavit se facturum fuisse), ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium. Nam statueram non inertia, sed desiderio pristinae dignitatis in perpetuum tacere. Fregit hoc meum consilium et Caesaris magnitudo animi et senatus officium.⁴ Itaque pluribus verbis egi Caesari gratias, meque metuo ne etiam in ceteris rebus honesto otio privarim, quod erat unum solacium in malis. Sed tamen, quoniam effugi eius offensionem, qui fortasse arbitraretur me hanc rem publicam non putare, si perpetuo tacerem, modice⁵ hoc faciam aut etiam intra modum, ut et illius voluntati et meis studiis serviam.—CICERO, *Ad Familiares*, iv. 4.

¹ *hoc* refers to what follows.

² *eo*, equivalent to *Caesaris*.

³ *rogati*, 'called upon.'

⁴ *officium*, 'loyalty.'

⁵ *modice*, 'with moderation.'

LATIN 3

SECOND YEAR LATIN

LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Curio, at Utica, defeats troops of King Juba.

His rebus gestis Curio se in castra ad Bagradam recipit atque exercitus 1
conclamatione imperator appellatur, posteroque die exercitum Uticam ducit 2
et prope oppidum castra ponit. Nondum opere castrorum perfecto equites ex 3
statione nuntiant magna auxilia equitum peditumque a rege missa Uticam 4
venire; eodemque tempore vis¹ magna pulveris² cernebatur³ et vestigio⁴ 5
temporis primum agmen erat in conspectu. Novitate rei Curio permotus 6
praemittit equites, qui primum impetum sustineant ac morentur; ipse 7
celeriter ab opere deductis legionibus aciem instruit. Equitesque commit- 8
tunt proelium et priusquam legiones consistere possent, tota auxilia regis 9
impedita ac perturbata, quod nullo ordine et sine timore iter fecerant, 10
in fugam coniciunt equitatuque omni fere incolumi, quod se per litora⁴ 11
celeriter in oppidum recepit, magnum peditum numerum interficiunt. 12

De Bello Civili, ii. 26.

¹vis pulveris, 'quantity of dust.' ²cernebatur, equivalent to *conspiciebatur*. ³vestigio, from *vestigium*, 'moment.' ⁴litora, 'shore.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *rebus* (l. 1), *Uticam* (l. 2), *auxilia* (l. 4), *novitate* (l. 6).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *venire* (l. 5), *sustineant* (l. 7), *possent* (l. 9), *fecerant* (l. 10).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *recipit* (l. 1), *venire* (l. 5), *morentur* (l. 7), *fecerant* (l. 10).
4. Decline throughout *se* (l. 1), *opere* (l. 3), *peditum* (l. 4), *equitatu* (l. 11). Decline in the singular, in all genders, *eodem* (l. 5), *omni* (l. 11).
5. Explain fully the derivation of *novitate* (l. 6). Compare *magna* (l. 4), *celeriter* (l. 8).
6. Conjugate *gestis* (l. 1) in the future indicative active, *ponit* (l. 3) in the perfect subjunctive active, *sustineant* (l. 7) in the imperfect indicative active, *impedita* (l. 10) in the present subjunctive passive.
7. Write the principal parts of *perfecto* (l. 3), *morentur* (l. 7), and name each part.
8. Translate into Latin:
 - a) On the same day he hastened to return home with two legions to encourage the people with a speech.
 - b) But, although this was his plan, his army marched so slowly¹ that many of the gates of the town were captured before his arrival.
 - c) When he learned this, he led his soldiers ten miles into the territory of the enemy as quickly as possible.

¹'slowly,' *tarde*.

LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Caesar hears that the Gauls are planning a concerted rising at widely separated points.

Omni Gallia devicta, Caesar cum a superiore aestate nullum bellandi tem- 1
pus intermisisset militesque hibernorum quiete¹ reficere a tantis laboribus 2
vellet, complures eodem tempore civitates renovare belli consilia nuntia- 3
bantur coniurationesque facere. Cuius rei veri similis² causa adferebatur, 4
quod Gallis omnibus cognitum esset neque ulla multitudo in unum locum 5
coacta resisti posse Romanis nec, si diversa bella complures eodem tempore 6
intulissent civitates, satis auxilii aut spatii aut copiarum habiturum exercitum 7
populi Romani ad omnia persequenda. Quae ne opinio Gallorum con- 8
firmaretur, Caesar M. Antonium quaestorem suis praefecit hibernis; ipse 9
duabus cohortibus ad impedimenta tuenda³ relictis reliquum exercitum in 10
copiosissimos agros Biturigum inducit, qui cum latos finis et complura 11
oppida haberent, unius legionis hibernis non potuerant contineri quin 12
bellum pararent coniurationesque facerent.—*De Bello Gallico*, viii. 1, 2. 13

¹ *quiete*, 'rest.' ² *veri similis*, 'probable.' ³ *tuenda*, from *tueri*, 'to defend.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *Romanis* (l. 6), *auxilii* (l. 7), *quaestorem* (l. 9), *impedimenta* (l. 10), *hibernis* (l. 12).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *esset* (l. 5), *confirmaretur* (ll. 8–9), *haberent* (l. 12), *pararent* (l. 13).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *renovare* (l. 3), *confirmaretur* (ll. 8–9), *inducit* (l. 11), *potuerant* (l. 12).
4. Decline in full *rei* (l. 4), *auxilii* (l. 7), *opinio* (l. 8), *finis* (l. 11). Decline *cuius* (l. 4), in the singular in all genders.
5. Compare *similis* (l. 4). Why is *suis* used in line 9 rather than *eius*?
6. Conjugate *vellet* (l. 3) in the perfect subjunctive, *coacta* (l. 6) in the future indicative passive, *persequenda* (l. 8) in the present subjunctive, *praefecit* (l. 9) in the imperfect indicative passive.
7. Write all the infinitives of *relictis* (l. 10), and name each.
8. Translate into Latin:
 - a) That winter the Gauls decided that they ought not to bring together the forces of many tribes for the purpose of conquering Caesar.
 - b) This plan had seemed to them so good that they followed it for seven years.
 - c) But when they asked one another what had been accomplished, they had to reply that Caesar had got possession of the greater part of Gaul.

LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday, June 19

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Caesar keeps his forces waiting at Leptis.

Itaque eo die castra posuit ad oppidum Ruspina. Inde movit et per- 1
venit ad oppidum Leptim, liberam civitatem. Legati ex oppido veniunt, 2
libenter se omnia facturos quae vellet pollicentur. Itaque centurionibus ad 3
portas oppidi et custodiis impositis, ne quis miles in oppidum introiret aut 4
iniuriam faceret cuipiam incolae,¹ non longe ab oppido facit castra. Eodem- 5
que naves onerariae et longae nonnullae casu advenerunt; reliquae, ut est ei 6
nuntiatum, incertae locorum Uticam petere visae sunt. Interim Caesar a 7
mari non digredi propter navium errorem² equitatumque in navibus omnem 8
continere, ut arbitror, ne agri vastarentur; aquam in navis iubet comportari. 9
Remiges³ interim, qui e navibus exierant, subito equites hostium adorti 10
multos convulnerarunt, nonnullos interfecerunt.—*De Bello Africo*, 7. 11

¹ *cuiquam incolae*, 'any inhabitant.' ² *errorem*, 'straying.' ³ *remiges*, 'rowers'; accusative.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used:
die (line 1), *civitatem* (l. 2), *se* (l. 3), *centurionibus* (l. 3), *ei* (l. 6).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used:
vellet (l. 3), *introiret* (l. 4), *est nuntiatum* (ll. 6, 7), *continere* (l. 9).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used:
veniunt (l. 2), *petere* (l. 7), *vastarentur* (l. 9), *exierant* (l. 10).
4. Decline throughout *centurionibus* (l. 3), *casu* (l. 6), *mari* (l. 8), *agri* (l. 9).
Decline in the singular, in all genders, *omnia* (l. 3). Decline in the plural,
in all genders, *ei* (l. 6).
5. Compare *liberam* (l. 2), *longe* (l. 5).
6. Conjugate *pervenit* (l. 1) in the present subjunctive active; *pollicentur* (l. 3) in
the imperfect indicative; *comportari* (l. 9) in the perfect subjunctive active;
interfecerunt (l. 11) in the future indicative active.
7. Write the principal parts of *visae sunt* (l. 7) and *arbitror* (l. 9), and name
each part.
8. Translate into Latin:
 - a) The next day, when Caesar had learned that the enemy were going to put
soldiers at the gates, he hastened toward the town.
 - b) This he did in order that he might see more quickly what he ought to do.
 - c) The enemy were so numerous that he ordered the cavalry to remain on the
ships, and did not make an attack, although he wished to take the town.

LATIN 5

**VERGIL (ÆNEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT
TRANSLATION OF POETRY**

LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

Quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine furenti
infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae
visa mihi ante oculos et nota maior imago.
Obstupui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis: 775
“Quid tantum insano iuvat indulgere dolori,
O dulcis coniunx? Non haec sine numine divom
eveniunt; nec te hinc comitem asportare Creusam
fas aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris aequor arandum, 780
et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris.
Illic res laetae regnumque et regia coniunx
parta tibi. Lacrimas dilectae pelle Creusae.
Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas 785
aspiciam, aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo,
Dardanis et divae Veneris nurus;
sed me magna deum genetrix his detinet oris.
Iamque vale et nati serva communis amorem.”
ii. 771-789.

1. What events led to the situation described in v. 771?
2. Explain the references in *regnator Olympi* (v. 779), *terram Hesperiam* (v. 781), *Myrmidonum* (v. 785), *magna deum genetrix* (v. 788), *nati* (v. 789).
3. Describe briefly the wanderings prophesied in v. 780.
4. What and where was Olympus (v. 779)?
5. Where in the Aeneid may one find the story of the fulfilment of the prophecy *illic . . . tibi* (vv. 783, 784)? Who was the *regia coniunx* (v. 783)?
6. What poetical construction is used in v. 771? What in v. 781? Indicate the prose construction for each.
7. What poetical peculiarity is there in the pronunciation of *ipsius* (v. 772) and *steterunt* (v. 774)?
8. Copy v. 783, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesura.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Diomedes and Ulysses, while reconnoitering at night, surprise Dolon, a Trojan scout.

Dumque iter horrendum loca per non nota paventes
 carpebant,¹ venit ecce Dolon, quem Troia pubes
 miserat, ut Danaum sollerti² pectore vires
 perspiceret sensusque ducum plebisque referret.
 Quem procul ut vidit socius Diomedis Ulixes,
 abdiderunt occultantes sua corpora furtim
 post densos frutices,³ dum spe percussus⁴ inani
 Tros Eumediades⁵ cursu praecederet illos.
 Post ubi transierat fidens animoque manuque,
 prosiluerunt⁶ viri iuvenemque evadere cursu
 conantem capiunt ferroque manuque minantur.
 Ille timore pavens "Vitam concedite" dixit,
 "hoc unum satis est; quod si perstatis in ira,
 quanta ex morte mea capietis praemia laudis?
 At si cur veniam tacitis exquiritis umbris:
 maxima Troia mihi currum promisit Achillis,
 si vestras cepisset opes. Haec dona secutus
 in dubios casus, coram quod cernitis ipsi,
 infelix cecidi."

Ilias Latina, 703-722.

¹ *carpebant*, from *carpere*, 'to pursue.' ² *sollerti*, 'shrewd.' ³ *frutices*, 'bushes.' ⁴ *percussus*, from *percutere*, 'to dazzle.' ⁵ Eumedes was the father of Dolon. ⁶ *prosiluerunt*, from *prosiliere*, "to leap out."

3. Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis:
 "O gnate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum.
 Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata neque ultra
 esse sinent. Nimum vobis Romana propago
 visa potens, superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.
 Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem
 campus aget gemitus! Vel quae, Tiberine, videbis
 funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!"
 vi. 867-874. 870

- a) About whom is Anchises speaking? Under what circumstances?
 b) Rewrite *ne quaere* (v. 868) in the form of expression which is most common in prose.
 c) To what fact do the words *ostendent . . . sinent* (vv. 869-870) refer?
 d) In what way was Rome the *Mavortis urbs* (v. 872)? To what building does *tumulum* (v. 874) refer?
 e) Why did Vergil put into his epic the story of Book VI?

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Aeneas and his ally, Tarchon, burn the bodies of their dead warriors.

Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam
 extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores;
 iam pater Aeneas, iam curvo in litore Tarchon
 constituere pyras. Huc corpora quisque suorum
 more tulere patrum, subiectisque ignibus atris
 conditur in tenebras altum caligine¹ caelum.
 Ter circum accensos cincti fulgentibus armis
 decurrere rogos, ter maestum funeris ignem
 lustrare in equis ululatusque ore dedere.
 Spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et arma;
 it caelo clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.
 Hinc alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis
 coniciunt igni, galeas ensesque decoros
 frenaque ferventisque rotas; pars munera nota,
 ipsorum clipeos et non felicia tela.
 Multa boum circa² mactantur corpora Morti,
 saetigerosque³ sues raptasque ex omnibus agris
 in flammam iugulant⁴ pecudes.

Aeneid, xi. 182-199.

¹ *caligine*, 'smoke.' ² *circa*, equivalent to *circum*. ³ *saetigeros*, 'bristly.' ⁴ *iugulant*, 'slaughter.'

LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday, June 19

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate 1 and either 2 or 3, and answer the questions on the passages translated. Translate also II. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

I

1. Extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra;
 ingemit, et duplicis tendens ad sidera palmas
 talia voce refert: "O terque quaterque beati,
 quis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis 95
 contigit oppetere! O Danaum fortissime gentis
 Tydide! Mene Iliacis occumbere campis
 non potuisse tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra,
 saevus ubi Aeacidae telo iacet Hector, ubi ingens
 Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis 100
 scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit?"
 i. 92-101.

- a) What is the connection of this passage with the story of Book I?
- b) What light does the passage throw upon Aeneas' feeling about death?
- c) Who was Aeacides (verse 99)? Why was he so called? What Greek epic poem gave Vergil the story of Hector's fate? What and where was Simois (v. 100)?
- d) Write the usual prose form for *quis* (v. 95), *virum* (v. 101).
- e) What poetical construction is used in v. 97? Change it to the corresponding prose construction.
- f) Copy vv. 98 and 100, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.

2. Tum Iuno omnipotens longum miserata dolorem
 difficilisque obitus Irim demisit Olympo,
 quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus. 695
 Nam quia nec fato merita nec morte peribat,
 sed misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore,
 nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
 abstulerat Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.
 iv. 693-699.

- a) Why does Vergil attribute pity for Dido's fate to Juno rather than to some other divinity?
- b) Who were Iris (v. 694), Proserpina (v. 698)?
- c) What and where was Olympus (v. 694)? Explain the reference in *Stygio* (v. 699).
- d) How does the meaning of *fato* differ from that of *merita morte* (v. 696)?

3 "Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen;
sed me cum lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis,
ipsa deum poenas docuit perque omnia duxit.
Gnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna
castigatque auditque dolos subigitque fateri
quae quis apud superos furto laetatus inani
distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem."

565

vi. 563-569.

- a) By whom are these words spoken? To whom? Under what circumstances?
- b) Who were Hecate (v. 564), Rhadamanthus (v. 566)? Explain the reference in *Avernis* (v. 564), *Gnosius* (v. 566).
- c) State clearly in your own words the thought of the last two verses.

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Ilioneus gives reasons why King Latinus should welcome the Trojans.

Dixerat, et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus:
"Rex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos
atra subegit hiems vestris succedere terris
nec sidus regione viae litusve fefellit;
consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem
adferimur pulsi regnis, quae maxima quondam
extremo veniens Sol aspiciebat Olympo.
Ab Iove principium generis, Iove Dardana pubes
gaudet avo, rex ipse Iovis de gente suprema
Troius Aeneas tua nos ad limina misit.
Non erimus regno indecores, nec vestra feretur
fama levis tantive abolescet¹ gratia facti,
nec Troiam Ausonios gremio excepisse pigebit.²
Fata per Aeneae iuro dextramque potentem,
sive fide seu quis bello est expertus et armis:
multi nos populi, multae (ne temne, quod ultro
praeferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia)
et petiere sibi et voluere adiungere gentes;
sed nos fata deum vestras exquirere terras
imperiis egere suis."

Aeneid, vii. 212-221, 231-240.

¹ *abolescat*, 'fade away.' ² *pigebit*, 'repent.'

LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday, June 18

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate 1 and either 2 or 3, and answer the questions on the passages translated. Translate also II. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

I

1. "Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras?
Quid furis? Aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit? 595
Non prius aspicias, ubi fessum aetate parentem
liqueris Anchisen, superet coniunxne Creusa,
Ascaniusque puer? Quos omnes undique Graiae
circum errant acies et, ni mea cura resistat,
iam flammae tulerint inimicus et hauserit ensis. 600
Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisita Lacaenae
culpatusve Paris, divum inclementia, divum,
has evertit opes sternitque a culmine Troiam."
ii. 594-603.

- a) By whom were these words spoken? What had caused the *iras* (verse 594)?
- b) How did it happen that Aeneas was not with his family at this time? What finally induced Anchises to leave Troy? What was the fate of Creusa?
- c) Name two divinities hostile to Troy, and state in each case the reason for the hostility.
- d) How is the argument strengthened by the repetition of *divum* (v. 602)?
- e) Copy the last two verses of the passage, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.

2. "Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
exercete odiis cinerique haec mittite nostro
munera. Nullus amor populis nec foedera sunt. 625
Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor,
qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,
nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.
Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
imprecor, arma armis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque."
iv. 622-629.

- a) What is the connection of this passage with the story of Book IV?
- b) What events in the history of Rome would these verses suggest to Vergil's readers? Who is meant by *ultor* (v. 625)?
- c) Why might you have expected *fluctibus fluctus* in v. 628? Why was this impossible?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

3. "Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet
 Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater
 educet. Viden, ut geminae stant vertice cristae
 et pater ipse suo superum iam signat honore?
 En, huius, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
 imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo,
 septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,
 felix prole virum."
 vi. 777-784. 780

- a) Under what circumstances were these words spoken?
 b) State clearly in your own words the thought of verses 779, 780.
 c) Write the full form of *viden* (v. 779). Name one of the *arces* (v. 783). Point out a poetical construction in verse 779.

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

The Colchians discover the flight of Medea and Jason.

Interea patrias¹ saevus venit horror ad aures,
 fata domus luctumque ferens, fraudemque fugamque
 virginis. Hinc subitis infelix frater in armis,
 urbs etiam mox tota coit; volat ipse senectae
 immemor Aeetes. Complentur litora bello
 nequiquam; fugit immissis nam puppis habenis.
 Mater adhuc ambas tendebat in aequora palmas,
 et soror, atque omnes aliae matresque nurusque
 Colchides, aequalesque tibi, Medea, puellae.
 Exstat sola parens, impletque ululatibus auras:
 "Siste fugam, medio refer huc ex aequore puppim;
 nata, potes. Quo," clamat, "abis? Hic turba tuorum
 omnis, et iratus nondum pater; haec tua tellus
 sceptraque. Quid terris solam te credis Achaeis?
 Quis locus Inachias² inter tibi, barbara, natas?"
 Ipsa fugit, tantoque (nefas!) ipsa ardet amore.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, *Argonautica*, viii. 134-148, and 159.

¹ *patrias* refers to Aeetes.

² *Inachias*, 'of Inachus.'

LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, II, III, AND VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday, June 23

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

1. Deiecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est: 320
 "O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo,
 hostilem ad tumulum Troiae sub moenibus altis
 iussa mori, quae sortitus non pertulit ullos
 nec victoris eri tetigit captiva cubile!
 Nos patria incensa diversa per aequora vectae 325
 stirpis Achilleae fastus iuvenemque superbum,
 servitio enixae, tulimus; qui deinde secutus
 Ledaeam Hermionen Lacedaemoniosque hymenaeos
 me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam."
 iii. 320-329.

- a) By whom were these words spoken? What had been the tragedy of her life before this episode?
 b) Who was the *virgo* (verse 321)? Explain the allusion in *hostilem ad tumulum* (v. 322).
 c) What might you have expected instead of *hostilem* (v. 322) and *Achilleae* (v. 326)?
 d) Who was Helenus? What assistance did he give Aeneas?
 e) Comment on the arrangement of the words in v. 329.
 f) Copy verses 321 and 322, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.

2. "Tuque, o sanctissima vates, 65
 praescia venturi, da (non indebita posco
 regna meis fati) Latio considerare Teucros
 errantisque deos agitataque numina Troiae.
 Tum Phoebus et Triviae solido de marmore templum
 instituam festosque dies de nomine Phoebi. 70
 Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris;
 hic ego namque tuas sortes arcanaque fata
 dicta meae genti ponam, lectosque sacro,
 alma, viros."

vi. 65-74.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

- a) Who is speaking? To whom? Where?
- b) Who was *Triviae* (v. 69)? Explain this name.
- c) Of what would a Roman of the Augustan Age think, as he read verses 69, 70?
- d) What were the *sortes* (v. 72)? What did Vergil have in mind in writing *lectos viros* (vv. 73, 74)?

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

The Sibyl and Scipio see the shade of Homer.

Atque hic Elysio tendentem limite¹ cernens
 effigiem iuvenis, caste cui vitta ligabat²
 purpurea effusus per colla nitentia crines,
 "Dic," ait, "hic quisnam, virgo? Nam luce refulget
 praecipua frons sacra viro, multaeque sequuntur
 mirantes animae et laeto clamore frequentant.
 Qui vultus! Quam, si Stygia non esset in umbra,
 dixissem facile esse deum!" "Non falleris," inquit
 docta comes Triviae; "meruit deus esse videri,
 et fuit in tanto non parvum pectore numen.
 Carmine complexus terram, mare, sidera, Manis
 et cantu Musas et Phoebum aequavit honore.
 Atque haec cuncta, prius quam cerneret, ordine terris
 prodidit³ ac vestram tulit usque ad sidera Troiam."
 Scipio perlustrans oculis laetantibus umbram,
 "Si nunc fata darent ut Romula facta per orbem
 hic caneret vates, quanto maiora futuros
 facta eadem intrarent⁴ hoc," inquit, "teste nepotes!
 Felix Aeacide, cui tali contigit ore
 gentibus ostendi! Crevit tua carmine virtus."

SILIUS ITALICUS, *Punica*, xiii. 778-797.

¹ *limite*, 'path.'

² *ligabat*, from *ligo*, 'bind.'

³ *prodidit*, from *prodo*, 'describe.'

⁴ *intrarent*, from *intro*, 'inspire.'

LATIN 6

ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION**Wednesday****9:00 a.m. One hour****Translate into Latin:**

Is there any one of you, fellow-citizens, who does not know with what fear our allies in all of these cities formerly awaited the arrival of the Roman armies? They did not doubt that their friends would do them even greater injury through greed than their enemies by force of arms. But if you send Pompey to defend them, you will most easily make them prefer to obey this people rather than to rule others. You will soon hear that they thank you every day because you have not forgotten them. Why, then, since Pompey is already in Asia, should you not at once free them from this fear?

LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION**Wednesday****9 a.m. One hour****Translate into Latin:**

You remember, do you not, how often Cicero declared that Pompey far excelled all other generals who could be sent against Mithridates? When you read this fine speech of his, can you doubt that the Roman people already demanded that Pompey be chosen? But Cicero believed that he had to speak with the greatest care, that those who disagreed might not be able to answer him. Four years afterward Cicero was led by his enthusiasm for literature to defend in an unusual way a Greek poet of great talent who had celebrated in his verses the great deeds done by Lucullus in Asia. For, after proving¹ the citizenship of Archias, he used the greater part of the speech to show that, even if Archias were not already a citizen, he was nevertheless worthy of this honor, because poets were so useful to the state.

¹ 'prove,' *confirmare*.

LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m. One hour

Translate into Latin:

Is it necessary, Quirites, for me to ask you not to forget what Pompey did in Spain? Sertorius, a general of very great ability, had for many years been making war successfully upon the Roman people. So much indeed had been accomplished that Mithridates, who at that time seriously threatened this government of ours in Asia, sent envoys to Spain, although that country was so far distant from him, to form with Sertorius a common plan of carrying on the war. Since this danger was very great, the Senate thought that Pompey was the most suitable man to be sent against the Marian party¹ in Spain, because, although still² young, he had defeated so many experienced generals. Surely no one of you now believes that if we put him in charge of the war in Asia, he will be beaten by Mithridates.

¹ 'Marian party', *Mariani*. ² 'still', *etiam tum*.

LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION**Wednesday, June 18****9 a.m. One hour****Translate into Latin:**

No one, Quirites, can believe that we have at Rome so many able generals that it is difficult for us to decide who should be put in charge of this war. Too often have we heard that our brave troops have been defeated on land and sea, too often feared that our allies were saying that, because we did not defend them, we were useless friends. If, when the pirates were boldly entering our harbors, Hortensius and Catulus had persuaded us not to make Pompey our commander, should we now be enjoying the freedom of the sea? I hope, therefore, that, even if you admire these two distinguished men, no arguments will prevent you from approving this law.

LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION**Wednesday, June 23****9 a.m. One hour****Translate into Latin:**

When the citizens learned that Catiline had set out for Faesulae, no one doubted that he was going to the camp of Manlius. But although he had thus become an enemy of his country, it would have been difficult for Cicero to prove the guilt of the rest of the conspirators, if these men themselves had not given him an opportunity. For Lentulus was so foolish as to disclose his plans to certain envoys of the Allobroges, who happened to be in Rome at that time. He told these Gauls what they must do, if they wished to help him. When Cicero was informed of this, he begged the envoys not to return home before they received letters written by Lentulus and other leaders of the conspiracy.

LATIN P

SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

LATIN P—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

9:00 a.m. Two hours

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

We have duties even to our enemies.

Sunt autem quaedam officia etiam adversus eos servanda a quibus iniuriam acceperis. Est enim ulciscendi et puniendi modus; atque haud scio an satis sit eum qui laceraverit iniuriae suae paenitere, ut et ipse ne quid tale posthac et ceteri sint ad iniuriam tardiores. Atque in re publica maxime conservanda sunt iura belli. Nam cum sint duo genera decertandi, unum per disceptationem,¹ alterum per vim, cumque illud proprium sit hominis, hoc beluarum,² confugiendum est ad posterius si uti non licet superiore. Qua re suscipienda quidem bella sunt ob eam causam, ut sine iniuria in pace vivatur, parva autem victoria conservandi ii qui non crudeles in bello, non immanes fuerunt, ut maiores nostri Tuscianos, Aequos, Volscos, Sabinos, Hernicos in civitatem etiam acceperunt, at Karthaginem et Numantiam funditus³ sustulerunt. Nollem Corinthum, sed credo aliquid secutos, opportunitatem loci maxime, ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari. Mea quidem sententia paci quae nihil habitura sit insidiarum semper est consulendum. In quo si mihi esset obtemperatum, si non optimam, at aliquam rem publicam, quae nunc nulla est, haberemus. Et cum iis quos vi deviceris consulendum est, tum ii qui armis positis ad imperatorum fidem confugient, quamvis murum aries⁴ percusserit, recipiendi. In quo tanto opere apud nostros iustitia culta est ut ii qui civitates aut nationes devictas bello in fidem receperint, earum patroni⁵ essent more maiorum. Ac belli quidem aequitas sanctissime populi Romani iure perscripta est. Ex quo intellegi potest nullum bellum esse iustum nisi quod aut rebus repetitis geratur aut denuntiatur ante sit et indictum. M. quidem Catonis senis est epistula ad M. filium, in qua scribit se audisse eum missum⁶ factum esse a consule, cum in Macedonia bello Persico miles esset. Monet igitur ut caveat ne proelium ineat; negat enim ius esse, qui miles non sit, cum hoste pugnare.

CICERO, *De Officiis*, i. 33-37

¹ *disceptationem*, 'discussion.' ² *beluarum*, 'beasts.' ³ *funditus*, 'utterly.' ⁴ *aries*, 'battering-ram.' ⁵ *patroni*, 'protectors.' ⁶ *missum facere* means 'discharge.'

LATIN P—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

9 a.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Cicero indignantly denies the truth of Antony's charges.

Tuus videlicet salutaris¹ consulatus, perniciosus meus. Adeone² pudorem perdidisti ut hoc in eo templo dicere ausus sis in quo ego senatum illum, qui quondam orbi terrarum praesidebat, consulebam, tu homines perditissimos cum gladiis conlocavisti? At etiam ausus es—quid autem est quod tu non audeas?—clivum³ Capitolinum dicere me consule plenum servorum armatorum fuisse. Ut illa, credo, nefaria senatus consulta fierent, vim adferebam senatui. O miser, qui apud talis viros tam impudenter loquere! Quis enim eques Romanus, quis praeter te adulescens nobilis, quis ullius ordinis, qui se civem esse meminisset, cum senatus in hoc templo esset, in clivo Capitolino non fuit? Etenim cum homines nefarii de patriae parricidio⁴ confiterentur se urbem inflammare, civis trucidare, vastare Italiam, delere rem publicam consensisse, quis esset qui ad salutem communem defendendam non excitaretur, praesertim cum senatus populusque Romanus haberet ducem, qualis si qui nunc esset, tibi idem quod illis accidit contigisset?—CICERO, *Philippica* ii. 15, 16, 17.

¹ *salutaris*, adjective. ² *adeo*, 'so completely.' ³ *clivum Capitolinum*, 'the ascent to the Capitol.' ⁴ *parricidio*, 'destruction.'

Jugurtha secures the aid of Bocchus and attacks the Romans.

At Jugurtha, postquam oppidum Capsam aliosque locos munitos et sibi utilis, simul et magnam pecuniam amiserat, ad Bocchum nuntios misit: quam primum in Numidiam copias adduceret; proeli faciendi tempus adesse. Quem ubi cunctari accepit et dubium belli atque pacis rationes trahere¹, rursus uti antea proximos eius donis corrumpit, ipsique Mauro² pollicetur Numidiae partem tertiam, si aut Romani Africa expulsi aut integris suis finibus bellum compositum foret. Eo praemio inlectus³ Bocchus cum magna multitudine Jugurtham accedit. Ita amborum exercitu coniuncto Marium, iam in hiberna proficiscentem, vix decuma parte diei reliqua invadunt, rati noctem, quae iam aderat, et victis sibi munimento fore et, si vicissent, nullo impedimento, quia locorum scientes erant; contra Romanis utrumque casum in tenebris difficiliorem fore.

SALLUST, *Jugurtha*, 97.

¹ *trahere*, 'weigh.' ² *Mauro* refers to Bocchus. ³ *inlectus*, equivalent to *inductus*.

LATIN P—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

The results of Pompey's campaigns against the pirates and Mithridates.

Ego vero sic intellego, patres conscripti, nos hoc tempore in provinciis decernendis¹ perpetuae pacis habere oportere rationem. Nam quis non hoc sentit, omnia alia esse nobis vacua ab omni periculo atque etiam suspicione belli? Iam diu mare videmus illud immensum, cuius fervore² non solum maritimi cursus sed urbes etiam et viae militares iam tenebantur, virtute Cn. Pompei sic a populo Romano ab Oceano usque ad ultimum Pontum tamquam unum aliquem portum tutum et clausum teneri; nationes eas, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, ita ab eodem esse partim recisas,³ partim repressas, ut Asia, quae imperium antea nostrum terminabat, nunc tribus novis provinciis ipsa cingatur. Possum de omni regione, de omni genere hostium dicere: nulla gens est quae non aut ita sublata sit ut vix exstet, aut ita domita⁴ ut quiescat, aut ita pacata ut victoria nostra imperioque laetetur.

CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 30, 31.

¹ *decernendis*. Cicero is discussing the assignment of provinces to governors. ² *fervore*, 'violence.' It refers to the pirates. ³ *recisas*, literally 'cut back.' ⁴ *domita*, from *domo*, 'tame.'

Memmius urges severity against those who have sacrificed public interest to private gain.

Qua re moneo hortorque vos ne tantum scelus impunitum omittatis. Non peculatus¹ aerari factus est neque per vim socii ereptae pecuniae, quae quamquam gravia sunt, tamen consuetudine iam pro nihilo habentur. Hosti acerrimo prodita senatus auctoritas, proditum imperium vestrum est, domi militiaeque res publica venalis² fuit. Quae nisi quaesita erunt, quid erit reliquum, nisi ut illis qui ea fecere oboedientes vivamus? Nam impune quae libet facere, id est regem esse. Neque ego vos, Quirites, hortor ut malitis civis vestros perperam³ quam recte fecisse, sed ne ignoscendo malis bonos perditum eatis.⁴ In re publica multo praestat benefici quam malefici immemorem esse. Bonus tantum modo segnior fit, ubi negligas, at malus improbius. Ad hoc⁵, si iniuriae non sint, haud saepe auxilii egeas.—SALLUST, *Jugurtha*, 31, 25–29.

¹ *peculatus*, 'embezzlement.' ² *venalis*, 'for sale.' ³ *perperam*, 'basely.' ⁴ *perditum eatis*, equivalent to *perdatiis*. ⁵ *ad hoc*, equivalent to *praeterea*.

LATIN Q

SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Diomedes and Ulysses surprise Dolon, a Trojan scout, and capture the horses of Rhesus.

Dumque iter horrendum loca per non nota paventes
 carcebant, venit ecce Dolon, quem Troia pubes
 miserat, ut Danaum sollerti¹ pectore vires
 perspiceret sensusque ducum plebisque referret.
 Quem procul ut vidit socius Diomedis Ulixes,
 abdiderunt occultantes sua corpora furtim
 post densos frutices,² dum spe percussus³ inani
 Tros Eumediades⁴ cursu praecederet illos,
 ne facile oppressus gressum in sua castra referret.
 Post ubi transierat fidens animoque manuque,
 prosilire viri iuvenemque evadere cursu
 conantem capiunt ferroque manuque minantur.
 Ille timore pavens "Vitam concedite" dixit,
 "hoc unum satis est; quod si perstatis in ira,
 quanta ex morte mea capietis praemia laudis?
 At si cur veniam tacitis exquiritis umbris:
 maxima Troia mihi currum promisit Achillis,
 si vestras cepisset opes. Haec dona secutus
 in dubios casus, coram quod cernitis ipsi,
 infelix cecidi. Nunc vos per numina divom,
 per mare, per Ditis fluctus obtestor opaci,
 ne rapere hanc animam crudeli caede velit.
 Haec pro concessa referetis dona salute:
 consilium Priami remque omnem ex ordine gentis
 expediam Phrygiae." Postquam quid Troia pararet
 cognovere viri, fauces mucrone recluso
 detrudunt iuveni. Post haec tentoria Rhesi
 intrant atque ipsum somno vinoque sepultum
 obtruncant spolianteque viros fusosque per herbam
 exanimant socios; tum tristi caede peracta
 praeda umeros onerant, multo candore nitentis
 Thracas equos rapiunt, quos nec praecederet Eurys
 nec posset volucris cursu superare sagitta.
 Inde iterum Argolicas primae sub tempore lucis
 ad classis redeunt.

—*Ilias Latina*, 703–737.

¹ *sollerti*, 'shrewd.' ² *frutices*, 'bushes.' ³ *percussus*, from *percutere*, 'to dazzle.' ⁴ *Eumedes* was the father of Dolon.

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday

2 p.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Aeneas and his ally, Tarchon, burn the bodies of their dead warriors.

Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam
extulera lucem, referens opera atque labores;
iam pater Aeneas, iam curvo in litore Tarchon
constituere pyras. Huc corpora quisque suorum
more tulere patrum, subiectisque ignibus atris
conditur in tenebras altum caligine¹ caelum.
Ter circum accensos cincti fulgentibus armis
decurrere rogos, ter maestum funeris ignem
lustrare in equis ululatusque ore dedere.
Spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et arma;
it caelo clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.
Hinc alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis
coniciunt igni, galeas ensesque decoros
frenaque ferventisque rotas; pars munera nota,
ipsorum clipeos et non felicia tela.
Multa boum circa² mactantur corpora Morti,
saetigerosque³ sues raptasque ex omnibus agris
in flammam iugulant⁴ pecudes.

VERGIL, *Aeneid*, xi. 182-199.

¹ *caligine*, 'smoke.' ² *circa*, equivalent to *circum*. ³ *saetigeros*, 'bristly.' ⁴ *iugulant*, 'slaughter.'

A sacrifice enables the Greek fleet to sail from Aulis.

Permanet Aoniis Nereus violentus in undis
bellaque non transfert; et sunt qui parcere Troiae
Neptunum credant, quia moenia fecerat urbi.
At non Thestorides.¹ Nec enim nescitve tacetve
sanguine virgineo placandam virginis iram
esse deae. Postquam pietatem publica causa
rexque patrem vicit, castumque datura cruorem
fientibus ante aram stetit Iphigenia ministris,
victa dea est nubemque oculis obiecit, et inter
officium turbamque sacri vocesque precantum
supposita fertur mutasse Mycenida² cerva.
Ergo ubi, qua decuit, lenita est caede Diana,
et pariter Phoebes, pariter maris ira recessit,
accipiunt ventos a tergo mille carinae,
multaque perpessae³ Phrygia potiuntur harena.

OVID, *Metamorphoses*, xii. 24-38.

¹ *Thestorides*, from *Thestor*. The word refers to Calchas. ² *Mycenida*, from *Mycenis*. The word refers to Iphigenia. ³ *perpessae*, a compound of *patior*.

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday, June 19

2 p.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Ilioneus gives reasons why King Latinus should welcome the Trojans.

Dixerat, et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus:
 "Rex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos
 atra subegit hiems vestris succedere terris
 nec sidus regione viae litusve fefellit;
 consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem
 adferimur pulsi regnis, quae maxima quondam
 extremo veniens Sol aspiciebat Olympo.
 Ab Iove principium generis, Iove Dardana pubes
 gaudet avo, rex ipse Iovis de gente suprema
 Troius Aeneas tua nos ad limina misit.
 Non erimus regno indecores, nec vestra feretur
 fama levis tantive abolescet¹ gratia facti,
 nec Troiam Ausonios gremio excepisse pigebit.²
 Fata per Aeneae iuro dextramque potentem,
 sive fide seu quis bello est expertus et armis:
 multi nos populi, multae (ne temne, quod ultro
 praeferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia)
 et petiere sibi et voluere adiungere gentes;
 sed nos fata deum vestras exquirere terras
 imperiis egere suis."

Aeneid, vii. 212-221, 231-240.

¹ *abolescet*, 'fade away.' ² *pigebit*, 'repent.'

Venus wins divinity for Aeneas.

Iamque deos omnes ipsamque Aeneia virtus
 Iunonem veteres finire coegerat iras,
 cum, bene fundatis opibus crescentis Iuli,
 tempestivus¹ erat caelo Cythereius heros.
 Ambieratque Venus superos, colloque parentis
 circumfusa sui "Numquam mihi" dixerat "ullo
 tempore dure pater, nunc sis mitissimus opto,
 Aeneaeque meo, qui te de sanguine nostro
 fecit avum, quamvis parvum des, optime, numen,
 dummodo des aliquod. Satis est inamabile regnum
 adspexisse semel, Stygios semel isse per amnes."
 Adsensere dei, nec coniunx regia vultus
 immotos tenuit, placatoque adnuit ore.
 Tum pater "Estis" ait "caelesti munere digni,
 quaeque petis, pro quoque petis. Cape, nata, quod optas."
OVID, *Metamorphoses*, xiv. 581-595.

¹ *tempestivus*, 'ready.'

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday, June 18

2 p.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

The Colchians discover the flight of Medea and Jason.

Interea patrias¹ saevus venit horror ad aures,
fata domus luctumque ferens, fraudemque fugamque
virginis. Hinc subitis infelix frater in armis,
urbs etiam mox tota coit; volat ipse senectae
immemor Aeetes. Complentur litora bello
nequiquam; fugit immissis nam puppis habenis.
Mater adhuc ambas tendebat in aequora palmas,
et soror, atque omnes aliae matresque nurusque
Colchides, aequalesque tibi, Medea, puellae.
Exstat sola parens, impletque ululatibus auras:
"Siste fugam, medio refer huc ex aequore puppim;
nata, potes. Quo," clamat, "abis? Hic turba tuorum
omnis, et iratus nondum pater; haec tua tellus
sceptraque. Quid terris solam te credis Achaeis?
Quis locus Inachias² inter tibi, barbara, natus?"
Ipsa fugit, tantoque (nefas!) ipsa ardet amore.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, *Argonautica*, viii. 134-148, and 159.

¹ *patrias* refers to Aeetes. ² *Inachias*, 'of Inachus.'

Scylla betrays her father, Nisus, to Minos, by cutting the lock of hair on which his life depends.

Talia dicenti, curarum maxima nutrix,
nox intervenit; tenebrisque audacia crevit.
Prima quies aderat, qua curis fessa diurnis
pectora somnus habet. Thalamos taciturna paternos
intrat, et (heu facinus!) fatali nata parentem
crine suum spoliat, praedaeque potita nefanda
per medios hostes—meriti fiducia tanta est—
pervenit ad regem. Quem sic adfata paventem est:
"Suasit amor facinus. Proles ego regia Nisi
Scylla tibi trado patriaeque meosque Penates.
Praemia nulla peto, nisi te. Cape pignus amoris
purpureum crinem, nec me nunc tradere crinem
sed patrium tibi crede caput," scelerataque dextra
munera porrexit.¹ Minos porrecta refugit:
"Di te summoveant, o nostri infamia saeculi,
orbe suo; tellusque tibi pontusque negetur.
Certe ego non patiar Iovis incunabula,² Creten,
qui meus est orbis, tantum contingere monstrum."

OVID, *Metamorphoses*, viii. 81-100.

¹ *porrexit*, from *porrigo*, 'present.' ² *incunabula*, 'cradle.'

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday, June 23

2 p.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

The Sibyl and Scipio see the shade of Homer.

Atque hic Elysio tendentem limite¹ cernens
effigiem iuvenis, caste cui vitta ligabat²
purpurea effusos per colla nitentia crines,
"Dic," ait, "hic quisnam, virgo? Nam luce refulget
praecipua frons sacra viro, multaeque sequuntur
mirantes animae et laeto clamore frequentant.
Qui vultus! Quam, si Stygia non esset in umbra,
dixissem facile esse deum!" "Non falleris," inquit
docta comes Triviae; "meruit deus esse videri,
et fuit in tanto non parvum pectore numen.
Carmine complexus terram, mare, sidera, Manis
et cantu Musas et Phoebum aequavit honore.
Atque haec cuncta, prius quam cerneret, ordine terris
prodidit³ ac vestram tulit usque ad sidera Troiam."
Scipio perlustrans oculis laetantibus umbram,
"Si nunc fata darent ut Romula facta per orbem
hic caneret vates, quanto maiora futuros
facta eadem intrarent⁴ hoc," inquit, "teste nepotes!
Felix Aeacide, cui tali contigit ore
gentibus ostendi! Crevit tua carmine virtus."

SILIUS ITALICUS, *Punica*, xiii. 778-797.

¹ *limite*, 'path.'

² *ligabat*, from *ligo*, 'bind.'

³ *prodidit*, from *prodo*, 'describe.'

⁴ *intrarent*, from *intro*, 'inspire.'

Aeneas consults the Sibyl and enters the Lower World.

Has¹ ubi praeteriit et Parthenopeia² dextra
moenia deseruit, laeva de parte canori
Aeolidae tumulum et loca feta palustribus undis,
litora Cumarum, vivacisque³ antra Sibyllae
intrat, et ad Manis veniat per Averna paternos
orat. At illa diu vultum tellure moratum
erexit, tandemque deo furibunda recepto,
Magna petis," dixit, "vir factis maxime, cuius
"dextera per ferrum, pietas spectata⁴ per ignes.
Pone tamen, Troiane, metum; potiere petitis,
Elysiasque domos et regna novissima mundi⁵
me duce cognosces simulacraque cara parentis.
Invia virtuti nulla est via." Dixit, et auro
fulgentem raram silva Iunonis Avernae
monstravit, iussitque suo divellere trunco.
Paruit Aeneas, et formidabilis Orci
vidit opes atavosque⁶ suos umbramque senilem
magnanimi Anchisae. Didicit quoque iura locorum,
quaeque novis essent adeunda pericula bellis.

OVID, *Metamorphoses*, xiv. 101-119.

¹ *Has* refers to scenes previously described.

² *Parthenopeia*, from *parthenos*, 'early name of Naples.'

³ *vivacis*, from *vivax*, 'long-lived,' 'venerable.'

⁴ *spectata*, 'tested.'

⁵ *mundi*, 'world.'

⁶ *atavos*, 'ancestors.'

COMPREHENSIVE LATIN

Comprehensive Examination

LATIN

Wednesday, June 21

9:00 a.m.—12:00 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four or more years* (C₄) will take Parts II, III, and IV.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three years* (C₃) will take Part I entire and *either* Part II *or* III.

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three years* (C₂) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Do not hurry. The quality of the work is more important than its quantity. All translations must be into idiomatic English.

PART I

Translate the following passage:

[*Caesar plans to shut off Pompey.*]

Quibus rebus cognitis Caesar consilium capit ex loci natura. Erant enim circum castra Pompei permulti colles. Hos primum praesidiis tenuit castellaque ibi communiit. Inde, ut loci cuiusque natura ferebat, ex castello in castellum perducta munitione circumvallare Pompeium instituit haec spectans, quod angusta re frumentaria utebatur, quodque Pompeius multi-
tudo equitum valebat, quo minore periculo undique frumentum com-
meatumque exercitui supportare posset, simul ut pabulatione Pompeium prohiberet equitatumque eius ad rem gerendam inutilem efficeret, tertio ut auctoritatem, qua ille maxime apud exterarum nationes niti¹ videbatur, minueret, cum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset² illum a Caesare obsideri neque
audere proelio dimicare. 5 10

—Caes. B.C. 3. 43

¹ to depend. ² to become widespread.

1. Decline in full *colles* (2), *cuiusque* (3), *minore* (6), *commeatum* (6).
2. Conjugate *capit* (1) in the future indicative active; *instituit* (4) in the present subjunctive active; *utebatur* (5) in the imperfect subjunctive.
3. Write and name the principal parts of *cognitis* (1) and *prohiberet* (8). Write and name all of the infinitives and participles of *capit* (1). Write and name the imperatives of *ferebat* (3), *dimicare* (11).
4. Compare *angusta* (5) and *minore* (6). State and compare the corresponding adverbs. Explain fully the derivation of *equitatum* (8) and *inutilem* (8).
5. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *praesidiis* (2), *re* (5), *equitum* (6), *exercitui* (7), *pabulatione* (7), *illum* (10).
6. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *circumvallare* (4), *utebatur* (5), *posset* (7), *efficeret* (8), *percrebuisset* (10), *obsideri* (10).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

bellatorque animo deus incidit.

Pandarus, ut fuso¹ germanum corpore cernit
et quo sit fortuna loco, qui casus agat res,
portam vi multa converso cardine torquet
obnixus latis umeris, multosque suorum 725
moenibus exclusos duro in certamine linquit;
ast alios secum includit recipitque ruentis,
demens, qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem
viderit irrumpentem ultroque incluserit urbi,
immanem veluti pecora inter inertia tigrim. 730
Continuo nova lux oculis effulsit et arma
horrendum sonuere, tremunt in vertice cristae
sanguineae clipeoque micantia fulmina mittit.
Agnoscent faciem invisam atque immania membra
turbati subito Aeneadae. Tum Pandarus ingens 735
emicat et mortis fraternae fervidus ira
effatur: 'Non haec dotalis² regia³ Amatae,
nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum.
Castra inimica vides, nulla hinc exire potestas.'

—Virgil *Aen.* 9. 717-739

¹ laid low, stretched on the ground. ² adjective from *dos*, dowry. ³ palace.

1. Write out verses 726 and 727, divide them into feet, and mark the quantities of the syllables and the chief caesuras.
2. What do you call the metrical pause after Pandarus in verse 722?
3. Comment on the length of verse 721.
4. Did Virgil intend to represent Aeneas as deserving blame for leaving Dido?
5. Indicate on map 134 b the course of Aeneas' wanderings from Troy to Italy.

PART IV

Translate into Latin, paying careful attention to word-order and marking the quantities of the penults:

The Commissioners chosen by Turkey¹ and by the several Balkan² states to conclude peace assembled in London³ a few years ago. Greece also sent Commissioners to participate in the conference, although she had refused to join the armistice.⁴ Day after day the Turks, according to their custom, prolonged⁵ the conferences and delayed⁶ the business of the commission. This they did because they hoped to obtain better terms by delay, or even to secure intervention⁷ by the Great Powers. The one condition laid down⁸ by the Balkan Commissioners, without which there could be no peace, was that Turkey should surrender the ancient city of Adrianople.⁹ This the Turkish envoys said they never would do.

¹ Turcia. ² Balcanus, -a, -um. ³ Londinium. ⁴ induitiae. ⁵ produco. ⁶ demoror. ⁷ Express by an object clause introduced by *ut*. ⁸ propono. ⁹ Hadrianopolis.

Comprehensive Examination

LATIN

Wednesday, June 20

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four or more years* (Cp 4) will take Parts III, IV, and V.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three years* (Cp 3) will take Part I entire and either Part IIA or IIB; but, *if time allows*, candidates may take both A and B.

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three years* (Cp 2) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. All translations must be made into idiomatic English.

PART I

Translate:

[*Regulus refuses to remain at Rome.*]

Post haec Carthaginienses a Regulo duce, quem ceperant, petiverunt, ut Romam proficisceretur et pacem a Romanis obtineret ac permutationem¹ captivorum faceret. Ille Romam cum venisset, inductus in senatum nihil egit quod Romani expectabant sed dixit se ex illa die, qua in potestatem hostium venisset, Romanum esse destitisse. Itaque senatui persuasit, ne 5 pax cum Poenis fieret; illos enim fractos multis casibus spem nullam habere; atque oravit ne tot milia captivorum propter se redderentur. Ipse Carthaginem rediit, offerentibusque Romanis, ut eum Romae tenerent, negavit se in ea urbe mansurum, in qua, postquam hostibus servierat, dignitatem honesti civis habere non posset. Regressus ad Africam omnibus suppliciis 10 interfectus est.

¹exchange.

1. Decline in the singular only *ille* (3), *spem* (6), *omnibus* (10); decline in the plural only *suppliciis* (10); decline throughout *casibus* (6).
2. Conjugate *proficisceretur* (2) in the future indicative, *faceret* (3) in the present subjunctive passive, *esse* (5) in the perfect subjunctive, *redderentur* (7) in the present indicative passive, *servierat* (9) in the imperfect indicative active.
3. Write and name the principal parts of *destitisse* (5), *persuasit* (5), *fractos* (6), *mansurum* (9), *regressus* (10).
4. Compare *malus* and *multus* and their corresponding adverbs.
5. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *Romam* (3), *se* (4), *qua* (4), *senatui* (5), *Romae* (8).
6. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *obtineret* (2), *destitisse* (5), *fieret* (6), *mansurum* (9), *habere* (10), *posset* (10).

Translate into Latin:

When Labienus had gained possession of the camp of the enemy, word was brought that the soldiers of the seventh legion were hard pressed by the Gauls. Since, moreover, he could see from higher ground in how great danger they were, he urged his own men to bring them aid as soon as possible. After their arrival the battle was renewed so fiercely that the Gauls retreated.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART II

A

Translate:

[*Marcellus respected Minerva's temple; Verres robbed it.*]

Templum Minervae est in Insula, de quo ante dixi; quod Marcellus non attigit, quod plenum atque ornatum reliquit; quod ab isto sic spoliatum atque direptum est non ut ab hoste aliquo, qui tamen in bello religionem et consuetudinis iura retineret, sed ut a barbaris praedonibus¹ vexatum esse videatur. Pugna erat equestris Agathocli regis in tabulis² picta; iis autem tabulis interiores templi parietes vestiebantur.³ Nihil erat ea pictura nobilius, nihil Syracusis quod magis visendum putaretur. Has tabulas M. Marcellus, cum omnia victoria illa sua profana⁴ fecisset, tamen religione impeditus non attigit; iste, cum illa propter diuturnam pacem fidelitatemque populi Syracusani sacra religiosaque accepisset, omnis eas tabulas abstulit. 10

¹robber. ²picture. ³to cover. ⁴common, secular, i.e., the opposite of sacra.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *tabulis* (6), *pictura* (6), *Syracusis* (7).
2. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *vexatum esse* (4), *putaretur* (7), *accepisset* (10).
3. Explain the derivation of *equestris* (5), *fidelitatem* (9), and the formation of *vestiebantur* (6).

B

Translate:

[*The wounding of Aeneas.*]

At pius Aeneas dextram tendebat inermem
nudato capite atque suos clamore vocabat:
'Quo ruitis? quaeve ista repens discordia surgit?
o cohibete iras! ictum iam foedus et omnes
compositae leges, mihi ius concurrere soli,
me sinite atque auferte metus; ego foedera faxo
firma manu, Turnum debent haec iam mihi sacra.'
Has inter voces, media inter talia verba
ecce viro stridens alis adlapsa sagitta est.

5

Nec sese Aeneae iactavit vulnere quisquam.
Turnus ut Aenean cedentem ex agmine vidit
turbatosque duces, subita spe fervidus ardet;
poscit equos atque arma simul, saltuque superbus
emicat in currum et manibus molitur habenas.
Multa virum volitans dat fortia corpora leto,
seminecis volvit multos aut agmina curru
proterit aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas.

10

15

faxo (6) = *faciam*.

sacra (7) *rites*, in which they were engaged.

molitur (14) *manages*.

seminecis (16) *half dead*.

proterit (17) *crushes*.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

1. Write out lines 13 and 14, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. What does Virgil state as the subject of the *Aeneid*? Outline his method of telling his story. What part do the gods play in the story?
3. When was Virgil born? What importance in connection with his writings had his acquaintance with Augustus? What other men were writing poetry at the same time?

PART III

Translate:

[*Cicero answers the reproach that he favored Pompey against Caesar.*]

Castra mihi Pompeii atque illud omne tempus obiecisti; quo quidem tempore si, ut dixi, meum consilium auctoritasque valuisset, tu hodie egeres, nos liberi essemus; res publica non tot duces et exercitus amisisset. Fateor enim me, cum ea, quae acciderunt, providerem futura, tanta in maestitia fuisse, quanta ceteri optimi cives, si idem providissent, fuissent. Dolebam, 5 dolebam, patres conscripti, rem publicam, vestris quondam meisque consiliis conservatam brevi tempore esse perituram. Nec vero eram tam indoctus ignarusque rerum, ut frangerer animo propter vitae cupiditatem, quae me manens conficeret angoribus, dimissa molestiis¹ omnibus liberaret: illos ego praestantissimos viros, lumina rei publicae, vivere volebam, tot consularis, 10 tot praetorios, tot honestissimos senatores, omnem praeterea florem nobilitatis ac iuventutis, tum optimorum civium exercitus; qui si viverent, quamvis iniqua condicione pacis—mihi enim omnis pax cum civibus bello civili utilior videbatur—, rem publicam hodie teneremus.

¹ distress.

1. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *valuisset* (2), *acciderunt* (4), *frangerer* (8), *liberaret* (9), *vivere* (10).
2. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *mihi* (1), *rerum* (8), *animo* (8), *molestiis* (9), *condicione* (13).
3. What were Cicero's relations to Julius Caesar? to Pompey?
4. Give a short account of Cicero's early life and education.

PART IV

Translate:

[*The Mother of the Gods, by a miracle, saves the Trojan ships from Turnus.*]

Ergo aderat promissa dies et tempora Parcae
debita complerant, cum Turni iniuria Matrem
admonuit ratibus sacris depellere taedas.
Hic primum nova lux oculis offulsit et ingens
visus ab Aurora caelum transcurrere nimbus
Idaeique chori; tum vox horrenda per auras
excidit et Troum Rutulorumque agmina complet:
'Ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere navis

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

neve armate manus; maria ante exurere Turno
 quam sacras dabitur pinus. Vos ite solutae, 10
 ite deae pelagi: genetrix iubet.' Et sua quaeque
 continuo puppes abrumpunt vincula ripis
 delphinum¹ modo demersis aequora rostris
 ima petunt. Hinc virgineae (mirabile monstrum)
 reddunt se totidem facies pontoque feruntur. 15

Obstipuere animis Rutuli, conterritus ipse
 turbatis Messapus equis, cunctatur et amnis
 rarsa sopans revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto.
 At non audaci Turno fiducia cessit;
 ultro animos tollit dictis atque increpat ultro: 20
 "Troianos haec monstra petunt, his Iuppiter ipse
 auxilium solitum eripuit: non tela neque ignis
 expectant Rutulos."

! ¹ dolphin.

1. Write out lines 20, 21, and 22, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. Write the common prose construction for *ne trepidate* (8), *ponto* (15), and an equivalent form for *obstipuere* (16).
3. What is an epic poem? What epic poetry did Virgil presumably know when he wrote the *Aeneid*? What method does he use for introducing the facts that precede the opening of his poem?
4. What parts of the story of the *Aeneid*, unessential to the main narrative, are introduced by Virgil largely for their own interest? Discuss them sufficiently to show why you select them.

PART V

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form. All that is required is to present in correct Latin the ideas here expressed.

Translate into Latin:

Let me ask the distinguished Senator what he would have done had he been President¹ of the United States² when Francesco Villa led his troop of bandits within our boundaries and raided several towns in Arizona. Would he have addressed a note to Carranza, calling upon him for satisfaction? Would he not rather have ordered the General of our army to pursue the bandit leader until he captured or killed him? The American people really bear no grudge³ against either the Mexicans or against the First Chief personally. This Carranza well knows; and he knows also that the American people wish the Mexicans to be peaceful and prosperous. If, however, the First Chief's own troops should attack the American soldiers, then and then only⁴ could war be made on the Mexicans.

¹ Praeses, -idis. ² Civitates Consociatae. ³ bear a grudge, *invideo*. ⁴ then and then only, *tum demum*.

Comprehensive Examination

LATIN

Tuesday, September 18

9. a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four years or more* (Cp 4) will take Parts III, IV, and V.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three years* (Cp 3) will take Part I entire and either Part II A or II B; but, *if time allows, candidates may take both A and B.*

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three years* (Cp 2) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. All translations must be made into idiomatic English.

PART I

Translate:

[*The Romans scorn the offer of Pyrrhus.*]

Pyrrhus unum ex legatis Romanorum, Fabricium, sic admiratus est, cum eum pauperem¹ esse cognovisset, ut quarta parte regni promissa sollicitare vellet, ut ad se transiret, atque a Fabricio contemptus est. Quare cum Pyrrhus Romanorum ingenti admiratione teneretur, legatum, Cineam nomine, Romam misit, qui pacem aequis condicionibus peteret. Sed pax illis maxime 5 displicuit renuntiaturumque Pyrrho est a senatu eum cum Romanis, nisi ex Italia recessisset, pacem habere non posse. Tum Romani iusserunt captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus reddiderat, infames² haberi, quod armati capi potuissent, nec eos ad veterem statum reverti, priusquam duorum hostium occisorum arma rettulissent. Ita legatus Pyrrhi reversus est. 10

¹a poor man. ²disgraced.

1. Decline in the singular only, *unum* (1), *omnes* (8), *quos* (8); decline throughout *nomine* (4), *statum* (9).
2. Conjugate *admiratus est* (1) in the present subjunctive, *transiret* (3) in the future indicative active, *posse* (7) in the imperfect indicative, *capi* (8) in the present indicative passive, *occisorum* (9) in the future perfect indicative active.
3. Write and name the principal parts of *cognovisset* (2), *vellet* (3), *transiret* (3), *contemptus est* (3), *rettulissent* (10).
4. Compare *maxime* (5), *veterem* (9).
5. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *parte* (2), *Romanorum* (4), *nomine* (4), *Romam* (5), *illis* (5).
6. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *esse* (2), *vellet* (3), *peteret* (5), *recessisset* (7), *potuissent* (8), *rettulissent* (10).

Translate into Latin:

The next day ambassadors of the Remi came to the camp to tell Caesar about the plans of his enemies. They said that the Belgae, who were the bravest of all the tribes of Gaul, had collected so great an army that the matter ought not to be neglected. After Caesar learned from his allies what the dangers were, he was soon able to conquer the Belgae and to free the Romans from fear.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART II

Translate:

A

[*The defendant cannot hope for acquittal.*]

Tametsi de absolutione¹ istius neque ipse iam sperat nec populus Romanus metuit: de impudentia singulari, quod adest, quod respondet, sunt qui mirentur. Mihi pro cetera eius audacia atque amentia ne hoc quidem mirandum videtur; multa enim et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque commisit, quorum scelerum poenis agitur et a mente consilioque deducitur. Agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, quos partim securi² percussit, partim in vinculis necavit, partim implorantes iura libertatis et civitatis in crucem³ sustulit. Rapiunt eum ad supplicium di patrii, quod iste unus inventus est qui e complexu parentum abreptos filios ad necem duceret, et parentis pretium pro sepultura⁴ liberorum posceret.

¹acquittal. ²axe. ³cross. ⁴burial.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *mihi* (3), *scelerum* (5), *parentis* (10).
2. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *mirentur* (3), *inventus est* (9), *duceret* (9).
3. Explain the derivation of *audacia* (3), *impie* (4), and the formation of *mirentur* (3).

Translate:

B

[*Jupiter refuses to favor either the Trojans or the Rutulians.*]

Talibus orabat Iuno, cunctique fremebant
caelicolae adsensu vario, ceu flamina prima
cum deprensa fremunt silvis et caeca volutant
murmura venturos nautis prodentia ventos.
Tum pater omnipotens, rerum cui prima potestas,
infit¹ (eo dicente deum domus alta silescit
et tremefacta solo tellus, silet arduus aether,
tum Zephyri posuere,² premit placida aequora pontus):
"Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta.
Quandoquidem Ausonios coniungi foedere Teucris
haud licitum, nec vestra capit discordia finem,
quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat³ spem,
Tros Rutulusne fuat,⁴ nullo discrimine habebo."
Hic finis fandi. Solio tum Iuppiter aureo
surgit, caelicolae medium quem ad limina ducunt.

¹begins. ²supply se. ³gains. ⁴= sit.

1. Write out lines 8, 9, and 12, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. Write out the prose or more common forms for *deum* (6), and *posuere* (8).
3. At what places did Aeneas stop on his way from Troy to Latium? Who were Achates, Creusa, Juno, Iulus, Priam?
4. What other poems beside the *Aeneid* did Virgil write? Briefly describe each. When did he finish the *Aeneid*?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART III

Translate:

[Cicero appeals to Caesar to show mercy to his client.]

Novum crimen,¹ C. Caesar, et ante hunc diem non auditum propinquus² meus ad te Q. Tubero detulit, Q. Ligarium in Africa fuisse, idque C. Pansa, praestanti vir ingenio, fretus fortasse familiaritate ea, quae est ei tecum, ausus est confiteri: itaque quo me vertam nescio. Paratus enim veneram, cum tu id neque per te scires neque audire aliunde potuisses, ut ignoratione tua ad hominis miseri salutem abuterer; sed quoniam diligentia inimici investigatum est quod latebat, confitendum est, opinor, praesertim cum meus necessarius³ Pansa fecerit, ut id integrum⁴ iam non esset, omisssaque controversia omnis oratio ad misericordiam tuam conferenda est, qua plurimi sunt conservati, cum a te non liberationem culpae, sed errati⁵ veniam, impetravissent. Habes igitur, Tubero, quod est accusatori maxime optandum, confitentem reum, sed tamen hoc confitentem, se in ea parte fuisse, qua te, qua virum omni laude dignum, patrem tuum.

¹ charge. ² relative. ³ friend. ⁴ new, a new matter. ⁵ error.

1. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *confiteri* (4), *scires* (5), *fecerit* (8), *esset* (8).
2. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *ingenio* (3), *familiaritate* (3), *ei* (3), *culpae* (10).
3. What service did Cicero do the state during his consulship?
4. What was Cicero's relation to the different parties after the assassination of Julius Caesar?

PART IV

Translate:

[Evander, the Arcadian king, bids farewell to his son Pallas.]

Tum pater Euandrus dextram complexus euntis¹
haeret inexpletus lacrimans ac talia fatur:
"O mihi praeteritos referat si Iuppiter annos,
qualis eram cum primam aciem Praeneste sub ipsa
stravi scutorumque incendi victor acervos
et regem hac Erulum dextra sub Tartara misi,
nascenti cui tris animas Feronia mater
(horrendum dictu) dederat, terna arma movenda
ter leto sternendus erat; cui tum tamen omnis
abstulit haec animas dextra et totidem exuit armis:
non ego nunc dulci amplexu divellerer usquam,
nate, tuo, neque finitimo Mezentius umquam
huic capiti insultans tot ferro saeva dedisset
funera, tam multis viduasset² civibus urbem.
At vos, o superi, et divum tu maxime rector
Iuppiter, Arcadii, quaeso, miserescite regis
et patrias audite preces: si numina vestra

¹ supply *filiis*. ² deprived.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant,
 si visurus eum vivo et venturus in unum:
 vitam oro, patior quemvis durare laborem.
 Sin aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris,
 nunc, nunc o liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam,
 dum te, care puer, mea sola et sera voluptas,
 complexu teneo."

20

1. Write out lines 4 and 5, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras. Comment on the difference in tone between the two lines and explain how it is produced.
2. Aeneas is an epic hero. Discuss his fitness or unfitness to be considered an ideal hero, basing your judgment upon incidents in the *Aeneid*.
3. What were some of Virgil's purposes in writing the *Aeneid*?

PART V

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form. All that is required is to present in correct Latin the ideas here expressed.

Translate into Latin:

Some Roman writers tell us that Pompey was undeservedly praised for having wrested Mithridates' kingdom from him. We cannot, therefore, doubt that these men believed Pompey's personal enemies, who pointed out that Lucullus had almost broken the power of Mithridates before Pompey was put in command of this war. Furthermore¹ they are convinced that, if the king's son had not rebelled against his father, Pompey would have been defeated by the Asiatic king.

There are others also who, eager to criticize² Pompey, quote³ these words of Cato: "The whole Mithridatic war," he said, "was waged against women." To this Cicero himself makes reply that Sulla could not crush this king; and furthermore that Mithridates, after taking several years to strengthen his resources for war, became so powerful that he planned to join⁴ the Ocean with the Pontus, and the forces of Sertorius in Spain⁵ with his own.

¹ *quin etiam*.

² *reprehendo*.

³ i.e., "use."

⁴ i.e., *thought he should*, etc.

⁵ i.e., "Spanish," *Hispanus-a-um*.

Comprehensive Examination

LATIN

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four or more years* (Cp 4) will take Parts III, IV, and V.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three years* (Cp 3) will take Part IA and either Part IIA and C or Part IIB and C.

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three years* (Cp 2) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

PART I

A

Translate:

[*Cassius and Marcellus maneuver against each other.*]

Cassius fidei magis quam virtuti legionum confidebat. Itaque cum castra castris conlata essent et Marcellus locum idoneum castello cepisset quo prohibere aqua Cassianos posset, Cassius veritus ne genere quodam obsidionis clauderetur in regionibus alienis sibi infestis noctu silentio ex castris proficiscitur celerique itinere Uliam contendit, quod sibi fidele esse oppidum credebatur. Hunc Marcellus insequitur et castellis idoneis locis collocatis operibusque in circuitu oppidi continuatis¹ Uliam Cassiumque munitionibus clausit. Quae priusquam perficerentur, Cassius omnem suum equitatum emisit; quem magno sibi usui fore credebatur si pabulari frumentarique Marcellum non pateretur, magno autem fore impedimento si clausus obsidione et inutilis necessarium consumeret frumentum.

¹ *continuate*, 'to make continuous.'

1. Decline in the singular only: *fidei* (1), *fidele* (5), *operibus* (7); in the plural only: *itinere* (5), *hunc* (6), *equitatum* (9).
2. Conjugate *confidebat* (1) in the future indicative active, *prohibere* (3) in the future indicative passive, *posset* (3) in the imperfect indicative, *proficiscitur* (5) in the imperfect subjunctive, *credebatur* (6) in the perfect subjunctive active.
3. Write and name the principal parts of *confidebat* (1), *conlata essent* (2), *veritus* (3), *pateretur* (10), *consumeret* (11).
4. Compare *magis* (1), *idoneum* (2), *celeri* (5).
5. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *virtuti* (1), *aqua* (3), *Uliam* (5), *usui* (9), *obsidione* (11).
6. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *cepisset* (2), *posset* (3), *perficerentur* (8), *fore* (9), *consumeret* (11).

B

Translate into Latin:

Since the number of the enemy was increasing, Caesar thought that he ought to begin the battle before more came to their aid. Next day he led out all of his forces and waited to see what plan the Gauls would follow. When he found out that they would remain in the camp, he urged his men to make an attack upon them at once. By this he gained the victory so quickly that no one was able to escape.

PART II

A

Translate:

[*The lawyer is invited to compare his mode of life with that of the soldier.*]

Sed ut hoc omisso ad studiorum atque artium contentionem¹ revertamur, qui² potest dubitari quin ad consulatum adipiscendum multo plus adferat dignitatis rei militaris quam iuris civilis gloria? Vigilas tu de nocte ut tuis consulatoribus respondeas, ille ut eo quo intendit mature cum exercitu perveniat; te gallorum,³ illum tubarum cantus exsuscitat; tu actionem instituis, ille 5
aciem instruit; tu caves ne tui consultores, ille ne urbes aut castra capiantur; ille exercitatus est in propagandis finibus, tuque in regendis. Ac nimirum—dicendum est enim quod sentio—rei militaris virtus praestat ceteris omnibus. Haec nomen populo Romano, haec huic urbi aeternam gloriam peperit, haec orbem terrarum parere huic imperio coegit. 10

¹ comparison. ² how. ³ cock.

1. Explain the derivation of *dignitatis* (2), indicating all the elements of which the word is composed.

Explain the meaning of the following words as suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *civilization*, *vigilant*, *resuscitate*, *definite*, *popularity*.

Name any five English words, other than those just given, derived from words in the above passage.

2. Name any two Roman generals mentioned by Cicero in his speech on the Manilian Law, and briefly tell what he says of them.

B

Translate:

[*Turnus answers the old king's counsels of peace.*]

Nunc ad te et tua magna, pater, consulta revertor.
Si nullam nostris ultra spem ponis in armis,
si tam deserti sumus et semel agmine verso
funditus occidimus neque habet Fortuna regressum,
oremus pacem et dextras tendamus inertis. 5
Quamquam o si solitae quicquam virtutis adesses!
Ille mihi ante alios fortunatusque laborum
egregiusque animi, qui, ne quid tale videret,
procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit.¹
Sin et opes nobis et adhuc intacta iuventus 10
auxilioque urbes Italiae populique supersunt,
sin et Troianis cum multo gloria venit
sanguine (sunt illis sua funera, parque per omnis
tempestas²)—cur indecores in limine primo
deficimus? cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus? 15

¹ *mordere*, 'to bite.' ² used figuratively for the destruction wrought by war.

1. Write out lines 4 and 5, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. Outline briefly the story of Aeneas' stay in Carthage. What information about the city and its Queen did he have before seeing them? How did he get it?
3. In what ways did Virgil's early life influence his poetry? What poems first brought him a high reputation at Rome?

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

I hope I need not urge that no violence be offered to these unhappy people,¹ even though we know how bitterly their European kinsmen hate us. For many years they have lived among us, conducting themselves as exemplary citizens. Who then can be so foolish as to believe that we have declared war upon these individuals?² If anyone should assert that any nation on earth valued its reputation for justice more highly than ourselves, we should resent³ it strongly. Yet with some among us threatening these men with violence, others objecting to the study of their language, may we not fairly be charged with injustice?

¹ omit. ² use *ferre* with the proper adverb.

PART III

Translate:

[*Inferior social position should not debar a man from the consulship.*]

Quamquam ego iam putabam, iudices, multis viris fortibus ne ignobilitas generis obiceretur meo labore esse perfectum, qui non modo Curiis, Catonibus, Pompeiis, antiquis illis fortissimis viris, novis hominibus, sed his recentibus, Mariis et Didiis et Caeliis, commemorandis id agebam. Cum vero ego tanto intervallo claustra ista nobilitatis refregissem, ut aditus ad consulatum 5 posthac, sicut apud maiores nostros fuit, non magis nobilitati quam virtuti pateret, non arbitrabar, cum ex familia vetere et inlustri consul designatus ab equitis Romani filio consule defenderetur, de generis novitate accusatores esse dicturos. Etenim mihi ipsi accidit ut cum duobus patriciis, altero impro- 10 bissimo atque audacissimo, altero modestissimo atque optimo viro, peterem¹; superavi tamen dignitate Catilinam, gratia Galbam. Quod si id crimen homini novo esse deberet, profecto mihi neque inimici neque invidi defuissent. Omittamus igitur de genere dicere cuius est magna in utroque dignitas; videamus cetera.

¹ *peterere*, 'to be a candidate for office.'

1. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *obiceretur* (2), *esse* (2), *refregissem* (5), *deberet* (12), *defuissent* (12).
2. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *viris* (1), *intervallo* (5), *accusatores* (8), *dignitate* (11), *mihi* (12).
3. Explain the meaning of the following words as suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *objection*, *commemoration*, *novelty*, *accidental*, *incriminate*.
4. To what occasion does Cicero refer in lines 9 ff.? Write briefly on his social position.

PART IV

Translate:

[*Pallas' prayer to Hercules and Jupiter's answer.*]

Desiluit Turnus biiugis, pedes¹ apparat ire
 comminus; utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta
 stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum,
 advolat, haud alia est Turni venientis imago.
 Hunc ubi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae, 5
 ire prior Pallas, si qua fors adiuvet ausum
 viribus imparibus, magnumque ita ad aethera fatur:
 'Per patris hospitium et mensas, quas advena² adisti,
 te precor, Alcide, coeptis ingentibus adsis.
 Cernat semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta 10
 victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni.'
 Audiit Alcides iuvenem magnumque sub imo
 corde premit gemitum lacrimasque effundit inanis.
 Tum genitor natum dictis adfatur amicis:
 'Stat sua cuique dies, breve et irreparabile tempus 15
 omnibus est vitae; sed famam extendere factis,
 hoc virtutis opus. Troiae sub moenibus altis
 tot nati cecidere deum; quin occidit una
 Sarpedon, mea progenies: etiam sua Turnum
 fata vocant metasque dati pervenit ad aevi.' 20
 Sic ait, atque oculos Rutulorum reicit arvis.
 At Pallas magnis emittit viribus hastam
 vaginaque cava fulgentem deripit ensem.

¹ *pedes* (nom. sing.), 'on foot.' ² *advena*, 'stranger' (nom. sing. masculine).

1. Write out lines 7 and 8, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. Enumerate the forms in line 18 that are unusual or poetic and write their common prose equivalents. What is the construction of *vagina* (23) and what equivalent construction would be more common in prose?
3. What is bucolic poetry? What bucolic poetry did Virgil write?
4. What part of the story of the Trojan War does Virgil tell in the *Aeneid*? Why did he limit himself to that part?

PART V

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

You, Soldiers of the National Army, are undertaking a great duty. Do not doubt that the heart¹ of the whole country is with you. Everything that you do will be watched with the deepest solicitude, not only by those who are near² and dear to you, but by the whole nation besides. For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans felt themselves to be when we made good³ our national independence.⁴ Let it be your pride,⁵ therefore, to show all men everywhere, not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are. My affectionate confidence⁶ goes with you in every battle and in every test.⁷ God keep and guide you.—(Adapted from President Wilson's address to the National Army.)

¹ *animus*.

² not *prope*.

³ *confirmo*.

⁴ i.e., 'freedom.'

⁵ *decus*.

⁶ i.e., 'love and confidence.'

⁷ *periculum*.

Comprehensive Examination

LATIN

Tuesday, September 17

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four or more years* (Cp4) will take Parts III, IV, and V.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three years* (Cp3) will take Part IA and either Part IIA and C or Part IIB and C.

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three years* (Cp2) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

PART I

A

Translate:

[*Caesar summons aid to the help of Africa.*]

Interim nobiles homines ex suis oppidis profugere et in castra Caesaris devenire et de adversariorum eius crudelitate commemorare coeperunt. Quorum lacrimis Caesar maxime commotus, cum antea constituisset e castris aestate inita cunctis copiis auxiliisque accitis¹ bellum cum suis adversariis gerere, hieme proficisci instituit litterisque celeriter in Siciliam ad Alienum missis imperavit ut sine mora ac nulla excusatione hiemis ventorumque quam primum exercitus sibi transportaretur: Africam provinciam perire funditusque² everti ab suis inimicis; quod nisi celeriter sociis esset subventum, praeter ipsam Africam terram nihil, ne tectum quidem, quo se reciperent ab illorum scelere insidiisque reliquum futurum.

5

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¹ *summoned*. ² *funditus*, 'utterly.'

1. Decline in the singular only: *nobiles* (1), *illorum* (10); decline in the plural only: *homines* (1), *scelere* (10); decline throughout: *exercitus* (7).
2. Conjugate *devenire* (2) in the future indicative active, *commemorare* (2) in the present subjunctive passive, *commotus* (3) in the imperfect subjunctive passive, *missis* (6) in the future perfect indicative active, *perire* (7) in the imperfect indicative active.
3. Write and name the principal parts of *profugere* (1), *inita* (4), *gerere* (5), *instituit* (5), *everti* (8).
4. Compare *nobiles* (1), *maxime* (3), *celeriter* (5).
5. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *castra* (1), *lacrimis* (3), *hieme* (5), *ventorum* (6).
6. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *constituisset* (3), *transportaretur* (7), *perire* (7), *esset subventum* (8), *reciperent* (9), *futurum* (10).

B

Translate into Latin:

While Caesar was on the march, German envoys came to him to ask why he had determined to make war upon them. Although he knew that they wished delay because the greater part of their forces had gone across the river, he ordered his men not to fight. On hearing this, however, the Germans made so fierce an attack upon Caesar's cavalry that the Romans were not able to withstand them and many were killed.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART II

A

Translate:

[*Verres attempts a robbery without the knowledge of his superior, Dolabella.*]

Delum venit. Ibi ex fano¹ Apollinis religiosissimo noctu clam sustulit signa² pulcherrima atque antiquissima, eaque in onerariam navem suam concienda curavit. Postridie cum fanum spoliatum viderent ii qui Delum incolebant, graviter ferebant; est enim tanta apud eos eius fani religio atque antiquitas ut in eo loco ipsum Apollinem natum esse arbitrentur. Verbum 5 tamen facere non audebant, ne forte ea res ad Dolabellam ipsum pertineret. Tum subito tempestates coortae sunt maximae, iudices, ut non modo proficisci cum cuperet Dolabella non posset, sed vix in oppido consisteret: ita magni fluctus eiciebantur. Hic navis illa praedonis istius, onusta signis religiosiis, expulsa atque eiecta fluctu frangitur; in litore signa illa Apollinis 10 reperiuntur; iussu Dolabellae reponuntur. Tempesta sedatur, Dolabella Delo proficiscitur.

¹ temple. ² statue.

1. Explain the derivation of *onerariam* (2), indicating all the elements of which the word is composed.

Explain the meaning of the following words as suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *onerous*, *audacity*, *adjudicate*, *fluctuation*, *sedate*.

2. What references to Roman religious practices occur in the speeches against Catiline?

B

Translate:

[*Juturna encourages the Rutulians with the omen of an eagle and a swan.*]

His aliud maius Iuturna adiungit et alto
dat signum caelo, quo non praesentius ullum
turbavit mentes Italas monstroque fefellit.
Namque volans rubra¹ fulvus Iovis ales in aethra²
litoreas agitabat avis turbamque sonantem 5
agminis aligeri, subito cum lapsus ad undas
cycnum excellentem pedibus rapit improbus uncis.
Arrexere animos Itali, cunctaeque volucres
convertunt clamore fugam (mirabile visu),
aetheraque obscurant pennis hostemque per auras 10
facta nube premunt, donec vi victus et ipso
pondere defecit praedamque ex unguibus ales
proiecit fluvio, penitusque in nubila fugit.

Tum vero augurium Rutuli clamore salutant
expediuntque manus, primusque Tolumnius augur 15
'Hoc erat, hoc, votis' inquit 'quod saepe petivi.'

¹ red. ² aethra = aethere.

1. Write out lines 7 and 8, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. At what point in the adventures of Aeneas does the *Aeneid* begin? To what extent and in what way are his earlier experiences introduced into the story?
3. What events and conditions in Roman politics affected the life and the writings of Virgil? Be definite and concise in your answer.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

What would Caesar think, fellow-citizens, concerning this most dreadful war, if he were living in these times? His opinion of its cruelty would indeed be worth hearing. Caesar, it is true, brought much suffering to the men of Gaul. But he was never causelessly cruel: do not think it. And it is a proof¹ of this, that often when he had conquered some savage tribe, he within a brief time so won its friendship that its soldiers were fighting in his own army. Caesar established the civilization² of Gaul; and as we read the Commentaries today, we seem to see the spirit³ of Caesar again warring to save that civilization by driving out the barbarian hordes.

¹ *testimonium*. ² *cultus*. ³ *umbra*.

PART III

Translate:

[*The bashful orator.*]

Ego qui, sicut omnes sciunt, in foro iudiciisque ita verser ut eiusdem aetatis aut nemo aut pauci pluris causas defenderint, et qui omne tempus quod mihi ab amicorum negotiis datur in his studiis laboribusque consumam, quo paratior ad usum forensem promptiorque esse possim, tamen ita mihi deos velim propitios ut, cum illius mihi temporis venit in mentem quo die citato reo mihi dicendum sit, non solum commoveor animo, sed etiam toto corpore perhorresco. Iam nunc mente et cogitatione prospicio quae tum studia hominum, qui concursus futuri sint, quantam expectationem magnitudo iudici sit adlatura, quantam auditorum multitudinem infamia C. Verris concitatura, quantam denique audientiam orationi meae improbitas illius factura sit. Quae cum cogito, iam nunc timeo quidnam pro offensione hominum, qui illi inimici infensique sunt, et expectatione omnium et magnitudine rerum dignum eloqui possim.

1. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *defenderint* (2), *possim* (4), *velim* (5), *sit* (9), *possim* (13).
2. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *aetatis* (2), *reo* (6), *corpore* (6), *iudici* (9), *expectatione* (12).
3. Explain the meaning of the following words as suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *negotiate*, *forensic*, *corporation*, *prospective*, *judicious*.
4. Give an account of Cicero's oratorical training and mention some of his successful cases.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART IV

Translate:

[*Turnus replies angrily to Drances.*]

Talibus exarsit dictis violentia Turni;
 dat gemitum rumpitque has imo pectore voces:
 'Larga quidem, Drance, semper tibi copia fandi
 tum, cum bella manus poscunt, patribusque vocatis
 primus ades. Sed non replenda est curia verbis,
 quae tuto tibi magna volant, dum distinet hostem
 agger murorum nec inundant sanguine fossae.
 Proinde tona eloquio (solitum tibi) meque timoris
 argue tu, Drance, quando tot stragis¹ acervos
 Teucrorum, tua dextra dedit, passimque tropaeis
 insignis² agros. Possit quid vivida virtus,
 experiare licet: nec longe scilicet hostes
 quaerendi nobis; circumstant undique muros.
 Imus in adversos—quid cessas? an tibi Mavors
 ventosa in lingua pedibusque fugacibus istis
 semper erit?
 pulsus ego? aut quisquam merito, foedissime, pulsum
 arguet, Iliaco tumidum qui crescere Thybrim
 sanguine et Euandri totam cum stirpe videbit
 procubuisse domum atque exutos Arcadas armis?
 haud ita me experti Bitias et Pandarus ingens
 et quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi,
 inclusus muris hostilique aggere saeptus.'

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¹ slaughter; here, dead bodies. ² from *insignire*, 'to mark,' 'to decorate.'

1. Write out lines 8 and 17, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. Comment on the length of line 16. What is alliteration? Point out examples in this passage.
3. What were the various influences that led Aeneas to seek a home in Italy?
4. What circumstances gave to Juno, to Venus, and to Neptune the particular interest that each had in the fate of Troy?

PART V

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

In Cicero's opinion, if a state possesses a citizen of extraordinary ability, it should keep him always employed in promoting¹ its interests. But let us imagine² what would happen were we to follow strictly³ this reasoning. Suppose there were a state which thought it possessed a king endowed with such superhuman⁴ skill in governing that he ought to rule the world. Would this state hesitate, though unprovoked, to attack other states that this man's talent might become useful to his country? Once a Roman congratulated⁵ his countrymen in these words: "We ought to be most grateful to the gods, that Africanus was born in our country. For there is no doubt that the rule of the world must be where he lives." May we not suspect that certain Germans have made their emperor believe that he is a second Scipio?

¹ *amplificare*.

² *animo fingere*.

³ *diligenter*.

⁴ *divinus*.

⁵ *gratulari*.

Comprehensive Examination

LATIN

Wednesday, June 18

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates offering Two-Year Latin (Cp2) will take the combination I, II.

Candidates offering Three-Year Latin (Cp3) will take either the combination I, III, V or the combination I, IV, V.

Candidates offering Four-Year Latin (Cp4) will take either the combination III, VII, VIII or the combination IV, VI, VIII.

Candidates who have credit for Latin (Cp3) may complete the requirements in Latin by taking either the combination VI, VIII or the combination VII, VIII.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

I

Translate:

[A veteran boldly faces a maddened elephant.]

Non videtur esse praetermittendum de virtute cuiusdam veterani. Nam cum in sinistro cornu elephans vulneratus et dolore concitatus in hominem inermem impetum fecisset, deinde eum sub pedem subiectum genu innixus¹ pondere suo proboscide erecta vibrantique premeret atque necaret, veteranus hic non potuit pati quin se armatus bestiae offerret. Quem postquam elephans ad se telo venire animadvertit, relicto homine militem proboscide circumdat atque in sublime extollit. Armatus, qui in eiusmodi periculo constanter agendum sibi videret, gladio proboscidem caedere, quantum viribus poterat, non destitit. Quo dolore adductus elephans milite abiecto maximo cum stridore² conversus ad reliquas bestias se recepit,

¹genu innixus, 'kneeling upon.'

²trumpeting (i.e., the cry of an elephant in anger).

- Decline in singular only: *pedem* (line 3), *pondere* (l. 4), *vibranti* (l. 4); in the plural only: *cuiusdam* (l. 1), *cornu* (l. 2), *viribus* (l. 9).
- Conjugate *fecisset* (l. 3) in the future indicative passive, *premeret* (l. 4) in the perfect subjunctive active, *abiecto* (l. 9) in the perfect indicative active. Give all the infinitives and participles of *pati* (l. 5) and *caedere* (l. 8).
- Name the principal parts of a Latin verb, and tell why they are important. Give the principal parts of *premeret* (l. 4), *potuit* (l. 5), *offerret* (l. 5), *agendum* (l. 8), *conversus* (l. 10).
- Compare *constanter* (l. 8); account for the adverbial ending *-ter*. Of what words is *animadvertit* (l. 6) composed?
- Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *dolore* (l. 9), *proboscide* (l. 4), *bestiae* (l. 5), *sibi* (l. 8), *viribus* (l. 9).
- Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *fecisset* (l. 3), *offerret* (l. 5), *agendum* (l. 8), *videret* (l. 8), *caedere* (l. 8).

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

II

Translate into Latin:

The Germans had always waged war with the utmost cruelty. At that time also, because they had laid waste the land of the Belgians with fire and sword, and had carried away even their children into slavery, the commander-in-chief resolved that no peace was to be made with these barbarians before punishment had overtaken them. Accordingly, gathering a vast army, he attacked them fiercely that he might hurl them back across the Rhine.

III

Translate:

[Cicero sets out for Greece, but meets bad weather.]

Exposui, patres conscripti, profectionis consilium: nunc reversionis, quae plus admirationis habet, breviter exponam. Cum Brundisium iterque illud, quod tritum¹ in Graeciam est, non sine causa vitavissem, Kalendis Sextilibus veni Syracusas, quod ab ea urbe transmissio in Graeciam laudabatur: quae tamen urbs mihi coniunctissima plus una me nocte cupiens retinere non potuit. Veritus sum ne meus repentinus ad meos necessarios adventus suspicionis aliquid adferret, si essem commoratus. Cum autem me ex Sicilia ad Leucopetram, quod est promunturium agri Regini, venti detulissent, ab eo loco conscendi, ut transmitterem; nec ita multum provectus reiectus Austro sum in eum ipsum locum, unde conscenderam. 5 10

¹regularly traveled ('worn').

- Explain the derivation of *reversionis* (l. 1), indicating all the elements of which the word is composed.
- Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *inevitable, urbane, conjecture, depose, transmission*.
- What reason had the inhabitants of Sicily for special gratitude to Cicero?

IV

Translate:

[A countryman, unable to cure his ailing bees, is advised by his mother to consult the sea god Proteus.]

'Est in Carpathio Neptuni gurgite vates
caeruleus Proteus, magnum qui piscibus aequor
et iuncto bipedum curru metitur¹ equorum.
Hic nunc Emathiae portus patriamque revisit
Pallenen; hunc et Nymphae veneramur et ipse
grandaevus Nereus; novit namque omnia vates, 5
quae sint, quae fuerint, quae mox ventura trahantur.
Hic tibi, nate, prius vinclis capiendus, ut omnem
expediat morbi causam, eventusque secundet.
Nam sine vi non ulla dabit praecepta, neque illum
orando flectes; vim duram et vincula capto 10
tende; doli circum haec demum frangentur inanes.
Ipsa ego te, medios cum sol accenderit aestus,
in secreta senis ducam, quo fessus ab undis
se recipit, facile ut somno adgrediare iacentem.' 15

¹traverses.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

- a) Write out lines 12 and 15, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
- b) What was the attitude of Vergil to Augustus, and how do his poems show that attitude?
- c) How does Vergil explain Juno's hostility to Aeneas, and how in the *Aeneid* does she give proofs of her enmity?

V

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

For the last five years the enemy has been sweeping in triumph through the whole of Italy. He has slaughtered our armies, destroyed our strongholds, set fire to our towns, devastated our fields, and has attempted to shake the allegiance of our allies. But now the aspect of affairs is suddenly changed; and we learn that he has sent ambassadors to us to beg for peace. Let us not too hastily accept what he offers. He would not thus change all his plans if his army were as strong as hitherto.

VI

Translate:

[Cicero counts only patriots his friends.]

Quod volent denique homines existiment: nemini ego possum esse bene merenti de re publica non amicus. Etenim si iis qui haec omnia flamma ac ferro delere voluerunt non inimicitias solum sed etiam bellum indixi atque intuli, cum partim mihi illorum familiares, partim etiam me defendente capitis iudiciis essent liberati, cur eadem res publica quae me in amicos 5 inflammare potuit inimicis placare non possit? Quod mihi odium cum P. Clodio fuit, nisi quod perniciosum patriae civem fore putabam qui turpissima libidine incensus duas res sanctissimas, religionem et pudicitiam, uno scelere violasset? Num est igitur dubium ex iis rebus quas is egit agitque cotidie quin ego in illo oppugnando rei publicae plus quam otio meo, non nulli in 10 eodem defendendo suo plus otio quam communi prospexerint?

- a) Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *existiment* (l. 1), *essent liberati* (l. 5), *possit* (l. 6), *violasset* (l. 9), *prospexerint* (l. 11).
- b) Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *nemini* (l. 1), *illorum* (l. 4), *capitis* (l. 5), *iudiciis* (l. 5), *communi* (l. 11).
- c) Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *essence*, *familiarize*, *civic*, *indictment*, *indelible*.
- d) Explain the allusion to Clodius. What important part did he play in the fortunes of Cicero?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

VII

Translate:

[*The omens at Caesar's death.*]

Sol tibi signa dabit. Solem quis dicere falsum
 audeat? Ille etiam caecos instare tumultus
 saepe monet, fraudemque et operta tumescere bella.
 Ille etiam extincto miseratus Caesare Romam,
 cum caput obscura nitidum ferrugine¹ texit 5
 impiaque aeternam timuerunt saecula noctem.
 Tempore quamquam illo tellus quoque et aequora ponti,
 obscaeque canes, inportunaeque volucres
 signa dabant. Quotiens Cyclopum effervere in agros
 vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus² Aetnam, 10
 flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa!
 Armorum sonitum toto Germania caelo
 audiit; insolitis tremuerunt motibus Alpes.
 Vox quoque per lucos volgo exaudita silentis
 ingens, et simulacra modis pallentia miris 15
 visa sub obscurum noctis, pecudesque locutae
 (infandum!); sistunt amnes terraeque dehiscunt,
 et maestum inlacrimat templis ebur aeraque sudant.
 Proluit insano contorquens vertice silvas
 fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnis 20
 cum stabulis armenta tulit.

¹lurid hue.²furnaces; here, crater.

- a) Write out lines 15 and 18, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras. How does Vergil secure an effect of solemnity in line 15?
- b) Why was it impossible for Vergil to bring the love story of Aeneas and Dido to a happy, instead of a tragic, conclusion?
- c) What great men of Vergil's day were friends of his? What favors did he owe to his friends?

VIII

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

In saying that the enemy must no longer destroy towns and murder their inhabitants our leader spoke for us all. For until the enemy is willing to spare the lives of women and children there is no doubt that the people of this country will be unwilling to spare the enemy. Let us not be afraid, then, that our soldiers will not fight for many years, if necessary, in order to punish those who are unworthy of the name of men. For there is no one who trusts them, even when they come to seek peace. If they had not made war upon the Belgians with great cruelty and committed many other crimes, they might have been pardoned. But after they had done these things all good men became their enemies.

LATIN

Tuesday, September 16

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates offering Two-Year Latin (Cp 2) will take the combination I, II.

Candidates offering Three-Year Latin (Cp 3) will take either the combination I, III, V or the combination I, IV, V.

Candidates offering Four-Year Latin (Cp 4) will take either the combination III, VII, VIII or the combination IV, VI, VIII.

Candidates who have credit for Latin (Cp 8) may complete the requirements in Latin by taking either the combination VI, VIII or the combination VII, VIII.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

I

Translate:

[*The carelessness of a Rhodian shipmaster forces Caesar to fight.*]

Erat una navis Rhodia in dextro cornu longe ab reliquis collocata. Hanc conspicati hostes non tenuerunt sese magnoque impetu ad eam contenderunt. Cui coactus est Caesar ferre subsidium ne turpem in conspectu hostium contumeliam acciperet. Proelium commissum est magna contentione Rhodiorum, qui cum in omnibus dimicationibus et scientia et virtute praestitissent, tum maxime illo tempore totum onus sustinere non recusabant ne quod detrimentum suorum culpa acceptum videretur. Ita proelium secundissimum est factum; magna multitudo propugnatorum¹ est interfecta. Quod nisi nox proeli finem fecisset, tota classe hostium Caesar potitus esset. Hac calamitate perterritis hostibus, adverso vento leniter flante,² naves onerarias Caesar remulco³ Alexandriam deducit. 5 10

¹fighting men. ²flare, 'to blow.' ³low-line.

- a) Decline in the singular only: *virtute* (line 5), *totum* (l. 6), *classe* (l. 9); in the plural only: *turpem* (l. 3), *onus* (l. 6), *nox* (l. 8).
- b) Conjugate *ferre* (l. 3) in the present indicative passive, *praestitissent* (l. 5) in the future indicative active, *fecisset* (l. 9) in the imperfect subjunctive passive. Give all the infinitives and participles of *potitus esset* (l. 9) and *deducit* (l. 11).
- c) Name the principal parts of a Latin verb, and tell why they are important. Give the principal parts of *ferre* (l. 3), *praestitissent* (l. 5), *videretur* (l. 7), *interfecta* (l. 8), *perterritis* (l. 10).
- d) Compare *turpem* (l. 3) and the adverb formed from it. What part of speech is *quod* (l. 6)?
- e) Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *impetu* (l. 2), *scientia* (l. 5), *tempore* (l. 6), *classe* (l. 9), *vento* (l. 10).
- f) Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *acciperet* (l. 4), *praestitissent* (l. 5), *fecisset* (l. 9), *potitus esset* (l. 9). If *coactus est* (l. 3) were changed to *cogetur*, what change would be necessary in the verb of the dependent clause?

II

Translate into Latin:

Caesar knew that a part of the enemy's army was in camp in a village not far from the river Rhine. In order that he might cut them off from the rest, he led his troops quickly by a night march past the enemy's camp, and forming his line of battle attacked it from the rear. Having easily stormed the camp he captured the greater part of the enemy. The rest of their troops, fearing that he would capture them also, fled as soon as they heard of the fight.

III

Translate:

[Cicero declaims against the tyranny of Antony.]

Neque enim Tarquinio expulso maioribus nostris tam fuit optata libertas, quam est depulso Antonio retinenda nobis. Illi regibus parere iam a condita urbe didicerant: nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat. Atque ille Tarquinius, quem maiores nostri non tulerunt, non crudelis, non impius, sed superbus est habitus et dictus: quod nos vitium in privatis saepe tulimus, id maiores nostri ne in rege quidem ferre potuerunt. L. Brutus regem superbum non tulit: D. Brutus sceleratum atque impium regnare patietur? Quid Tarquinius tale, qualia innumerabilia et facit et fecit Antonius? Senatum etiam reges habebant: nec tamen, Antonio senatum habente, in consilio regis versabantur barbari armati. 10

- a) Explain the derivation of *innumerabilia* (l. 8), indicating all the elements of which the word is composed.
- b) Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *oblivious, impiety, vicious, patient, quality*.
- c) When and for what reasons did Cicero favor granting extraordinary power to Pompey?

IV

Translate:

[Juno resigns Turnus to his fate.]

Iunonem interea compellat Iuppiter ultro:
 'O germana mihi atque eadem gratissima coniunx,
 ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit)
 Troianas sustentat opes, non vivida bello
 dextra viris animusque ferox patiensque pericli.' 5
 Cui Iuno submissa: 'Quid, O pulcherrime coniunx,
 sollicitas aegram et tua tristia dicta timentem?
 Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quamque esse decebat,
 vis in amore foret, non hoc mihi namque negares,
 omnipotens, quin et pugnae subducere Turnum 10
 et Dauno possem incolumem servare parenti.
 Nunc pereat, Teucrisque pio det sanguine poenas.
 Ille tamen nostra deducit origine nomen,
 Pilumnusque illi quartus pater; et tua larga
 saepe manu multisque oneravit limina donis.' 15

- a) Write out lines 6 and 7, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
- b) What proofs have we that the *Aeneid* was left by Vergil in an unfinished state?
- c) What, to Vergil's mind, was the destiny of Rome, and what prophecies of that destiny are made in the portions of the *Aeneid* which you have read?

V

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

When the Delphians perceived how great their danger was, they were overcome with terror. And so they went to the oracle, to inquire respecting the sacred treasure; for they did not know whether it would be better to bury it or to carry it away with them to another land. The god answered that they were to leave the treasure untouched, and that he was able to guard his own possessions without help from others. The Delphians therefore, when they received this answer, began to think about saving themselves.

VI

Translate:

[*Why Cicero preferred exile to death.*]

Haec ego et multa alia cogitans hoc videbam, si causam publicam mea mors peremisset,¹ neminem umquam fore qui auderet suscipere contra improbos civis salutem rei publicae; itaque non solum si vi interissem, sed etiam si morbo exstinctus essem, fore putabam ut exemplum rei publicae conservandae mecum simul interiret. Quis enim umquam me a senatu populoque Romano tanto omnium bonorum studio non restituto—quod certe, si essem interfectus, accidere non potuisset—ullam rei publicae partem cum sua minima invidia auderet attingere? Servavi igitur rem publicam discessu meo, iudices: caedem a vobis liberisque vestris, vastitatem, incendia, rapinas meo dolore luctuque depuli, et unus rem publicam bis servavi, semel gloria, iterum aerum- 10
na² mea.

¹ruined.

²misfortune.

- a) Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *peremisset* (l. 2), *auderet* (l. 2), *interiret* (l. 5), *essem interfectus* (l. 6), *auderet* (l. 8).
- b) Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *vi* (l. 3), *me* (l. 5), *studio* (l. 6), *vobis* (l. 9), *gloria* (l. 10).
- c) Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *visionary*, *mortify*, *salutary*, *violate*, *secede*.
- d) Comment on the incidents in Cicero's life to which reference is made in this passage.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

VII

Translate:

[*Numanus utters a defiance.*]

Tum primum bello celerem intendisse sagittam
 dicitur, ante feras solitus terrere fugacis,
 Ascanius, fortemque manu fudisse Numanum;
 cui Remulo cognomen erat, Turnique minorem
 germanam nuper thalamo sociatus habebat. 5
 Is primam ante aciem digna atque indigna relatu
 vociferans tumidusque novo praecordia regno
 ibat et ingentem sese clamore ferebat:
 'Non pudet obsidione iterum valloque teneri,
 bis capti Phryges, et morti praetendere muros? 10
 En, qui nostra sibi bello connubia poscunt!
 Quis deus Italiam, quae vos dementia adegit?
 Non hic Atridae, nec fandi fictor Ulixes.
 Durum ab stirpe genus natos ad flumina primum
 deferimus saevoque gelu duramus et undis; 15
 venatu invigilant pueri, silvasque fatigant;
 flectere ludus equos et spicula tendere cornu.
 At patiens operum parvoque adsueta iuventus
 aut rastris¹ terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello.'

¹ *rakes*.

- a) Write out lines 6 and 10, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras. Describe the common forms of caesura.
- b) Who were the *Atridae* and what had they to do with the Trojan War?
- c) Who was Ascanius? By what other name or names is he called? What does Jupiter prophesy as to his future career?

VIII

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

I believe that when Cicero said that honor should be sought more than all other things in life he spoke words worthy of a great orator. For in all the best men of our own time there seems to be a certain moral worth which urges them to forget all other rewards of labor and hardship. The brave soldiers who are fighting our battles in other lands while we are safe at home would ask for nothing more. If Cicero were now living he would have realized from the example of these men of surpassing courage that he was wise in speaking as he did. Let us too seek honor always, even if it should be necessary to give our lives to gain it.

Comprehensive Examination

LATIN

Wednesday, June 23

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates offering Two-Year Latin (Cp2) will take the combination I, II.

Candidates offering Three-Year Latin (Cp3) will take either the combination I, III, V or the combination I, IV, V.

Candidates offering Four-Year Latin (Cp4) will take either the combination III, VII, VIII (adapted to those who have studied Vergil in the fourth year) or the combination IV, VI, VIII (adapted to those who have studied Cicero in the fourth year).

Candidates who have credit for Three-Year Latin (Cp3) may complete their requirements in Latin by taking either the combination VI, VIII or the combination VII, VIII.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

I

Translate:

Caesar receives bad news from Rome, but decides to remain abroad and reorganize the provinces.

Cum in Syriam Caesar ex Aegypto venisset, ab iis qui Roma venerant ad eum cognovit litterisque urbanis animadvertit multa Romae male et inutiliter administrari: nullam partem rei publicae satis commode geri, quod et contentionibus tribuniciis perniciosae seditiones orirentur et ambitione atque negligentia tribunorum militum et eorum qui legionibus praeerant multa contra morem consuetudinemque militarem fierent. Quae cum ad dissolvendam disciplinam pertinerent eaque omnia adventum suum flagitarent, tamen nolebat ad urbem proficisci. Nam praeferendum existimavit, quas in provincias regionesque venisset, eas ita relinquere constitutas ut domesticis dissensionibus liberarentur, iura legesque acciperent, externorum hostium metum deponerent. 5 10

—*De Bello Alexandrino* 65 (adapted)

- Decline in the singular only: *nullam* (line 3), *rei publicae* (l. 3), *iura* (l. 10); in the plural only: *eum* (l. 2), *morem* (l. 6), *adventum* (l. 7).
- Conjugate *geri* (l. 3) in the imperfect subjunctive passive, *fierent* (l. 6) in the perfect subjunctive active, *pertinerent* (l. 7) in the present indicative passive. Give all the infinitives and participles of *cognovit* (l. 2) and *deponerent* (l. 11).
- Give the principal parts of *geri* (l. 3), *orirentur* (l. 4), *praeerant* (l. 5), *proficisci* (l. 8), *relinquere* (l. 9). Name the stems of a Latin verb, and tell in what one of the principal parts each stem can be found.
- Compare *multa* (l. 2), *male* (l. 2), *inutiliter* (l. 3).
- Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *Roma* (l. 1), *Romae* (l. 2), *partem* (l. 3), *dissensionibus* (l. 10), *hostium* (l. 11).
- Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *venisset* (l. 1), *geri* (l. 3), *orirentur* (l. 4), *praeferendum* (l. 8), *deponerent* (l. 11).

II

Translate into Latin:

The next night Caesar sent forward all of his horsemen, so equipped that they could delay the enemy's column until he overtook it in person. He urged them

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

to harass the retreating Gauls in every possible way, but not to bring on a battle. For he feared that, if the Gauls should make a stand, they would kill many of his men. At dawn, with all his legions he hastened after them by forced marches.

III

Translate:

Cluentius, who has accused his step-father of attempting to poison him, is upheld by Cicero.

Nunc iam breviter ac summatim exponam quibus criminibus Oppianicus damnatus sit, ut et constantiam A. Cluenti et rationem accusationis perspicere possitis; ac primum causa accusandi quae fuerit ostendam, ut id ipsum A. Cluentium vi ac necessitate coactum fecisse videatis. Cum manifesto venenum deprehendisset quod vir matris Oppianicus ei paravisset, et res non coniectura, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, neque in causa ulla dubitatio posset esse, accusavit Oppianicum: quam constanter et quam diligenter, postea dicam; nunc hoc scire vos volui, nullam huic aliam accusandi causam fuisse nisi uti propositum vitae periculum et cotidianas capitis insidias hac una ratione vitaret. Non enim accusatorio animo, non ostentatione aliqua aut gloria adductus, sed nefariis iniuriis, cotidianis insidiis, proposito ante oculos vitae periculo, nomen Oppianici detulit.

—CICERO *Pro Cluentio* 7, 19, 20; 4, 11 (adapted)

- a) Give one or more English words derived from each of the following, and explain how their meaning is suggested by their derivation: *exponam, matris, capitis, nomen*.
- b) Explain the meaning of the following expressions, and indicate in what connection Cicero made use of them: (1) *ex fati Sibyllinis*; (2) *quod urbem incendiis, caede civis, Italiam bello liberasset*.
- c) Answer briefly one of the following questions: (1) What were the circumstances of Cicero's death? (2) Why did Cicero praise Caesar in his oration *Pro Marcello*?

IV

Translate:

Venus suggests to Aeneas that he shall attack Laurentum.

Hic mentem¹ Aeneae genetrix pulcherrima misit,
iret ut ad muros, urbiq̄ue adverteret agmen
ocius et subita turbaret clade Latinos.

Ille, ut vestigans diversa per agmina Turnum
huc atque huc acies² circumtulit, aspicit urbem.

Continuo pugnae accendit maioris imago;
Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum
ductores, tumulumque capit, qua cetera Teucrum
concurrit legio, nec scuta aut spicula³ densi
deponunt. Celso medius stans aggere fatur:

‘Ne qua meis esto dictis mora; Iuppiter hac stat;
neu quis ob inceptum subitum mihi segnior ito.
Urbem hodie, causam belli, regna ipsa Latini,
ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur,
eruam et aequa solo fumantia culmina ponam.’

—*Aeneid* xii. 554–58, 560–69

¹ *mentem* = *consilium*.

² *acies*: supply *oculorum*.

³ *darts*.

- a) Copy lines 13 and 14 and mark the scansion of each, indicating the principal caesuras.
- b) When the disguised Venus meets her son in *Aeneid* i, is Aeneas conceited in introducing himself with the words *sum pius Aeneas*? Give the reasons for your answer.
- c) Name two earlier poets to whom Vergil was indebted, and tell what he owed to each.

V

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

They tell us that we are weak, unable to resist so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? We are not weak if we use the means which almighty God has given us. A nation armed in the holy cause of liberty can never be conquered by mortal arms. There is a just God who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. The war is inevitable—let it come! Why stand we here idle? I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death.

VI

Translate:

Cicero's admiration for Caesar.

Deinde hoc ita fit ut viri fortes, etiam si ferro inter se comminus decertarint, tamen illud contentionis odium simul cum ipsa pugna armisque deponant. Neque me ille odisse potuit umquam, ne tum quidem cum dissidebamus. Habet hoc virtus, ut viros fortis species eius et pulchritudo etiam in hoste posita delectet. Si mihi numquam amicus C. Caesar fuisset, si semper iratus, si semper aspernaretur amicitiam meam seque mihi implacabilem inexplabilemque praeberat, tamen ei, cum tantas res gessisset gereretque cotidie, non amicus esse non possem; cuius ego imperium, non Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum, non Rheni fossam gurgitibus illis redundantem Germanorum immanissimis gentibus obicio et oppono; perfectit ille ut, si montes resedissent, amnes exaruissent,¹ non naturae praesidio sed victoria sua rebusque gestis Italiam munitam haberemus.

—CICERO *In Pisonem* 32, 81; 33, 82

¹ *exarescere*, 'to dry up.'

- a) Explain the use of the mood and the tense in: *decertarint* (l. 2), *delectet* (l. 5), *aspernaretur* (l. 6), *gessisset* (l. 7), *haberemus* (l. 12).
- b) Explain the use of the case in: *contentionis* (l. 2), *ei* (l. 7), *gurgitibus* (l. 9), *gentibus* (l. 10), *praesidio* (l. 12).
- c) Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *virility*, *depositor*, *suggestion*, *redundant*, *perfection*.
- d) 1. What was Cicero's attitude toward Caesar during the Civil War?
2. Why may the *Pro Marcello* be called a "Caesarian Speech"?
3. What reasons led Cicero to deliver it?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

VII

Translate:

Turnus asks King Latinus to sanction his resolve to meet Aeneas in single combat, the issue of which shall end the war and award to the victor the hand of Lavinia.

'Nulla mora in Turno; nihil est quod dicta retractent
ignavi Aeneadae, nec quae pepigere¹ recusent.
Congredior. Fer sacra, pater, et concipe foedus.²
Aut hac Dardanium dextra sub Tartara mittam,
desertorem Asiae—sedeant spectentque Latini— 5
et solus ferro crimen commune refellam,
aut habeat victos, cedat Lavinia coniunx.'
Olli sedato respondit corde Latinus:
'O praestans animi iuvenis, quantum ipse feroci 10
virtute exsuperas, tanto me impensius³ aequum est
consulere atque omnes metuentem expendere casus.
Sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta
multa manu; nec non aurumque animusque Latino est.
Sunt aliae innuptae Latio et Laurentibus agris, 15
nec genus indecores.⁴ Sine me haec haud mollia fatu
sublatis aperire dolis, simul hoc animo hauri;
me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum⁵
fas erat, idque omnes divique hominesque caneant.'

—*Aeneid* xii. 11–28

¹from *pangere*, 'to agree upon.' ²*concipe foedus*, 'seal the compact.' ³*more earnestly.*
⁴*indecores* = *ignobiles*. ⁵*suilors*.

- Copy lines 14 and 15 and mark the scansion of each, indicating the principal caesuras.
- Name the case of *animi* (l. 9), *Latio* (l. 14), *genus* (l. 15), and give in each instance the construction which would be used in prose.
- What is *litotes*? Point out an instance of it in this passage. Explain the form *Aeneadae* (l. 2). Name an equivalent form for *pepigere* (l. 2). Why could not the poet have used this equivalent form here?
- Discuss the following remark of Dr. Johnson's:

"Why, Sir, they (the Romans) would never have borne Virgil's description of Aeneas's treatment of Dido, if she had not been a Carthaginian."

VIII

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

After peace had been made, many believed that we ought to urge all citizens to think very carefully regarding domestic difficulties; these had long been causing men to fear that our country would forget its former glory. The difficulties were of many kinds, and there was need of great effort if we wished to overcome them. Would that we had realized that they were so numerous, for then it would have been easier to ask all good men for aid. If they had given us this aid there is no doubt that we should now be enjoying better fortune. We waited, however, until evil men showed that they were unworthy of our confidence, before we attempted to punish them, and they had already injured the republic.

LATIN

Tuesday, September 21

9 a.m.—12 m.

Candidates offering Two-Year Latin (Cp2) will take the combination I, II.

Candidates offering Three-Year Latin (Cp3) will take either the combination I, III, V or the combination I, IV, V.

Candidates offering Four-Year Latin (Cp4) will take either the combination III, VII, VIII (adapted to those who have studied Vergil in the fourth year) or the combination IV, VI, VIII (adapted to those who have studied Cicero in the fourth year).

Candidates who have credit for Three-Year Latin (Cp3) may complete their requirements in Latin by taking either the combination VI, VIII or the combination VII, VIII.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

I

Translate:

Domitius baffles a crafty enemy.

Haec cum administraret, numquam tamen intermittebat legatos de pace atque amicitia mittere ad Domitium, cum hoc ipso crederet facilius eum decipi posse. At contra spes pacis Domitio in eisdem castris morandi attulit causam. Ita Pharnaces, amissa proximi temporis occasione, cum vereretur ne cognoscerentur insidiae, suos in castra revocavit. Proxima nocte Pharnaces, interceptis tabellariis¹ qui de Alexandrinis rebus litteras ad Domitium ferebant, cognoscit Caesarem magno in periculo versari atque flagitare ab Domitio ut quam primum sibi subsidia mitteret propiusque ipse Alexandriam per Syriam accederet. Qua cognita re, Pharnaces fore victoriae loco credebat, si trahere tempus posset, cum discedendum Domitio celeriter putaret. Domitius autem cum se non tuto discessurum arbitraretur, si sine certamine discederet, ex propinquis castris in aciem exercitum eduxit.—*De Bello Alexandrino* 37, 38, 39 (adapted).

¹ *couriers.*

- a) Decline in the singular only: *ipso* (line 2), *spes* (l. 3), *subsidia* (l. 8); decline in the plural only: *haec* (l. 1), *nocte* (l. 5), *certamine* (l. 11).
- b) Conjugate *administraret* (l. 1) in the present subjunctive passive, *crederet* (l. 2) in the future indicative active, *posse* (l. 3) in the imperfect indicative, *cognoscerentur* (l. 4) in the future, perfect indicative active, *ferebant* (l. 6) in the imperfect subjunctive passive.
- c) Give the principal parts of *mittere* (l. 2), *decipi* (l. 2), *attulit* (l. 3), *vereretur* (l. 4), *trahere* (l. 9). Name the different stems of a Latin verb, and tell how each may be found.
- d) Compare *facilius* (l. 2), *magno* (l. 7), *celeriter* (l. 10).
- e) Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *hoc* (l. 2), *pacis* (l. 3), *nocte* (l. 5), *Alexandriam* (l. 8), *Domitio* (l. 10).
- f) Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *administraret* (l. 1), *crederet* (l. 2), *posse* (l. 3), *accederet* (l. 9), *posset* (l. 10), *discessurum* (l. 11).

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

II

Translate into Latin:

Caesar, having collected a large force of cavalry from the neighboring states, sent them out in every direction to annoy the enemy. So many towns and villages were burned by them, and so much grain was carried away, that the enemy had almost nothing left. They, therefore, since they realized that they would all die if they had no houses and grain in the winter, begged Caesar to receive their submission.

III

Translate:

The rape of the Sabine women.

Atque haec quidem Romulus perceleriter confecit; nam et urbem constituit, quam e suo nomine Romam iussit nominari, et ad firmandam novam civitatem novum quoddam et subrusticum consilium, sed ad muniendas opes regni ac populi sui magni hominis¹ et iam tum longe providentis secutus est, cum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines, quae Romam ludorum gratia venissent, quos tum primum anniversarios in circo facere instituisset, rapi iussit easque in familiarum amplissimarum matrimoniis conlocavit. Qua ex causa cum bellum Romanis Sabini intulissent proeliique certamen varium atque anceps fuisset, cum T. Tatio, rege Sabinorum, foedus icit² matronis ipsis, quae raptae erant, orantibus; quo foedere et Sabinos in civitatem adscivit sacris 10 communicatis et regnum suum cum illorum rege sociavit.—CICERO *De Re Publica* ii. 7, 12.

¹ the case depends upon *consilium*.

² *struck*.

- a) 1. Show how the following words have departed in meaning from their Latin originals: *honest*, *circus*, *confectionery*. 2. How does a knowledge of Latin help an English-speaking person to understand the following words: *jussive*, *orient*?
- b) Explain the meaning of the following expressions, and indicate in what connection Cicero made use of them:
 - i) *nisi te, C. Caesar, salvo, salvi esse non possumus*.
 - ii) *O fortunate adulescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris!*
- c) Answer briefly one of the following questions: 1. What was the rôle of Lentulus in the Catilinarian conspiracy? 2. Why was Marcus Marcellus reluctant to return to Rome after the battle of Pharsalus?

IV

Translate:

The council of the gods.

Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi,
conciliumque vocat divom pater atque hominum rex
sideream in sedem, terras unde arduus omnis
castraque Dardanidum adspectat populosque Latinos.
Considunt tectis bipatentibus;¹ incipit ipse: 5
'Caelicolae magni, quianam² sententia vobis
versa retro, tantumque animis certatis iniquis?
Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris.
Quae contra vetitum³ discordia? Quis metus aut hos
aut hos arma sequi ferrumque lacessere suasit? 10

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

Adveniet iustum pugnae, ne arcessite, tempus,
cum fera Karthago Romanis arcibus olim
exitium magnum atque Alpes immittet apertas:⁴
tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit.
Nunc sinite, et placitum laeti componite foedus.'

15

—*Aeneid* x. 1-15.¹ *bipalentibus*: i.e. with doors at either end.² *why?*³ *against my command.*⁴ Equivalent to *exitium immittet per Alpes apertas*.

- Copy lines 3 and 4 and mark the scansion of each, indicating the principal caesuras.
- Why does Vergil oblige Aeneas to visit the underworld?
- Who were the following, and what connection had each with Vergil's life: Octavia, Pollio, Maecenas?

V

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

After wandering along the coast of Latium, Marius was at length taken prisoner in the marshes near Minturnae; but when a Gallic soldier entered his prison to put him to death, Marius in a terrible voice exclaimed, "Man, darest thou murder Gaius Marius?" Whereupon the barbarian threw down his sword and rushed out of the house. Marius subsequently escaped and reached Carthage. Commanded by the governor's lieutenant to leave the country instantly, he replied, "Tell the pretor that you have seen the once mighty Gaius Marius a fugitive, sitting on the ruins of Carthage."

VI

Translate:

The glory of Roman arms.

Si mihi nunc de rebus gestis esset nostri exercitus imperatorisque dicendum, plurima et maxima proelia commemorare possem; sed non id agimus. Hoc dico: Si bellum hoc, si ille rex contemnendus fuisset, neque tanta cura senatus et populus Romanus suscipiendum putasset neque vero eius belli conficiendi negotium tanto studio populus Romanus ad Cn. Pompeium detulisset. Cuius ex omnibus pugnis, quae sunt innumerabiles, vel acerrima mihi videtur illa quae cum rege commissa est et summa contentione pugnata. Qua ex pugna cum se ille eripuisset et Bosphorum confugisset quo exercitus adire non posset, etiam in extrema fortuna et fuga nomen tamen retinuit regium. Itaque ipse Pompeius regno possesso tamen tantum in unius anima¹ posuit ut, cum ipse omnia quae sperarat, victoria possideret, tamen non ante quam illum vita expulit bellum confectum iudicaret.—CICERO *Pro Murena* 16 (adapted).

¹ *life.*

- Explain the use of the mood and the tense in: *esset dicendum* (ll. 1, 2), *posset* (l. 9), *possideret* (l. 11). Explain the use of the mood in *iudicaret* (l. 12). State the exact construction of *conficiendi* (l. 5).
- Explain the use of the case in: *mihi* (l. 1), *studio* (l. 5), *contentione* (l. 7), *Bosphorum* (l. 8), *victoria* (l. 11).
- Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *agile*, *curator*, *rapid*, *animale*, *posture*.
1. Why was Pompey especially fitted for the appointment named?
2. What part did Cicero play in securing his appointment?

VII

Translate:

Caesar at the Rubicon.

Iam gelidas Caesar cursu superaverat Alpes
 ingentesque animo motus bellumque futurum
 ceperat. Ut ventum est parvi Rubiconis ad undas,
 ingens visa duci patriae trepidantis imago
 clara per obscuram voltu maestissima noctem, 5
 turrigero canos effundens vertice crines,
 et gemitu permixta loqui: 'Quo tenditis ultra?
 Quo fertis mea signa, viri? Si iure venitis,
 si cives, huc usque licet.' Tum perculit horror 10
 membra ducis, riguere comae, gressumque coercens
 languor in extrema tenuit vestigia ripa.
 Mox ait: 'O magnae qui moenia prospicis urbis
 Tarpeia de rupe, Tonans, Phrygiique penates,
 et residens celsa Latialis Iuppiter Alba,
 Vestalesque foci, summique o numinis instar¹ 15
 Roma, fave coeptis; non te furialibus armis
 persequor; en adsum victor terraque marique
 Caesar, ubique tuus—liceat modo nunc quoque—miles.
 Ille erit, ille nocens, qui me tibi fecerit hostem.'

—LUCAN *Pharsalia* i. 183–188, 190–196, 198–203.¹ equal to.

- a) Copy lines 8 and 16 and mark the scansion of each, indicating the principal caesuras.
- b) Define *hiatus*, *hypermetric line*, *syllaba anceps*. Name the case of *animo* (l. 2); *permixta* (l. 7); *Alba* (l. 14). Write an equivalent form for *riguere* (l. 10).
- c) Why are the *penates* called *Phrygii* (l. 13)? What is meant by *Vestales foci* (l. 15)? To whom does *ille* (l. 19) refer?
- d) The inscription on Vergil's tomb is said to have included these words, supposed to be spoken by the poet: *cecini pascua, rura, duces*. Translate this line and explain the allusions.

VIII

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

There was no one of our senators last year who did not think that this country ought to lead all other nations toward a lasting peace. And yet there were some who saw dangers to be avoided if we should attempt to do this. It therefore happened that many of the senators felt that we ought not to be persuaded to adopt any plan which seemed to increase these dangers. While the matter was being discussed some asked whether it was wise to do anything contrary to the customs of our ancestors. Others said that if we had always followed these customs we should not now have the power which has been ours for many years. Finally the senate regretted its long delay and decided that it would do what the people wished.

GREEK A (A1, A2) AND F

GREEK *A1*—GRAMMAR

GREEK *A2*—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

GREEK *F*—PROSE COMPOSITION

GREEK A (A1, A2) AND F

Saturday

9:00 a.m. Two hours

To offer Greek A it is necessary to take both Greek A1 and Greek A2. No more than two hours may be given to the whole question paper including Greek F.

GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

- 1 Ἐνταῦθα Γαυλίτης παρὼν φυγὰς Σάμος, πιστὸς δὲ Κύρῳ, εἶπε, "Καί
2 μὴν, ὦ Κύρῃ, λέγουσί τινες ὅτι πολλὰ ὑπισχνεῖ νῦν διὰ τὸ ἐν τοιούτῳ εἶναι
3 τοῦ κινδύνου προσιώντος. ἂν δὲ εὖ γένηται τι, οὐ μεμνήσεσθαι σέ φασιν·
4 ἐνιοὶ δὲ οὐδ' εἰ μεμνήῳ τε καὶ βούλοιο δύνασθαι ἂν ἀποδοῦναι ὅσα ὑπισχνεῖ."
5 ἀκούσας ταῦτα ἔλεξεν ὁ Κύρος, "Ἄλλ' ἔστι μὲν ἡμῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἡ ἀρχὴ ἢ
6 πατρίᾳ πρὸς μὲν μεσημβρίαν μέχρι οὐ διὰ καῦμα οὐ δύνανται οἰκεῖν ἄνθρω-
7 ποι, πρὸς δὲ ἄρκτον μέχρι οὐ διὰ χειμῶνα· τὰ δ' ἐν μέσῳ τούτων πάντα
8 σατραπείουσιν οἱ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ φίλοι. ἦν δ' ἡμεῖς νικῶμεν, ἡμᾶς δεῖ
9 τοὺς ἡμετέρους φίλους τούτων ἐγκρατεῖς ποιῆσαι. ὥστε οὐ τοῦτο δέδοικα μὴ
10 οὐκ ἔχω ὃ τι δῶ ἐκάστῳ τῶν φίλων, ἂν εὖ γένηται, ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐκ ἔχω ἱκανοὺς
11 οἷς δῶ. ὑμῶν δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ στέφανον ἐκάστῳ χρυσοῦν δώσω."—
Anab. i. 7. 5-7.

- a) Decline in the singular καῦμα (l. 6), χειμῶνα (l. 7); in the plural φυγὰς (l. 1); in all genders, in the singular, ἐγκρατεῖς (l. 9), οἷς (l. 11); in all genders, in the plural, τοιούτῳ (l. 2).
- b) Compare the adverb of πιστός (l. 1). Give the accusative neuter plural of the comparative and the superlative of πολλά (l. 2).
- c) Give the third person singular, in all the moods, of the present active of νικῶμεν (l. 8); give also the corresponding infinitive, and the nominative singular, in all genders, of the participle. Give the third person plural, in all the moods, of προσιώντος (l. 3) in this tense and voice; give the corresponding infinitive.
- d) Give the principal parts of ὑπισχνεῖ (l. 2), μεμνήσεσθαι (l. 3), ἀποδοῦναι (l. 4), ποιῆσαι (l. 9).
- e) Inflect the optative singular of φασίν (l. 3) in this tense and voice; the indicative plural of δῶ (l. 11) in this tense and voice; the imperfect indicative passive singular of ποιῆσαι (l. 9).
- f) Account for the case of φυγὰς (l. 1), Κύρῳ (l. 1), σέ (l. 3), τούτων (l. 7), τούτων (l. 9), ὑμῶν (l. 11).
- g) Account for the mood of εἶναι (l. 2), γένηται (l. 3), ἔχω (l. 10), δῶ (l. 11). Explain the use of ἂν in l. 4.
- h) When is the case of a relative pronoun likely to be influenced by that of its antecedent? Illustrate by Greek examples (1) the attributive and (2) the circumstantial use of the participle.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Translate into Greek:

1. Tell us what we ought to do; for we shall do whatever you wish.
2. Attack the barbarians at once: do not wait until they are prepared.
3. If I did not know that he was braver than the others, I should not have asked him to lead the right wing.
4. The king could not prevent the Greeks from going away.
5. How much money did Cyrus give you in order that you might collect a great army for him?
6. Let us ask them whether they will follow their generals.
7. After marching for two days, they came to a river of which the depth was only three feet.

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION

Wishing to rule the Persians instead of his brother, and needing soldiers to conquer him, Cyrus hired a great number of Greeks; for, as at that time the Athenians and the Spartans had ceased to make war on each other, it was not difficult for him to obtain from Greece as many men as he wished. They would not have gone with him, however, if they had known what he had in mind; but he deceived them by saying that the satrap Tissaphernes was his enemy. At last they learned that this was not true, and refused to advance; so that he was obliged to tell them that he was marching against the Great King.

GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Saturday

9 a.m. One hour

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

- 1 Φίλους γε μὴν ὅσους ποιήσαιο καὶ εἴνους γνῶνῃ ὄντας καὶ ἱκανοὺς κρίνειν
 2 συνεργοὺς εἶναι ὃ τι τυγχάνοι βουλόμενος κατεργάζεσθαι, ὁμολογεῖται πρὸς
 3 πάντων κράτιστος δὴ γενέσθαι θεραπεύειν. καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸ τοῦτο οὐπὲρ αὐτὸς
 4 ἕνεκα φίλων ᾤετο δεῖσθαι, ὥς συνεργοὺς ἔχοι, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπειρᾶτο συνεργὸς
 5 τοῖς φίλοις κράτιστος εἶναι τούτου ὅτου ἕκαστον αἰσθάνοιτο ἐπιθυμοῦντα.
 6 δῶρα δὲ πλείστα μὲν οἶμαι εἰς γε ἀνὴρ ἐλάμβανε διὰ πολλὰ· ταῦτα δὲ
 7 πάντων δὴ μάλιστα τοῖς φίλοις διεδίδου, πρὸς τοὺς τρόπους ἑκάστου σκοπῶν
 8 καὶ ὅτου μάλιστα ὁρῶν ἕκαστον δεόμενον. καὶ ὅσα τῷ σώματι αὐτοῦ κόσμον
 9 πέμποι τις ἢ ὥς εἰς πόλεμον ἢ ὥς εἰς καλλωπισμόν, καὶ περὶ τούτων λέγειν
 10 αὐτὸν ἔφασαν ὅτι τὸ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ σῶμα οὐκ ἂν δύναιτο τούτοις πᾶσι κοσμηθῆναι,
 11 φίλους δὲ καλῶς κεκοσμημένους μέγιστον κόσμον ἀνδρὶ νομίζοι.—*Αἰακ.* i. 9.
 20-23.

- a) Decline in the singular *φίλους* *εἴνους* (l. 1), *εἰς ἀνὴρ* (l. 6); in the plural *τῷ σώματι* (l. 8); in the singular, in all genders, *πάντων* (l. 3), *πολλὰ* (l. 6); in the plural, in all genders, *σκοπῶν* (l. 7).
- b) Give, in the nominative singular masculine, the comparative of *κράτιστος* (l. 5); in the accusative singular masculine, the positive and comparative of *μέγιστον* (l. 11). Give the comparative of *μάλιστα* (l. 8).
- c) Give the second person singular, in all the moods, of the present middle of *ποιήσαιο* (l. 1); the third person plural, in all the moods, of the second aorist active of *τυγχάνοι* (l. 2). In both instances write also the corresponding infinitive, and the nominative singular, in all genders, of the participle.
- d) Give the principal parts of *γενέσθαι* (l. 3), *ἐλάμβανε* (l. 6), *ὁρῶν* (l. 8), and *νομίζοι* (l. 11).
- e) Inflect the indicative singular of *γνῶνῃ* (l. 1) in the tense and voice in which it stands; the present middle subjunctive singular of *ἐπειρᾶτο* (l. 4); the plural of *οἶμαι* (l. 6) in the tense, mood, and voice in which it stands; the present active indicative of *διεδίδου* (l. 7).
- f) Account for the case of *φίλων* (l. 4), *συνεργός* (l. 4, the last word), *ὅτου* (l. 5), *σώματι* (l. 8), *κόσμον* (l. 8), *τούτοις πᾶσι* (l. 10).
- g) Account for the mood of *ὄντας* (l. 1), *βουλόμενος* (l. 2), *ἔχοι* (l. 4), *αἰσθάνοιτο* (l. 5), *δύναιτο* (l. 10), *νομίζοι* (l. 11).
- h) Name five common uses of the infinitive, and give, in Greek, an illustration of each.

GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday

9 a.m. One hour

Translate into Greek:

1. What would you do if you should see the enemy approaching?
2. Do not throw your spears at them until they are close by.
3. It seemed to us to be better to trust in our own deeds than in the king's words.
4. We feared that the Persians would occupy the heights, so that we could not go by.
5. Who told you that these men would run away?
6. When the messenger comes, let us ask him these questions.
7. We will not fight unless someone gives us pay.

1917

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday

9 a.m. One hour

When the horseman came to the city he said to his friend, "If the enemy should come today by land, kindle¹ a great signal-fire on the hill before the town. For we know that thus only² can the men of the near-by villages be saved. But if the foe happen to come by sea, we must seize and burn their ships before they are able to disembark³ and march against us." He said also that he himself would gladly fight with the Great King against Cyrus and his Greeks. For he had been ordered by the king to see to it that all the citizens should prepare⁴ and take the field at once.

¹ Use *kaluo*. ² *μόνον*. ³ *ἀποβαίνω*. ⁴ Use the middle voice of *παρασκευάζω*.

GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m. One hour

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 Τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ Κλέαρχος ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὴν διάβασιν τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ
 2 ἐκεῖ κατασκηψάμενος τὴν ἀγορὰν ἀφιππεύει ἐπὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκηνὴν διὰ τοῦ
 3 Μένωνος στρατεύματος σὺν ὀλίγοις τοῖς περὶ αὐτόν· Κύρος δὲ οὐκ ᾔδει,
 4 ἀλλ' ἔτι προσήλανε· τῶν δὲ Μένωνος στρατιωτῶν ξύλα σχίζων τις ὥς εἶδε
 5 Κλέαρχον διελαύνοντα, ἴησι τῇ ἀξίνῃ· καὶ οὗτος μὲν αὐτοῦ ἤμαρτεν· ἄλλος
 6 δὲ λίθῳ καὶ ἄλλος, εἴτα πολλοί, κραυγῆς γενομένης. ὁ δὲ καταφεύγει εἰς τὸ
 7 ἑαυτοῦ στράτευμα, καὶ εὐθὺς παραγγέλλει εἰς τὰ ὄπλα· καὶ τοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας
 8 αὐτοῦ ἐκέλευσε μέναι τὰς ἀσπίδας πρὸς τὰ γόνατα θέντας, αὐτὸς δὲ λαβὼν
 9 τοὺς Θοῤῃκας καὶ τοὺς ἱππέας οἱ ἦσαν αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι πλείους ἢ τετ-
 10 τάρακοντα—τούτων δὲ οἱ πλείστοι Θοῤῃκες—ἤλαυνεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Μένωνος, ὥστ'
 11 ἐκείνους ἐκπεπληγῆθαι καὶ αὐτὸν Μένωνα, καὶ τρέχειν ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα· οἱ δὲ καὶ
 12 ἔστασαν ἀποροῦντες τῷ πράγματι.—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, i. 5. 12–13.

- a) Decline in the singular *διάβασιν* (l. 1), *στρατιωτῶν* (l. 4); in the singular and plural, *ἀσπίδας* (l. 8), *ἱππέας* (l. 9); in the singular, all genders, *θέντας* (l. 8).
- b) Give the principal parts of *διελαύνοντα* (l. 5), *ἴησι* (l. 5), *εἶδε* (l. 4), *λαβὼν* (l. 8).
- c) Write a synopsis in the third person plural, with the corresponding infinitive and participle, of *εἶδε* (l. 4) and *ἴησι* (l. 5), in the tense and voice in which they are found.
- d) Inflect the indicative of *ἐλθὼν* (l. 1) and *μεῖναι* (l. 8) in the tense and voice in which they are found; the imperfect active of *θέντας* (l. 8); and the aorist active subjunctive of *παραγγέλλει* (l. 7).
- e) What form of what verb is *ἐκπεπληγῆθαι* (l. 11)? Account for the differences in tense of *ἐκπεπληγῆθαι* (l. 11) and *τρέχειν* (l. 11).
- f) Account for the case of *ποταμοῦ* (l. 1), *στρατιωτῶν* (l. 4), *αὐτοῦ* (l. 5), *λίθῳ* (l. 6), *αὐτῷ* (l. 9), *Μένωνα* (l. 11), *πράγματι* (l. 12).
- g) Account for the mood of *μεῖναι* (l. 8) and *τρέχειν* (l. 11), and the force of the participles *κατασκηψάμενος* (l. 2), *διελαύνοντα* (l. 5), *ἀποροῦντες* (l. 12).
- h) Give at least one English word derived from the stem or root of each of the following words: *κατασκηψάμενος* (l. 2), *σκηνήν* (l. 2), *ὀλίγοις* (l. 3), *σχίζων* (l. 4), *παραγγέλλει* (l. 7), *στράτευμα* (l. 7).

GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday, June 22****9 a. m. One hour**

1. They replied that they would gladly aid the Greeks.
2. He took care that these cities should be safe.
3. I know that the king's men have attacked the horsemen.
4. Do not go until the messengers from the cities arrive.
5. If all the troops were present, we should have a much greater army.
6. Whenever that man stands up to speak, he says the same things.
7. We must try to be braver and more zealous than the enemy.
8. Give the men both swords and spears, so that they may be able to fight against the king.

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday, June 22****9 a.m. One hour**

Messengers came today from the Allies saying that the king has in mind to besiege our cities by land and sea with all his ships. If he does this before our great army is prepared, he will conquer all his enemies. Some people think, however, that our swift cruisers will prevent him from sending his soldiers and sailors away from his own land; but if he should try to do this, he would not stop until he made us all his slaves. So let us send both men and money as soon as possible and win if we can. And win we must, for whenever we see the king's men in our country, we know that we shall have to fight for our wives and children. If the messengers had not come to tell us this, I should not have written these words. Would that they were not true!

GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Saturday, June 21

9 a.m. One hour

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

- 1 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσαν ἀφανεῖς, διήλθε λόγος ὅτι διώκοι αὐτοὺς Κῦρος τριήρεσι·
 2 καὶ οἱ μὲν ἠύχοντο ὥς δειλοὺς ὄντας αὐτοὺς ληφθῆναι, οἱ δ' ᾤκτειρον εἰ
 3 ἀλώσονται. Κῦρος δὲ συγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατηγούς εἶπε· "Ἀπολελοίπασιν
 4 ἡμᾶς Ξενίας καὶ Πασίων. ἀλλ' εὖ γε μέντοι ἐπιστάσθων ὅτι οὔτε ἀποδεδρά-
 5 κασιν· οἶδα γὰρ ὅπῃ οἴχονται· οὔτε ἀποκεφεύγασιν· ἔχω γὰρ τριήρεις
 6 ὥστε ἐλεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον· ἀλλὰ μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ ἔγωγε αὐτοὺς διώξω,
 7 οὐδ' ἐρεῖ οὐδεὶς ὥς ἐγὼ ἕως μὲν ἂν παρῇ τις χρώμαι, ἐπειδὰν δὲ ἀπιέναι
 8 βούληται, συλλαβὼν καὶ αὐτοὺς κακῶς ποιῶ καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἀποσυλῶ.
 9 ἀλλὰ ἰόντων, εἰδότες ὅτι κακίους εἰσὶ περὶ ἡμᾶς ἢ ἡμεῖς περὶ ἐκείνους."

Xenophon, *Anabasis*, i. 4. 7-8.

- a) Locate ληφθῆναι (line 2), ἀλώσονται (l. 3), ἐπιστάσθων (l. 4), ἐλεῖν (l. 6), παρῇ (l. 7).
 (To locate a verb form, state its mood, voice, and tense, and, if finite, person and number, and tell what it comes from.)
- b) Give at least one English word derived from the stem or root of each of the following words: λόγος, στρατηγός, θεός, συλλαβών.
 Define by derivation: *anarchy*, *euphony*, *diaphanous*.
- c) Decline in the singular all genders, ἀφανεῖς (l. 1), εἰδότες (l. 9); in the plural all genders, ὄντας (l. 2). Decline ἡμᾶς (l. 4), singular and plural.
- d) Give the principal parts of ἀπολελοίπασιν (l. 3), βούληται (l. 8), ποιῶ (l. 8).
- e) Write a synopsis in the second person singular of διήλθε (l. 1) in the tense and voice in which it stands; and give the infinitive and the nominative singular of the corresponding participle, all genders.
- f) Inflect the subjunctive of συλλαβών (l. 8) and the indicative of εἰδότες (l. 9), each in the tense and voice in which it stands. Inflect ποιῶ (l. 8) in imperfect indicative active and in aorist optative middle.
- g) Of what adjective is εὖ (l. 4) used as adverb? Give one comparative and one superlative of this adjective, with corresponding adverbs.
- h) Account for the case of τριήρεσι (l. 1), αὐτοὺς (l. 2), ἐκείνων (l. 6), θεός (l. 6).
- i) Account for the mood and tense of διώκοι (l. 1), ἀλώσονται (l. 3), ἐλεῖν (l. 6), βούληται (l. 8).

GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday, June 21****9 a. m. One hour**

1. Cyrus did not wish to pursue his escaping generals with his boats.
2. If he had pursued them, he would have captured them.
3. No man ever said that Cyrus treated his soldiers badly.
4. So let us go to him in order to fight on his side.
5. But do not do this until we know where he is gone.
6. I do not fear that he will not give us all that we wish.
7. Would that he had not been killed in the battle.

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday, June 21****9 a.m. One hour**

On the following day the Greeks learned that Cyrus was dead. A herald from Artaxerxes now arrived at their camp, demanding that they surrender their arms. "If the king," replied the Greek generals, "thinks himself strong enough, let him come and take them." They themselves wished to make Ariaeus, who now commanded the army of Cyrus, king of Persia, but Ariaeus answered that the Persian nobles would not allow this; that he intended immediately to retreat, and that, if the Greeks wished to accompany him, they must come to him during the following night. This was accordingly done.

GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m. One hour

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

- 1 Ἐξεπλάγη δέ, ὡς ἔοικε, καὶ βασιλεὺς τῇ ἐφόδῳ τοῦ στρατεύματος.
 2 ἐδήλωσε δὲ τοῦτο οἷς τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἔπραττε. προΐουσης μέντοι τῆς νυκτὸς
 3 ταύτης καὶ τοῖς Ἑλλήσι φόβος ἐμπίπτει, καὶ θόρυβος καὶ δοῦπος ἦν, οἷον
 4 εἰκὸς φόβου ἐμπεσόντος γίγνεσθαι. Κλέαρχος δὲ Τολμίδην Ἑλλείον, ὃν
 5 ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων παρ' ἐαυτῷ κήρυκα ἀριστον τῶν τότε, ἀνειπεῖν ἐκέλευσε
 6 σιγὴν κατακρύψαντα ὅτι προαγορεύουσιν οἱ ἄρχοντες, ὃς ἂν τὸν ἀφέντα
 7 τὸν ὄνον εἰς τὰ ὄπλα μηνύσῃ, ὅτι λήψεται μισθὸν τάλαντον ἀργυρίου. ἐπεὶ δὲ
 8 ταῦτα ἐκηρύχθη, ἔγνωσαν οἱ στρατιῶται ὅτι κενὸς ὁ φόβος εἶη καὶ οἱ
 9 ἄρχοντες σῶσι. ἅμα δὲ ὁρθρῶ παρήγγειλεν ὁ Κλέαρχος εἰς τάξιν τὰ ὄπλα
 10 τίθεσθαι τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἥπερ εἶχον ὅτε ἦν ἡ μάχη.

—Xenophon, *Anabasis* ii. 2. 18–21.

- a) Locate *ἐξεπλάγη* (line 1), *λήψεται* (l. 7), *ἔγνωσαν* (l. 8), *παρήγγειλεν* (l. 9).
 (To locate a verb form, state its mood, voice, and tense, and, if finite, person and number, and tell what it comes from.)
- b) Give at least one English word derived from the stem or root of each of the following words: *γίγνεσθαι* (l. 4), *ἀριστον* (l. 5), *παρήγγειλεν* (l. 9), *τάξιν* (l. 9).
 Define by derivation *hydrophobia*, *cenotaph*, *hypothesis*.
- c) Decline in agreement in the plural *τῆς νυκτὸς ταύτης* (l. 2). Decline in the singular, all genders, *ἀφέντα* (l. 6). Decline *τάξιν* (l. 9) singular and plural. Give the accusative singular and the accusative plural of *βασιλεὺς* (l. 1), *στρατεύματος* (l. 1).
- d) Give the principal parts of *ἔπραττε* (l. 2), *ἐτύγχανεν* (l. 5), *ἔγνωσαν* (l. 8).
- e) Write a synopsis in the third person singular of *ἐμπεσόντος* (l. 4) in the tense in which it stands; and give, in the same tense, the infinitive and the nominative singular, all genders, of the participle.
- f) Inflect the future indicative active of *παρήγγειλεν* (l. 9); the aorist subjunctive passive of *λήψεται* (l. 7); the aorist indicative active of *τίθεσθαι* (l. 10); and the aorist optative of *γίγνεσθαι* (l. 4).
- g) Why is *ἐκηρύχθη* (l. 8) in the singular number? Translate *ἥπερ εἶχον* (l. 10).
- h) Account for the case of *ἐφόδῳ* (l. 1), *ὑστεραίᾳ* (l. 2), *φόβου* (l. 4).
- i) Account for the mood of *μηνύσῃ* (l. 7), *εἶη* (l. 8); for the use of the participle *ἔχων* (l. 5).

GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday, June 26

9 a. m. One hour

1. It was clear that the king was frightened by the approach of the Greeks.
2. If there had not been so much confusion in his own army, he would have known that the Greeks also were afraid.
3. On the next day heralds came from the king to consult about a truce.
4. Clearchus asked them what they wanted.
5. We shall do nothing until this is reported to the king.
6. Who will tell us what we ought to do?

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m. One hour

The soldiers were angry at Cyrus when he said that his expedition was to be against the Great King and refused to follow him unless he increased their pay. Meanwhile Menon persuaded his men to cross the Euphrates river before the rest of the soldiers had decided what to do. Cyrus was so pleased at the conduct of Menon that he sent him valuable gifts. If Cyrus had not been killed he would have become king of the Persians in his brother's stead. For the Greeks conquered in the battle, and, as Clearchus said, "To the victors belongs the right to rule."

GREEK BG, B, AND G

**GREEK *BG*—ANABASIS, I-IV, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION
OF ATTIC PROSE**

GREEK *B*—ANABASIS, I-IV

GREEK *G*—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

GREEK BG—ANABASIS I-IV AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

9:00 a.m. Two hours

Candidates offering both Greek B and Greek G should take the combined examination, Greek BG.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write.

1. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ δὲ τὸ δεῖπνον ἔτυχον ἐν περιπάτῳ ὄντες πρὸ τῶν ὄπλων Πρόξεος
2 καὶ Ξενοφῶν· καὶ προσελθὼν ἀνθρώπος τις ἠρώτησε τοὺς προφύλακας τοῦ
3 ἀν Ἰδοι Πρόξενον ἢ Κλέαρχον· Μένωνα δὲ οὐκ ἐξήτει, καὶ ταῦτα παρ'
4 Ἀριαίου ὧν τοῦ Μένωνος ξένου. ἐπεὶ δὲ Πρόξενος εἶπεν ὅτι, "Αὐτὸς εἰμι ὃν
5 ζητεῖς," εἶπεν ὁ ἀνθρώπος τὰδε. "Ἐπεμψέ με Ἀριαῖος καὶ Ἀρτάοχος, πιστοὶ
6 ὄντες Κύρῳ καὶ εἵνοι ὑμῖν, καὶ κελεύουσι φυλάττεσθαι μὴ ὑμῖν ἐπιθῶνται τῆς
7 νυκτὸς οἱ βάρβαροι· ἔστι δὲ στράτευμα πολλὸν ἐν τῷ πλησίον παραδείσῳ.
8 καὶ παρὰ τὴν γέφυραν τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ πέμψαι κελεύουσι φυλακὴν, ὥς
9 διανοεῖται αὐτὴν λῦσαι Τισσαφέρνης τῆς νυκτὸς, ἐὰν δύνῃται, ὥς μὴ διαβῇτε
10 ἀλλ' ἐν μέσῳ ἀποληφθῇτε τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς διώρυχος."—ii. 4. 15-17.

- a) Explain the mood of Ἰδοι (l. 3), ἐπιθῶνται (l. 6), διαβῇτε (l. 9). Comment on the use of ὄντες in l. 1.
- b) Account for the case of ξένου (l. 4), the second ὑμῖν in l. 6, νυκτὸς (l. 7).
- c) Give the first person singular of the present indicative active of Ἰδοι (l. 3), διαβῇτε (l. 9), ἀποληφθῇτε (l. 10).

What does Xenophon say about the character of Clearchus?

2. Translate into English:

1 Ξενοφῶν δὲ θναρ εἶδεν· ἔδοξεν ἐν πέδαις δεδέσθαι, αὐταὶ δὲ αὐτῷ
2 αὐτόμαται περιρρυῆναι, ὥστε λυθῆναι καὶ διαβαίνειν ὅπου ἔβούλετο.
3 ἐπεὶ δὲ ὀρθρος ἦν, ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸν Χειρίσοφον καὶ λέγει ὅτι ἑλπίδας ἔχει
4 καλῶς ἔσεσθαι, καὶ διηγεῖται αὐτῷ τὸ θναρ. ὁ δὲ ἡδετό τε καὶ ὥς τάχιστα
5 ἕως ὑπέβαινεν ἐθύνοντο πάντες παρόντες οἱ στρατηγοί. καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ ἦν
6 εἶθός ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου. καὶ ἀπιώντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχα-
7 γοὶ παρήγγελλον τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι.—iv. 3. 8-9.

- a) Account for the case of αὐται (l. 1), αὐτῷ (l. 1), αὐτῷ (l. 4).
- b) What form is περιρρυῆναι in l. 2? Account for the difference in tense between δεδέσθαι and περιρρυῆναι.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

c) What is the force of *διά* in *διαβαίνειν* (l. 2) ? in *διηγείται* (l. 4) ?

d) Can you describe any other dream mentioned in the *Anabasis* ?

3. Translate into English:

(As the omens for departure are unfavorable, Xenophon proposes a foraging expedition.
Again the omens fail.)

Ἐκ τούτου συνελθόντων εἶπε πάλιν Ξενοφῶν, “Ὁ ἄνδρες, ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ πορείᾳ, ὡς ὁρᾶτε, τὰ ἱερὰ οὐκ ὀκνῶ γίνεσθαι· τῶν δ’ ἐπιτηδείων ὁρῶ ὑμᾶς δεομένους· ἀνάγκη οὖν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι θύεσθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου.” ἀναστὰς τις εἶπε, “Καὶ εἰκότως ἄρα ἡμῖν οὐ γίνεσθαι τὰ ἱερὰ· ὥς γὰρ ἐγὼ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου¹ χθὲς² ἤκοντος πλοίου ἤκουσά τινος ὅτι Κλέανδρος ὁ ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἄρμωστής³ μέλλει ἤξειν πλοῖα καὶ τριήρεις ἔχων.” ἐκ τούτου ἀναμένειν μὲν πᾶσιν ἐδόκει· ἐπὶ δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἀνάγκη ἦν ἐξίεναι. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ πάλιν ἔθηκετο εἰς τρίς, καὶ οὐκ ἐγίνετο τὰ ἱερὰ· καὶ ἤδη καὶ ἐπὶ σκηπὴν ἰόντες τὴν Ξενοφώντος ἔλεγον ὅτι οὐκ ἔχοιεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. ὁ δ’ οὐκ ἂν ἔφη ἐξαγαγεῖν μὴ γιγνομένων τῶν ἱερῶν. καὶ πάλιν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἔθηκετο, καὶ σχεδὸν τι⁴ πᾶσα ἡ στρατιά, διὰ τὸ μέλειν ἅπασιν, ἐκυκλοῦντο περὶ τὰ ἱερὰ· τὰ δὲ θύματα⁵ ἐπελελοίπει. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἐξήγον μὲν οὐ, συνεκάλεσαν δέ. εἶπεν οὖν Ξενοφῶν, “Ἴσως οἱ πολέμοι συνειλεγμένοι εἰσὶ καὶ ἀνάγκη μάχεσθαι· εἰ οὖν καταλιπόντες τὰ σκεύη ἐν τῷ ἐρυμνῷ χωρίῳ ὡς εἰς μάχην παρεσκευασμένοι ἴοιμεν, ἴσως ἂν τὰ ἱερὰ προχωροῖη ἡμῖν.” ἀκούσαντες δ’ οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνέκραγον ὡς οὐδὲν δέον⁶ εἰς τὸ χωρίον ἄγειν, ἀλλὰ θύεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα.—*Anabasis* vi. 4. 17–22.

¹ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, *by chance*. ² χθὲς, *yesterday*. ³ ἄρμωστής, (Spartan) *governor, harmost*. ⁴ σχεδὸν τι, *pretty nearly*. ⁵ θύματα, *victims*. ⁶ δέον, *supply* ἐστὶ.

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

- 1 Μετὰ δὲ τὸ δεῖπνον ἔτυχον ἐν περιπάτῳ ὄντες πρὸ τῶν ὀπλῶν Πρόξενος
2 καὶ Ξενοφῶν· καὶ προσελθὼν ἀνθρωπὸς τις ἠρώτησε τοὺς προφύλακας ποῦ
3 ἂν ἴδοι Πρόξενον ἢ Κλέαρχον· Μένωνα δὲ οὐκ ἐξήτει, καὶ ταῦτα παρ'
4 Ἀριαίου ὡν τοῦ Μένωνος ξένου. ἐπεὶ δὲ Πρόξενος εἶπεν ὅτι "Αὐτός εἰμι ὃν
5 ζητεῖς," εἶπεν ὁ ἀνθρώπος τάδε. "Ἐπεμψέ με Ἀριαῖος καὶ Ἀρτάωξος,
6 πιστοὶ ὄντες Κίρῳ καὶ εὖνοι ὑμῖν, καὶ κελεύουσι φυλάττεσθαι μὴ ὑμῖν ἐπι-
7 θῶνται τῆς νυκτὸς οἱ βάρβαροι· ἔστι δὲ στράτευμα πολὺ ἐν τῷ πλησίον
8 παραδείσῳ. καὶ παρὰ τὴν γέφυραν τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ πέμψαι κελεύουσι
9 φυλακὴν, ὥς διανοεῖται αὐτὴν λῦσαι Τισσαφέρνης τῆς νυκτὸς, ἐὰν δύνῃται,
10 ὥς μὴ διαβῇτε ἀλλ' ἐν μέσῳ ἀποληφθῇτε τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς διώρυχος."
—ii. 4. 15-17.

- a) Explain the mood of ἴδοι (l. 3), ἐπιθῶνται (l. 6), διαβῇτε (l. 10). Comment on the use of ὄντες in l. 1.
- b) Account for the case of ξένου (l. 4), the second ὑμῖν in l. 6, νυκτὸς (l. 7).
- c) Give the first person singular of the present indicative active of ἴδοι (l. 3), διαβῇτε (l. 10), ἀποληφθῇτε (l. 10).
- d) What does Xenophon say about the character of Proxenus?

2. Translate into English:

- 1 Ἐνταῦθα τὴν μὲν ὑστεραίαν ἐπανεχώρουν εἰς τοὺς πεδινὰς εἰς τὰς ἀκαύ-
2 τους κώμας, κατακαύσαντες ἔθεν ἐξῆσαν· ὥστε οἱ πολέμοι οὐ προσή-
3 λαινον, ἀλλὰ ἐθεώοντο καὶ ὅμοιοι ἦσαν θαυμάζουσιν ὅποι ποτὲ τρέφονται οἱ
4 Ἕλληνες καὶ τί ἐν νῶ ἔχοιεν. ἐνταῦθα οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι στρατιῶται ἐπὶ τὰ
5 ἐπιτήδεια ἦσαν· οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ πάλιν συνῆλθον, καὶ συναγαγόντες τοὺς
6 ἐαλωκότας ἤλεγχον τὴν κύκλῳ πᾶσαν χώραν τίς ἐκάστη εἴη. οἱ δὲ ἔλεγον
7 ὅτι τὰ μὲν πρὸς μεσημβρίαν τῆς ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνα εἴη καὶ Μηδίαν, δι' ἣσπερ
8 ἦκοιεν, ἡ δὲ πρὸς ἑὼ ἐπὶ Σοῦσά τε καὶ Ἐκβάτανα φέροι, ἔνθα θερίζειν
9 λέγεται βασιλεὺς, ἡ δὲ διαβάντι τὸν ποταμὸν πρὸς ἐσπέραν ἐπὶ Λυδίαν καὶ
10 Ἰωνίαν φέροι.—iii. 5. 13-15.

- a) Give the derivation of ἀκαύστους (l. 1), μεσημβρίαν (l. 7).
- b) Where is ἐαλωκότας (l. 6) made? Comment on its use here.
- c) Explain the mood of ἔχοιεν (l. 4), εἴη (l. 7).
- d) Account for the case of ὑστεραίαν (l. 1), τῆς (l. 7), διαβάντι (l. 9).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

3. Translate into English:

- 1 Ξενοφῶν δὲ θναρ εἶδεν· ἔδοξεν ἐν πέδαις δεδέσθαι, αὐται δὲ αὐτῷ αὐτό-
2 μαται· περιρρυῆναι, ὥστε λυθῆναι καὶ διαβαίνειν ὅπου οὐκ ἐβούλετο. ἐπεὶ δὲ
3 ὄρθρος ἦν, ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸν Χειρίσοφον καὶ λέγει ὅτι ἐλπίδας ἔχει καλῶς
4 ἔσεσθαι, καὶ διηγείται αὐτῷ τὸ θναρ. ὁ δὲ ἡδετό τε καὶ ὡς τάχιστα ἕως
5 ὑπέβαινον ἐθύοντο πάντες παρόντες οἱ στρατηγοί· καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ ἦν
6 εἶθός ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου. καὶ ἀπιώντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ
7 παρήγγελλον τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι.—iv. 3. 8–9.

- a) Account for the case of αὐται (l. 1), αὐτῷ (l. 1), αὐτῷ (l. 4).
b) What form is περιρρυῆναι in line 2? Account for the difference in tense between δεδέσθαι and περιρρυῆναι.
c) What is the force of διὰ in διαβαίνειν (l. 2)? in διηγείται (l. 4)?
d) Can you describe any other dream mentioned in the Anabasis?

1916

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

(As the omens for departure are unfavorable, Xenophon proposes a foraging expedition. Again the omens fail.)

Ἐκ τούτου συνελθόντων εἶπε πάλιν Ξενοφῶν, “ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ πορείᾳ, ὡς ὁρᾶτε, τὰ ἱερὰ οὕτω γίγνεται· τῶν δ’ ἐπιτηδείων ὁρῶ ὑμᾶς δεομένους· ἀνάγκη οὖν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι θύεσθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου.” ἀναστάς τις εἶπε, “Καὶ εἰκότως ἄρα ἡμῖν οὐ γίγνεται τὰ ἱερὰ· ὡς γὰρ ἐγὼ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου¹ χθές² ἦκοντος πλοίου ἤκουσά τινος ὅτι Κλέανδρος ὁ ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἀρμοστής³ μέλλει ἤξειν πλοῖα καὶ τριήρεις ἔχων.” ἐκ δὲ τούτου ἀναμένειν μὲν πᾶσιν ἐδόκει· ἐπὶ δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἀνάγκη ἦν ἐξίεναι. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ πάλιν ἐθύετο εἰς τρίς, καὶ οὐκ ἐγίγνετο τὰ ἱερὰ· καὶ ἥδη καὶ ἐπὶ σκηνὴν ἰόντες τὴν Ξενοφώντος ἔλεγον ὅτι οὐκ ἔχοιεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. ὁ δ’ οὐκ ἂν ἔφη ἔξαγαγεῖν μὴ γιγνομένων τῶν ἱερῶν. καὶ πάλιν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐθύετο, καὶ σχεδὸν τι⁴ πᾶσα ἡ στρατιά, διὰ τὸ μέλειν ἅπασιν, ἐκυκλοῦντο περὶ τὰ ἱερὰ· τὰ δὲ θύματα⁵ ἐπελελειόπει. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἐξῆγον μὲν οὐ, συνεκάλεσαν δέ. εἶπεν οὖν Ξενοφῶν, “Ἴσως οἱ πολέμοι συνειλεγμένοι εἰσὶ καὶ ἀνάγκη μάχεσθαι· εἰ οὖν καταλιπόντες τὰ σκεύη ἐν τῷ ἐρυμνῷ χωρίῳ ὡς εἰς μάχην παρεσκευασμένοι ἴομεν, ἴσως ἂν τὰ ἱερὰ προχωροῖ ἡμῖν.” ἀκούσαντες δ’ οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνέκραγον ὡς οὐδὲν δέον⁶ εἰς τὸ χωρίον ἄγειν, ἀλλὰ θύεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα.—Anabasis vi. 4. 17–22.

¹ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, by chance. ² χθές, yesterday. ³ ἀρμοστής, (Spartan) governor, harmost. ⁴ σχεδὸν τι, pretty nearly. ⁵ θύματα, victims. ⁶ δέον, supply ἐστὶ.

GREEK BG—ANABASIS I-IV AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

9 a.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write.

1. Translate into English:

1 Ποταμὸς δ' εἰ μὲν τις καὶ ἄλλος ἄρα ἡμῖν ἐστι διαβατέος οὐκ οἶδα· τὸν
2 δ' οὖν Εὐφράτην ἴσμεν ὅτι ἀδύνατον διαβῆναι κυλούστων πολεμίων. οὐ μὲν
3 δὲ, ἂν μέγεσθαι δέγ, ἱππεῖς εἰσιν ἡμῖν σύμμαχοι, τῶν δὲ πολεμίων ἱππεῖς
4 εἰσιν οἱ πλείστοι καὶ πλείστου ἄξιοι· ὥστε νικῶντες μὲν τίνα ἂν ἀποκτεί-
5 ναιμεν; ἡττωμένων δὲ οὐδένα οἶόν τε σωθῆναι. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν βασιλέα, ᾧ
6 οὕτω πολλὰ ἐστί τὰ σύμμαχα, ἔπερ προθυμείται ἡμῶς ἀπολέσαι, οὐκ οἶδα δ'
7 τι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὁρᾶν καὶ δεξιὰν δοῦναι καὶ θεοὺς ἐπιτορκῆσαι.—ii. 4. 6-7.

- a) Explain the case of ἡμῖν (l. 1), ἡμῖν (l. 3), πλείστου (l. 4), ἡττωμένων (l. 5).
- b) What is the force of the participle νικῶντες (l. 4)? How may the same idea be expressed in the form of a clause?
- c) Account for the mood of δέγ (l. 3), ἀποκτείναιμεν (ll. 4, 5).
- d) Who said these words, and on what occasion?

2. Translate into English:

1 Ἐνταῦθα Ἱερώνυμος Ἡλείος πρεσβύτατος ὢν τῶν Προξένου λοχαγῶν
2 ἤρχετο λέγων ὧδε. “Ἡμῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοί, ὁρῶσι τὰ
3 παρόντα ἔδοξε καὶ αὐτοῖς συνελθεῖν καὶ ὑμᾶς παρακαλέσαι, ὅπως βουλευσαίμεθα
4 εἰ τι δυναίμεθα ἀγαθόν. λέξον δ’,” ἔφη, “καὶ σύ, ὦ Ξενοφῶν, ἄπερ καὶ πρὸς
5 ἡμᾶς.” ἐκ τούτου λέγει τάδε Ξενοφῶν. “Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ πάντες
6 ἐπιστάμεθα ὅτι βασιλεὺς καὶ Τισσαφέρνης οὓς μὲν ἐδυνήθησαν συνελήφασιν
7 ἡμῶν, τοῖς δ’ ἄλλοις δῆλον ὅτι ἐπιβουλεύουσιν, ὥς ἢ δύνωνται ἀπολέσωσιν.
8 ἡμῖν δὲ γε οἶμαι πάντα ποιητέα ὥς μήποτε ἐπὶ τοῖς βαρβάροις γενώμεθα,
9 ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἐκεῖνοι ἐφ’ ἡμῖν.”—iii. 1. 34-35.

- a) Explain the syntax of ὁρῶσι (l. 2), ἀπολέσωσιν (l. 7).
- b) Where is ἀπολέσωσιν made? Give the first person singular of the present indicative active of συνελήφασιν (l. 6).
- c) What is the force of παρὰ in παρόντα (l. 3)? in παρακαλέσαι (l. 3)?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

3. Translate into English:

[Thebes, Athens, and other states have taken up arms against Sparta. The Spartans recall King Agesilaus, who has been fighting the Persians in Asia.]

- Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπεὶ σαφῶς ᾔσθοντο τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις συνεστηκυίας¹ ἐπὶ πολέμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς, ἐν κινδύνῳ τε τὴν πόλιν ἐνόμισαν καὶ στρατεῦν ἀναγκαῖον ἡγήσαντο εἶναι. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν ταῦτα παρεσκευάζοντο, εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον πέμπουσιν Ἐπικυδίδαν. ὁ δ' ἐπεὶ ἀφίκετο,
- 5 τὰ τε ἄλλα διηγείτο² ὥς ἔχοι καὶ ὅτι ἡ πόλις ἐπιστέλλοι αὐτῷ βοηθεῖν ὥς τάχιστα τῇ πατρίδι. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε, χαλεπῶς μὲν ἠνεγκεν, ἐνθυμούμενος οἶων τιμῶν καὶ οἶων ἐλπίδων ἀποστεροῖτο,³ ὁμῶς δὲ συγκαλέσας τοὺς συμμάχους ἐδήλωσε τὰ ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως παραγγελλόμενα, καὶ εἶπεν ὅτι ἀναγκαῖον εἶη βοηθεῖν τῇ πατρίδι. “Ἐὰν μέντοι ἐκεῖνα⁴ καλῶς γένηται, εὖ
- 10 ἐπίστασθε,” ἔφη, “ὦ ἄνδρες σύμμαχοι, ὅτι οὐ μὴ ἐπιλάβωμαι⁵ ὑμῶν, ἀλλὰ πάλιν παρέσομαι πράξων ὧν ὑμεῖς δεῖσθε.” ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα πολλοὶ μὲν ἐδάκρυσαν, πάντες δ' ἐψηφίσαντο βοηθεῖν μετ' Ἀγησιλάου τῇ Λακεδαίμονι· εἰ δὲ καλῶς τάκεῖ γένοιτο, λαβόντες αὐτὸν πάλιν ἤκειν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. καὶ οἱ μὲν δὴ συνεσκευάζοντο ὥς ἀκολουθήσοντας. ὁ δ' Ἀγησίλαος ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ
- 15 κατέλιπεν Εὐξενον ἁρμοστήν⁶ καὶ φρουροὺς παρ' αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔλαττον τετρακισχιλίων, ἵνα δύναίτο διασφῆξιν τὰς πόλεις.

—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iv. 2. 1-5.

¹ συνεστηκυίας, from συνίσταμαι, *get together, combine*. ² διηγείτο, from διηγέομαι, *tell, relate*.
³ ἀποστεροῖτο, from ἀποστερέω, *deprive*. ⁴ ἐκεῖνα = τὰ ἐκεῖ, compare l. 13. ⁵ ἐπιλάβωμαι, from ἐπιλανθάνομαι, *forget*. ⁶ ἁρμοστήν, (*Spartan*) *governor, harmost*.

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday

9 a.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

- 1 Ποταμός δ' εἰ μὲν τις καὶ ἄλλος ἄρα ἡμῖν ἐστι διαβατέος οὐκ οἶδα· τὸν
 2 δ' οὖν Εὐφράτην ἴσμεν ὅτι ἀδύνατον διαβῆναι καλυπνύτων πολεμίων. οὐ μὲν
 3 δὴ, ἂν μάχεσθαι δέη, ἱπτεῖς εἰσιν ἡμῖν σύμμαχοι, τῶν δὲ πολεμίων ἱπτεῖς
 4 εἰσιν οἱ πλείστοι καὶ πλείστου ἀξιοί· ὥστε νικῶντες μὲν τίνα ἂν ἀποκτεί-
 5 ναιμεν; ἡττωμένων δὲ οὐδένα οἶδον τε σωθῆναι. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν βασιλέα, ᾧ
 6 οὕτω πολλὰ ἐστι τὰ σύμμαχα, εἴπερ προθυμεῖται ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι, οὐκ οἶδα δ'
 7 τι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὁμῶσαι καὶ δεξιὰν δοῦναι καὶ θεοὺς ἐπιορκῆσαι.—ii. 4. 6-7.
- a) Explain the case of ἡμῖν (l. 1), ἡμῖν (l. 3), πλείστου (l. 4), ἡττωμένων (l. 5).
 b) What is the force of the participle νικῶντες (l. 4)? How may the same idea be expressed in the form of a clause?
 c) Account for the mood of δέη (l. 3), ἀποκτείναιμεν (ll. 4, 5).
 d) Who said these words, and on what occasion?

2. Translate into English:

- 1 Ἐνταῦθα Ἱερώνυμος Ἡλείος πρεσβύτατος ὢν τῶν Προξένου λοχαγῶν
 2 ἤρχετο λέγειν ὧδε. “Ἡμῖν, ὧ ἄνδρες στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοί, ὁρῶσι τὰ
 3 παρόντα ἔδοξε καὶ αὐτοῖς συνελθεῖν καὶ ὑμᾶς παρακαλέσαι, ὅπως βουλευσαίμεθα
 4 εἰ τι δυναίμεθα ἀγαθόν. λέξον δ’,” ἔφη, “καὶ σύ, ὦ Ξενοφῶν, ἅπερ καὶ πρὸς
 5 ἡμᾶς.” ἐκ τούτου λέγει τάδε Ξενοφῶν. “Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ πάντες
 6 ἐπιστάμεθα ὅτι βασιλεὺς καὶ Τισσαφέρνης οὗς μὲν ἐδυνήθησαν συνειλήφασιν
 7 ἡμῶν, τοῖς δ’ ἄλλοις δῆλον ὅτι ἐπιβουλεύουσιν, ὥς ἦν δύνωνται ἀπολέσωσιν.
 8 ἡμῖν δὲ γε οἶμαι πάντα ποιητέα ὥς μήποτε ἐπὶ τοῖς βαρβάροις γενώμεθα,
 9 ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἐκεῖνοι ἐφ’ ἡμῖν.”—iii. 1. 34, 35.
- a) Explain the syntax of ὁρῶσι (l. 2), ἀπολέσωσιν (l. 7).
 b) Where is ἀπολέσωσιν made? Give the first person singular of the present indicative active of συνειλήφασιν (l. 6).
 c) What is the force of παρά in παρόντα (l. 3)? in παρακαλέσαι (l. 3)?

3. Translate into English:

- 1 Καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν οὕτως ἐπορεύθησαν, τὰ μὲν τι μαχόμενοι τὰ
 2 δὲ καὶ ἀναπαιόμενοι. εἰς δὲ τὴν ὑστεραίαν γίγνεται χειμῶν πολὺς, ἀναγκαῖον
 3 δ’ ἦν πορεύεσθαι· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἱκανὰ τὰ πιτῆδεα. καὶ ἡγεῖτο μὲν Χειρίσφοπος,
 4 ὠπισθοφυλάκει δὲ Ξενοφῶν. καὶ οἱ πολέμοι ἰσχυρῶς ἐπετίθεντο, καὶ στενῶν
 5 ὄντων τῶν χωρίων ἐγγὺς προσιώντες ἐτόξευον καὶ ἐσφενδόνων· ὥστε ἡναγκά-
 6 ζοντο οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπιδιώκοντες καὶ πάλιν ἀναχάζοντες σχολῇ πορεύεσθαι·
 7 καὶ θαμινὰ παρήγγελλεν ὁ Ξενοφῶν ὑπομένειν, ὅτε οἱ πολέμοι ἰσχυρῶς
 8 ἐπικέοντο.—iv. 1. 14-16.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

- a) Give the two words from which *ὠπισθοφυλάκει* (l. 4) is derived.
 b) Explain the mood of *πορεύεσθαι* (l. 3) and *πορεύεσθαι* (l. 6), and the mood and tense of *ἐπικεύοντο* (l. 8).
 c) What part did Chirisophus take in the Retreat? What kind of troops made up his command?

1917

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

9 a.m. Two hours

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

[*Thebes, Athens, and other states have taken up arms against Sparta. The Spartans recall King Agesilaus, who has been fighting the Persians in Asia.*]

- Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπεὶ σαφῶς ᾔσθοντο τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις συνεστη-
 κύας¹ ἐπὶ πολέμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς, ἐν κινδύνῳ τε τὴν πόλιν ἐνόμισαν καὶ
 στρατεύειν ἀναγκαῖον ἡγήσαντο εἶναι. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν ταῦτα παρεσκευάζοντο,
 εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον πέμπουσιν Ἐπικυδίδαν. ὁ δ' ἐπεὶ ἀφίκετο,
 5 τὰ τε ἄλλα διηγείτο² ὥς ἔχοι καὶ ὅτι ἡ πόλις ἐπιστέλλοι αὐτῷ βοηθεῖν ὡς
 τάχιστα τῇ πατρίδι. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε, χαλεπῶς μὲν ἠνεγκεν,
 ἐθυμούμενος οἷων τιμῶν καὶ οἷων ἐλπίδων ἀποστεροῖτο,³ ὅμως δὲ συγκαλέσας
 τοὺς συμμάχους ἐδήλωσε τὰ ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως παραγγελλόμενα, καὶ εἶπεν ὅτι
 ἀναγκαῖον εἴη βοηθεῖν τῇ πατρίδι. "Ἐὰν μέντοι ἐκεῖνα⁴ καλῶς γένηται, εὖ
 10 ἐπίστασθε," ἔφη, "ὡ ἄνδρες σύμμαχοι, ὅτι οὐ μὴ ἐπιλάβωμαι⁵ ὑμῶν, ἀλλὰ
 πάλιν παρέσομαι πράξων ὧν ὑμεῖς δεῖσθε." ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα πολλοὶ
 μὲν ἐδάκρυσαν, πάντες δ' ἐψηφίσαντο βοηθεῖν μετ' Ἀγησιλάου τῇ Λακεδαίμονι.
 εἰ δὲ καλῶς τάκεῖ γένοιτο, λαβόντες αὐτὸν πάλιν ἦκειν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. καὶ
 οἱ μὲν δὴ συνεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἀκολουθήσοντες. ὁ δ' Ἀγησίλαος ἐν μὲν τῇ
 15 Ἀσίᾳ κατέλιπεν Εὐξενον ἀρμοστήν⁶ καὶ φρουροὺς παρ' αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔλαττον
 τετρακισχιλίων, ἵνα δύναιτο διασώζειν τὰς πόλεις· αὐτὸς δὲ ὁρῶν ὅτι οἱ
 πολλοὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν μένειν ἐπεθύμουν μᾶλλον ἢ ἐφ' Ἑλληνας στρα-
 τεύεσθαι, βουλόμενος ὡς βελτίστους καὶ πλείστους ἄγειν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ, ἄθλα
 προῦθηκε⁷ ταῖς πόλεσιν, ἥτις ἀριστον στράτευμα πέμποι, καὶ τῶν μισθοφόρων
 20 τοῖς λοχαγοῖς, ὅστις εὖοπλότατον λόχον ἔχων συστρατεύοιτο καὶ ὀπλιτῶν
 καὶ τοξοτῶν καὶ πελταστῶν.—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iv. 2. 1-5.

¹ συνεστηκύας, from συνίσταμαι, *get together, combine*. ² διηγείτο, from διηγέομαι, *tell, relate*.
³ ἀποστεροῖτο, from ἀποστερέω, *deprive*. ⁴ ἐκεῖνα = τὰ ἐκεῖ, compare l. 13. ⁵ ἐπιλάβωμαι, from ἐπιλαμβάνομαι, *forgets*. ⁶ ἀρμοστήν, (*Spartan*) *governor, harmost*. ⁷ προῦθηκε, contracted from προ-έθηκε.

GREEK BG—ANABASIS I-IV AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

1 Εἰ δὲ μήθ' οἱ ποταμοὶ διήσουσιν ἡγεμῶν τε μηδεὶς ἡμῖν φανέεται, οὐδ' ὡς
2 ἡμῖν γε ἀθυμητέον. ἐπιστάμεθα γὰρ Μυσοῖς, οὐκ οὐκ ἂν ἡμῶν φαίημεν
3 βελτίους εἶναι, ὅτι ἐν βασιλείᾳ χώρα πολλὰς τε καὶ εὐδαίμονας καὶ μεγάλας
4 πόλεις οἰκοῦσιν, ἐπιστάμεθα δὲ Πισίδας ὠσαύτως, Λυκάονας δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ
5 εἶδομεν ὅτι ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις τὰ ἐρυμνὰ καταλαμβάνοντες τὴν τούτων χώραν
6 καρποῦνται· καὶ ἡμᾶς δ' ἂν ἔφην ἔγωγε χρῆναι μήπω φανεροῦς εἶναι οἰκαδε
7 ὠρμημένους, ἀλλὰ κατασκευάζεσθαι ὡς αὐτοῦ οἰκῆσοντας.—iii. 2. 23-24.

- What form of what verb is διήσουσιν (l. 1)? φανέεται (l. 1)?
- Account for the case of ἡμῖν (l. 2), ἡμῶν (l. 2).
- Account for the mood of φαίημεν (l. 2), ἔφην (l. 6).
- Explain the formation of ἀθυμητέον (l. 2).

2. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον Ξενοφῶν εἶπεν· Ἐγὼ δ' οὕτω γιγνώσκω. εἰ μὲν ἀνάγκη
2 ἐστὶ μάχεσθαι, τοῦτο δεῖ παρασκευάσασθαι ὅπως ὡς κράτιστα μαχοῦμεθα·
3 εἰ δὲ βουλόμεθα ὡς ῥᾶστα υπερβάλλειν, τοῦτό μοι δοκεῖ σκεπτέον εἶναι ὅπως
4 ὡς ἐλάχιστα μὲν τραύματα λάβωμεν, ὡς ἐλάχιστα δὲ σώματα ἀνδρῶν ἀπο-
5 βάλωμεν. τὸ μὲν οὖν ὅρος ἐστὶ τὸ δρώμενον πλέον ἢ ἐφ' ἐξήκοντα στάδια,
6 ἄνδρες δ' οὐδαμοῦ φυλάττοντες ἡμᾶς φανεροί εἰσιν ἀλλ' ἢ κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν
7 ὁδόν· πολὺ οὖν κρεῖττον τοῦ ἐρήμου δρους καὶ κλέψαι τι πειρᾶσθαι λαθόντας
8 ἢ ἀρκάσαι φθάσαντας, εἰ δυναίμεθα, μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς ἰσχυρὰ χωρία καὶ
9 ἀνθρώπους παρεσκευασμένους μάχεσθαι.—iv. 6. 10-11.

- What form of what verb is μαχοῦμεθα (l. 2)? ἀποβάλωμεν (l. 4)?
- Account for the mood of λάβωμεν (l. 4). What construction is more regular with words like σκεπτέον (l. 3)?
- Account for the case of δρους (l. 7).
- Give the other degrees of comparison of ῥᾶστα (l. 3), πλέον (l. 5).

3. Translate into English:

[Xenophon announces the policy of the army in regard to provisions; if a market is provided they buy; if not, they are compelled to seize what they need.]

Πρὸς ταῦτα ἀναστὰς Ξενοφῶν ὑπὲρ τῶν στρατιωτῶν εἶπεν· Ἡμεῖς δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες Σινωπεῖς, ἤκομεν ἀγαπῶντες¹ ὅτι τὰ σώματα διεσωσάμεθα καὶ τὰ ὅπλα· οὐ γὰρ ἦν δυνατόν ἅμα τε χρήματα ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις μάχεσθαι. καὶ νῦν ἐπεὶ εἰς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ἤλθομεν, ἐν Τραπεζοῦντι μὲν, παρεῖχον γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀγορὰν, ὠνούμενοι εἶχομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, καὶ ἀνθ' ὧν ἐτίμησαν ἡμᾶς καὶ ξένια ἔδωκαν τῇ στρατιᾷ, ἀντετιμῶμεν αὐτούς, καὶ εἴ τις αὐτοῖς φίλος ἦν τῶν βαρβάρων, τούτων ἀπειχόμεθα· τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους αὐτῶν ἐφ' οὓς αὐτοὶ ἡγοῦντο κακῶς ἐποιοῦμεν ὅσον ἐδυνάμεθα. ἐρωτᾶτε δὲ αὐτοὺς ὁποίων τιμῶν ἡμῶν ἔτυχον·² πάρεισι γὰρ ἐνθάδε οὓς ἡμῖν ἡγεμόνας διὰ φιλίαν ἢ πόλιν συνέπεμψεν. ὅποι δ' ἂν ἐλθόντες ἀγορὰν μὴ ἔχωμεν, ἂν τε εἰς βάρβαρον γῆν ἂν τε εἰς Ἑλληνίδα, οὐχ ὕβρει³ ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκῃ λαμβάνομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. καὶ Καρδοῦχους καὶ Ταόχους καὶ Χαλδαίους καί περ βασιλέως οὐχ ὑπηκόους ὄντας καὶ μάλα φοβεροὺς ὅμως πολεμίους ἐκτησάμεθα⁴ διὰ τὸ ἀνάγκην εἶναι λαμβάνειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ἐπεὶ ἀγορὰν οὐ παρεῖχον. Μάκρωνας δὲ, καί περ βαρβάρους ὄντας, ἐπεὶ ἀγορὰν ὅαν ἐδύναντο παρεῖχον, φίλους τε ἐνομιζόμεν εἶναι καὶ βίᾳ οὐδὲν ἐλαμβάνομεν τῶν ἐκείνων.

Anab. v. 5. 13–18.

¹ ἀγαπῶντες=satisfied. ² ἔτυχον=found. ³ ὕβρις=wantonness. ⁴ ἐκτησάμεθα=acquired, made.

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

- 1 Κλέαρχος δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἡγεῖτο κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα, οἱ δ' εἶποντο·
 2 καὶ ἀφικνούνται εἰς τὸν πρῶτον σταθμὸν παρ' Ἀριαίων καὶ τὴν ἐκείνου στρατιάν
 3 ἀμφὶ μέσας νίκτας· καὶ ἐν τάξει θέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα συνῆλθον οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ
 4 λοχαγοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων παρ' Ἀριαίων· καὶ ὤμωσαν οἱ τε Ἕλληνες καὶ ὁ
 5 Ἀριαῖος καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ οἱ κράτιστοι μήτε προδώσειν ἀλλήλους σύμμαχοί
 6 τε ξεσεσθαι· οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι προσώμωσαν καὶ ἡγήσεσθαι ἀδόλως. ταῦτα δὲ
 7 ὤμωσαν, σφάξαντες ταῦρον καὶ κάπρον καὶ κρινὸν εἰς ἀσπίδα, οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες
 8 βάπτοντες ξίφος, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι λόγχην.—ii. 2. 8-9.

- a) What other meaning does σταθμὸν (l. 2) have? How does it acquire this other meaning? With what verb is it etymologically connected?
- b) What is the force of πρὸς in προσώμωσαν (l. 6)?
- c) Account for the case of τῶν (l. 5). What other cases does παρ' (l. 2) govern, and with what changes of meaning?
- d) How was this treaty kept?

2. Translate into English:

- 1 Εἰ δὲ μήθ' οἱ ποταμοὶ διήσουσιν ἡγεμών τε μηδεὶς ἡμῖν φανεῖται, οὐδ' ὥς
 2 ἡμῖν γε ἀθυμητέον. ἐπιστάμεθα γὰρ Μυσοῖς, οὓς οὐκ ἂν ἡμῶν φαίημεν
 3 βελτίους εἶναι, ὅτι ἐν βασιλέως χώρα πολλὰς τε καὶ εὐδαίμονας καὶ μεγάλας
 4 πόλεις οἰκοῦσιν, ἐπιστάμεθα δὲ Πισίδας ὡσαύτως, Λυκάονας δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ
 5 εἶδομεν ὅτι ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις τὰ ἐρυμνὰ καταλαμβάνοντες τὴν τοῦτων χώραν
 6 καρποῦνται· καὶ ἡμᾶς δ' ἂν ἔφην ἔγωγε χρῆναι μήπω φανεροὺς εἶναι οἴκαδε
 7 ὠρμημένους, ἀλλὰ κατασκευάζεσθαι ὡς αὐτοῦ οἰκήσοντας.—iii. 2. 23-24.

- a) What form of what verb is διήσουσιν (l. 1)? φανεῖται (l. 1)?
- b) Account for the case of ἡμῖν (l. 2), ἡμῶν (l. 2).
- c) Account for the mood of φαίημεν (l. 2), ἔφην (l. 6).
- d) Explain the formation of ἀθυμητέον (l. 2).

3. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον Ξενοφῶν εἶπεν· Ἐγὼ δ' οὕτω γιγνώσκω. εἰ μὲν ἀνάγκη
2 ἐστὶ μάχεσθαι, τοῦτο δεῖ παρασκευάσασθαι ὅπως ὡς κράτιστα μαχοῦμεθα·
3 εἰ δὲ βουλόμεθα ὡς ῥᾶστα ὑπερβάλλειν, τοῦτό μοι δοκεῖ σκεπτέον εἶναι ὅπως
4 ὡς ἐλάχιστα μὲν τραύματα λάβωμεν, ὡς ἐλάχιστα δὲ σώματα ἀνδρῶν ἀπο-
5 βάλωμεν. τὸ μὲν οὖν ὅρος ἐστὶ τὸ δρώμενον πλεόν ἢ ἐφ' ἐξήκοντα στάδια,
6 ἄνδρες δ' οὐδαμοῦ φυλάττοντες ἡμᾶς φανεροί εἰσιν ἀλλ' ἢ κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν
7 ὁδὸν· πολλὸν οὖν κρείττον τοῦ ἐρήμου ὁρους καὶ κλέψαι τι πειρᾶσθαι λαθόντας
8 ἢ ἀρπάσαι φθάσαντας, εἰ δυναίμεθα, μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς ἰσχυρὰ χωρία καὶ
9 ἀνθρώπους παρεσκευασμένους μάχεσθαι.—iv. 6. 10–11.

- a) What form of what verb is *μαχοῦμεθα* (l. 2)? *ἀποβάλωμεν* (l. 4)?
b) Account for the mood of *λάβωμεν* (l. 4). What construction is more regular with words like *σκεπτέον* (l. 3)?
c) Account for the case of *ὁρους* (l. 7).
d) Give the other degrees of comparison of *ῥᾶστα* (l. 3), *πλεόν* (l. 5).

1918

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m. Two hours

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

[*Xenophon announces the policy of the army in regard to provisions; if a market is provided they buy; if not, they are compelled to seize what they need.*]

Πρὸς ταῦτα ἀναστὰς Ξενοφῶν ὑπὲρ τῶν στρατιωτῶν εἶπεν· Ἡμεῖς δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες Σινωπεῖς, ἤκομεν ἀγαπῶντες¹ ὅτι τὰ σώματα διεσώσάμεθα καὶ τὰ ὅπλα· οὐ γὰρ ἦν δυνατόν ἅμα τε χρήματα ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις μάχεσθαι. καὶ νῦν ἐπεὶ εἰς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ἤλθομεν, ἐν Τραπεζοῦντι μὲν, παρεῖχον γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀγοράν, ὠνούμενοι εἶχομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, καὶ ἀνθ' ὧν ἐτίμησαν ἡμᾶς καὶ ξένια ἔδωκαν τῇ στρατιᾷ, ἀντετιμῶμεν αὐτοὺς, καὶ εἰ τις αὐτοῖς φίλος ἦν τῶν βαρβάρων, τούτων ἀπειχόμεθα· τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους αὐτῶν ἐφ' οὓς αὐτοὶ ἡγοῦντο κακῶς ἐποιούμεν ὅσον ἐδυνάμεθα. ἐρωτᾶτε δὲ αὐτοὺς ὁποῖων τινῶν ἡμῶν ἔτυχον.² πάρεισι γὰρ ἐνθάδε οὓς ἡμῖν ἡγεμόνας διὰ φιλίαν ἢ πόλιν συνέπεμψεν. ὅποι δ' ἂν ἐλθόντες ἀγοράν μὴ ἔχωμεν, ἂν τε εἰς βάρβαρον γῆν ἂν τε εἰς Ἑλληνίδα, οὐχ ὕβρει³ ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκῃ λαμβάνομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. καὶ Καρδούχους καὶ Ταόχους καὶ Χαλδαίους καί περ βασιλέως οὐχ ὑπηκόους ὄντας καὶ μάλα φοβεροὺς ὅμως πολεμίους ἐκτησάμεθα⁴ διὰ τὸ ἀνάγκην εἶναι λαμβάνειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ἐπεὶ ἀγοράν οὐ παρεῖχον. Μάκρωνας δὲ, καί περ βαρβάρους ὄντας, ἐπεὶ ἀγοράν οἷαν ἐδύναντο παρεῖχον, φίλους τε ἐνομίζομεν εἶναι καὶ βίᾳ οὐδὲν ἐλαμβάνομεν τῶν ἐκείνων.

Anab. v. 5. 13–18.

¹ ἀγαπῶντες=satisfied. ² ἔτυχον=found. ³ ὕβρει=wantonness. ⁴ ἐκτησάμεθα=acquired, made.

GREEK BG—ANABASIS I-IV AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 21

9 a.m. Two hours

[For separate question papers in Greek B and Greek G see pages 3 and 5.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

1 Ἐνταῦθα διέσχον ἀλλήλων βασιλεῖς τε καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες ὡς τριάκοντα
2 στάδια, οἱ μὲν διώκοντες τοὺς καθ' αὐτοὺς ὡς πάντα νικῶντες, οἱ δ' ἀρπάζοντες
3 ὡς ἤδη πάντες νικῶντες. ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσθοντο οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες ὅτι βασιλεῖς σὺν
4 τῷ στρατεύματι ἐν τοῖς σκευόφοροις εἴη, βασιλεὺς δ' αὐτὸς ἤκουσε Τισσαφέρνης
5 ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶντες τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν οἰχονται διώκοντες,
6 ἔνθα δὴ βασιλεὺς μὲν ἀθροίζει τε τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ συντάττεται, ὃ δὲ Κλέαρχος
7 ἐβουλεύετο Πρόξενον καλέσας, πλησιαίτατος γὰρ ἦν, εἰ πέμποιεν τινας, ἃ
8 πάντες ἴοιεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀρήξοντες.—i. 10. 4, 5.

- Explain the case of ἀλλήλων (line 1), Τισσαφέρνης (l. 4).
- Account for the mood of νικῶντες (l. 5), ἴοιεν (l. 8); the tense of ἀρήξοντες (l. 8).
- What is the force of ὡς in line 3?
- What move did the king make after these events?

2. Translate into English:

1 Καὶ ἔλεγε Χειρίστροφος· Ἡμῖν δοκεῖ, εἰ μὲν τις ἐξ ἡμῶν ἀπιέναι οἴκαδε,
2 διαπορεύεσθαι τὴν χώραν ὡς ἂν δυνώμεθα ἀσινέστατα· ἦν δὲ τις ἡμῶς τῆς
3 ὁδοῦ ἀποκωλύη, διαπολεμεῖν τούτῳ ὡς ἂν δυνώμεθα κράτιστα. ἐκ τούτου
4 ἐπειρᾶτο Μιθριδάτης διδάσκειν ὡς ἀπορον εἴη βασιλέως ἀκοντος σωθῆναι.
5 ἔνθα δὴ ἐγιγνώσκετο ὅτι ὑπόπεμptos εἴη· καὶ γὰρ τῶν Τισσαφέρνης τις
6 οἰκείων παρηκολουθήκει πίστει ἕνεκα. καὶ ἐκ τούτου ἐδόκει τοῖς στρατη-
7 γοῖς βέλτιον εἶναι δόγμα ποιήσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι ἔστ' ἂν
8 τῇ πολεμῇ εἰεν.—iii. 3. 3-5.

- Explain the case of ὁδοῦ (l. 3), τούτῳ (l. 3).
- Explain the syntax of ποιήσασθαι (l. 7), εἶναι (l. 7), εἶναι (l. 7, end).
- What is the force of the prepositions in διαπολεμεῖν (l. 3), and ὑπόπεμptos (l. 5)?
- What is implied by the expression πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον (l. 7)?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

3. Translate into English:

[Cyrus is warned in a dream that the end of his life is near. He prepares for death.]

Οὕτω δὲ μάλα δὴ πρεσβύτης ὢν ὁ Κῦρος ἀφικνεῖται εἰς Πέρσας. καὶ ὁ μὲν πατήρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ πάλαι δὴ, ὥσπερ εἰκός, ἐτετελευτήκεσαν αὐτῷ· ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἔθυσε τὰ νομιζόμενα ἱερὰ καὶ τὰ δῶρα πᾶσι διέδωκεν ὥσπερ εἰώθει.¹ κοιμηθεὶς² δ' ἐν τῷ βασιλείῳ θναρ εἶδε τοῖόνδε. ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ προσελθὼν κρείττων τις ἢ κατὰ ἀνθρώπον εἶπεν· “Συσκευάζου, ὦ Κῦρε· ἤδη γὰρ εἰς θεοὺς ἄπει.” τοῦτο δὲ ἰδὼν τὸ θναρ ἐξηγέρθη³ καὶ ἐδόκει εἶδέναι ὅτι τοῦ βίου ἡ τελευτὴ παρείη. εὐθὺς οὖν λαβὼν ἱερεῖα ἔθυσεν Δίι τε πατρὶν καὶ Ἡλίῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἁκρῶν, ὡς Πέρσαι θύουσιν, ὧδε ἐπευχόμενος· “Ζεῦ πατρὶ καὶ Ἡλίε καὶ πάντες θεοί, δέχεσθε τάδε τὰ ἱερὰ· αἰτοῦμαι δ' ὑμᾶς δοῦναι καὶ νῦν παισὶ μὲν καὶ γυναῖκί καὶ φίλοις καὶ πατρίδι εὐδαιμονίαν, ἐμοὶ δὲ οἴοντες αἰῶνα⁴ δεδώκατε, τοιαύτην καὶ τελευτὴν δοῦναι.” ὁ μὲν δὴ τοιαῦτα ποιήσας καὶ οἴκαδε ἐλθὼν ἔδοξεν ἡδέως ἀναπαύσεσθαι καὶ κατεκλίνη.⁵ ἐπεὶ δὲ ὥρα ἦν, οἱ τεταγμένοι προσιώντες λούσασθαι⁶ αὐτὸν ἐκέλευον. ὁ δ' ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἡδέως ἀναπαύοιτο. οἱ δ' αὖ τεταγμένοι, ἐπεὶ ὥρα ἦν, δεῖπνον παρετίθεσαν· τῷ δὲ ἡ ψυχὴ σῖτον μὲν οὐ προσίετο,⁷ διψήν⁸ δ' ἐδόκει, καὶ ἔπιεν ἡδέως. ὥς δὲ καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ συνέβαιεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ, ἐκάλεσε τοὺς παῖδας· οἱ δ' ἔτυχον συνηκολουθηκότες αὐτῷ καὶ ὄντες ἐν Πέρσας· ἐκάλεσε δὲ καὶ τοὺς φίλους καὶ τὰς Περσῶν ἀρχάς.⁹

—Xenophon, *Cyropaedia* viii. 7. 1–5.

¹ pluperfect with force of imperfect, from ἔω=be accustomed.

² going to sleep.

³ from ἀγείρω=awaken.

⁴ life.

⁵ lay down.

⁶ bathe.

⁷ desired.

⁸ present infinitive of διψάω=be thirsty.

⁹ equivalent to τοὺς ἀρχοντας.

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday, June 21

9 a.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek BG see page 1]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

1 Ἐνταῦθα διέσχον ἀλλήλων βασιλεῖς τε καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες ὡς τριάκοντα
 2 στάδια, οἱ μὲν διώκοντες τοὺς καθ' αὐτοὺς ὡς πάντα νικῶντες, οἱ δ' ἀρπάζοντες
 3 ὡς ἤδη πάντες νικῶντες. ἐπεὶ δ' ἤσθοντο οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες ὅτι βασιλεῖς σὺν
 4 τῷ στρατεύματι ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις εἶη, βασιλεῖς δ' αὐτὸς ἤκουσε Τισσαφέρνους
 5 ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶντες τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν οἰχονται διώκοντες,
 6 ἔνθα δὴ βασιλεῖς μὲν ἀθροίζει τε τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ συντάττεται, ὃ δὲ Κλέαρχος
 7 ἐβουλεύετο Πρόξενον καλέσας, πλησιαίτατος γὰρ ἦν, εἰ πέμποιεν τινας, ἢ
 8 πάντες ἴοιεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀρήζοντες.—i. 10. 4, 5.

- a) Explain the case of ἀλλήλων (l. 1), Τισσαφέρνους (l. 4).
- b) Account for the mood of νικῶντες (l. 5), ἴοιεν (l. 8); the tense of ἀρήζοντες (l. 8).
- c) What is the force of ὡς in line 3?
- d) What move did the king make after these events?

2. Translate into English:

1 Καὶ εἶπεν Χειρίσοφος· Ἡμῖν δοκεῖ, εἰ μὲν τις ἐξ ἡμῶν ἀπιέναι οἰκαδέ,
 2 διαπορεύεσθαι τὴν χώραν ὡς ἂν δυνάμεθα ἀσινέστατα· ἦν δὲ τις ἡμῶς τῆς
 3 ὁδοῦ ἀποκωλύη, διαπολεμῇν τούτῳ ὡς ἂν δυνάμεθα κράτιστα. ἐκ τούτου
 4 ἐπειράτω Μιθριδάτης διδάσκειν ὡς ἀπορον εἶη βασιλέως ἀκοντος σωθῆναι.
 5 ἔνθα δὴ ἐγὶ γινώσκω ὅτι ὑπόπεμptos εἶη· καὶ γὰρ τῶν Τισσαφέρνους τις
 6 οἰκείων παρηκολουθήκει πίστεως ἕνεκα. καὶ ἐκ τούτου ἐδόκει τοῖς στρατη-
 7 γοῖς βέλτιον εἶναι δόγμα ποιήσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι ἔσθ' ἐν
 8 τῇ πολεμίᾳ εἶεν.—iii. 3. 3-5.

- a) Explain the case of ὁδοῦ (l. 3), τούτῳ (l. 3).
- b) Explain the syntax of ποιήσασθαι (l. 7), εἶναι (l. 7), εἶναι (l. 7, end).
- c) What is the force of the prepositions in διαπολεμῇν (l. 3), and ὑπόπεμptos (l. 5)?
- d) What is implied by the expression πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον (l. 7)?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

3. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ ταῦτα ἐδόκει πάλιν διασκηνητέον εἶναι εἰς τὰς κώμας εἰς στέγας.
 2 ἔθθα δὴ οἱ στρατιῶται σὺν πολλῇ κραυγῇ καὶ ἡδονῇ ἦσαν ἐπὶ τὰς στέγας
 3 καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια· ὅσοι δὲ ὅτε τὸ πρότερον ἀπῆσαν τὰς οἰκίας ἐνέπρησαν
 4 ὑπὸ ἀτασθαλίας¹ δίκην ἐδίδοσαν κακῶς σκηνοῦντες. ἐντεῦθεν ἔπεμψαν νυκτός
 5 Δημοκράτην Τημνίτην ἄνδρας δόντες ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη ἔνθα ἔφασαν οἱ ἀποσκεδαν-
 6 νύμενοι καθορᾶν τὰ πυρά· οὗτος γὰρ ἐδόκει καὶ πρότερον πολλὰ ἤδη
 7 ἀληθεύσαι τοιαῦτα, τὰ ὄντα τε ὥς ὄντα καὶ τὰ μὴ ὄντα ὥς οὐκ ὄντα.
 8 πορευθεὶς δὲ τὰ μὲν πυρά οὐκ ἔφη ἰδεῖν, ἄνδρα δὲ συλλαβὼν ἦκεν ἄγων
 9 ἔχοντα τόξον Περσικὸν καὶ φαρέτραν.—iv. 4. 14–16.

¹ wantonness.

- a) Explain the formation of διασκηνητέον (l. 1).
- b) Locate the form ἐνέπρησαν (l. 3).
- c) Explain the negatives μή and οὐ in line 7.
- d) Give a Greek verb and adjective connected etymologically with ἡδονῇ (l. 2).
- e) Explain the case of νυκτός (l. 4), ἔχοντα (l. 9).

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 21

9 a.m. Two hours

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

[Cyrus is warned in a dream that the end of his life is near. He prepares for death.]

Οὕτω δὲ μάλα δὴ πρεσβύτης ὢν ὁ Κῦρος ἀφικνεῖται εἰς Πέρσας. καὶ ὁ μὲν πατὴρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ πάλαι δὴ, ὥσπερ εἰκός, ἐτετελευτήκεσαν αὐτῷ· ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἔθυσε τὰ νομιζόμενα ἱερὰ καὶ τὰ δῶρα πᾶσι διέδωκεν ὥσπερ εἰώθει.¹ κοιμηθεὶς² δ' ἐν τῷ βασιλείῳ θναρ εἶδε τοιόνδε. ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ προσελθὼν κρείττων τις ἢ κατὰ ἄνθρωπον εἶπεν· “Συσκευάζου, ὦ Κῦρε· ἡδὴ γὰρ εἰς θεοὺς ἄπει.” τοῦτο δὲ ἰδὼν τὸ θναρ ἐξηγέρθη³ καὶ ἔδοκει εἶδέναι ὅτι τοῦ βίου ἡ τελευτὴ παρείη. εἰθὺς οὖν λαβὼν ἱερεῖα ἔθνε Διὶ τε πατρώϊ καὶ Ἑλίῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων, ὡς Πέρσαι θύουσιν, ὦδε ἐπευχόμενος· “Ζεῦ πατρώε καὶ Ἥλιε καὶ πάντες θεοί, δέχεσθε τάδε τὰ ἱερὰ· αἰτοῦμαι δ' ὑμᾶς δοῦναι καὶ νῦν παισὶ μὲν καὶ γυναῖκι καὶ φίλοις καὶ πατρίδι εὐδαιμονίαν, ἐμοὶ δὲ οἰόνπερ αἰῶνα⁴ δεδώκατε, τοιαύτην καὶ τελευτὴν δοῦναι.” ὁ μὲν δὴ τοιαῦτα ποιήσας καὶ οἰκαδὲ ἐλθὼν ἔδοξεν ἡδέως ἀναπαύσεσθαι καὶ κατεκλίνη.⁵ ἐπεὶ δὲ ὥρα ἦν, οἱ τεταγμένοι προσιώντες λούσασθαι⁶ αὐτὸν ἐκέλευον. ὁ δ' ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἡδέως ἀναπαύοιτο. οἱ δ' αὖ τεταγμένοι, ἐπεὶ ὥρα ἦν, δεῖπνον παρετίθεσαν· τῷ δὲ ἡ ψυχὴ σίτον μὲν οὐκ προσίετο,⁷ διψῆν⁸ δ' ἔδοκει, καὶ ἔπιεν ἡδέως. ὡς δὲ καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ συνέβαιεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ, ἐκάλεσε τοὺς παῖδας· οἱ δ' ἔτυχον συνηκολουθηκότες αὐτῷ καὶ ὄντες ἐν Πέρσαις· ἐκάλεσε δὲ καὶ τοὺς φίλους καὶ τὰς Περσῶν ἀρχάς.⁹ παρόντων δὲ πάντων ἤρχετο τοιούδε λόγου· “Παῖδες ἐμοὶ καὶ πάντες οἱ παρόντες φίλοι, ἐμοὶ μὲν τοῦ βίου τὸ τέλος ἡδὴ πάρεστιν· ἐκ πολλῶν τοῦτο σαφῶς γιγνώσκω· ὑμᾶς δὲ χροή, ὅταν τελευτήσω, ὡς περὶ εὐδαίμονος ἐμοῦ καὶ λέγειν καὶ ποιεῖν πάντα.”—Xenophon, *Cyropaedia* viii. 7. 1-6.

¹ pluperfect with force of imperfect, from ἔω=be accustomed.

² going to sleep.

³ from ἐγείρω=awaken.

⁴ life.

⁵ lay down.

⁶ bathe.

⁷ desired.

⁸ present infinitive of διψάω=be thirsty.

⁹ equivalent to τοὺς ἀρχοντας.

GREEK BG—ANABASIS I-IV AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m. Two hours

[For separate question papers in Greek B and Greek C see pages 3 and 5.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

1 Καὶ εἰς μὲν τὴν ὑστεραίαν οὐχ ἦκεν· ὥσθ' οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐφρόντιζον·
2 τῇ δὲ τρίτῃ ἡκων ἔλεγεν ὅτι διαπεπραγμένος ἦκοι παρὰ βασιλέως δοθῆναι
3 αὐτῷ σώζειν τοὺς Ἕλληνας, καί περ πάνυ πολλῶν ἀντιλεγόντων ὡς οὐκ ἄξιον
4 εἶη βασιλεῖ ἀφεῖναι τοὺς ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν στρατευσαμένους. τέλος δὲ εἶπε, “Καὶ
5 νῦν ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν πιστὰ λαβεῖν παρ' ἡμῶν ἢ μὴν φιλίαν παρέχειν ὑμῖν τὴν
6 χώραν καὶ ἀδόλως ἀπάξειν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀγορὰν παρέχοντας· ὅπου δ' ἂν
7 μὴ ᾗ πρίασθαι, λαμβάνειν ὑμᾶς ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἔασομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. ὑμᾶς
8 δ' αὖ ἡμῖν δεήσει ὁμόσαι ἢ μὴν πορεύεσθαι ὡς διὰ φιλίας ἀσυνῶς, σῖτα καὶ
9 ποτὰ λαμβάνοντας ὅπταν μὴ ἀγορὰν παρέχωμεν· ἦν δὲ παρέχωμεν ἀγορὰν,
10 ὠνούμενους ξεῖν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.”—ii. 3. 25–27.

- What was the purpose of the king in making this agreement?
- Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used:
εἶη (l. 4), ἀφεῖναι (l. 4), ᾗ (l. 7), πορεύεσθαι (l. 8).
- Name the case of the following words, and tell why that case is used: βασιλεῖ (l. 4), ὑμῖν (l. 5 end) παρέχοντας (l. 6).

2. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον εἶπε Χειρίσοφος, “Ἀλλὰ πρόσθεν μὲν, ὦ Ξενοφῶν,
2 τοσοῦτον μόνον σε ἐγίγνωσκον ὅσον ἤκουον Ἀθηναίων εἶναι, νῦν δὲ καὶ
3 ἐπαινῶ σε ἐφ' οἷς λέγεις τε καὶ πράττεις, καὶ βουλοίμην ἂν ὅτι πλείστους
4 εἶναι τοιοῦτους· κοινὸν γὰρ ἂν εἶη τὸ ἀγαθόν. καὶ νῦν,” ἔφη, “μὴ μέλ-
5 λωμεν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἀλλ' ἀπελθόντες ἤδη αἰρεῖσθε οἱ δεόμενοι ἀρχοντας, καὶ
6 ἐλόμενοι ἤκετε εἰς τὸ μέσον τοῦ στρατοπέδου, καὶ τοὺς αἰρεθέντας ἄγετε·
7 ἔπειτ' ἐκεῖ συγκαλοῦμεν τοὺς ἄλλους στρατιώτας. παρέστω δ' ἡμῖν,” ἔφη,
8 “καὶ Τολμίδης ὁ κῆρυξ.”—iii. 1. 45, 46.

- What is the case of τοσοῦτον (l. 2) and why is that case used?
- Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used:
εἶη (l. 4), μέλλωμεν (l. 4), αἰρεῖσθε (l. 5).
- What is the force of ὅτι (l. 3)?

3. Translate into English:

[On the death of her husband, Mania is appointed Satrap of Aeolis.]

Ἡ δὲ Αἰολίς ἀρχὴ ἦν μὲν Φαρναβάζου, ἐσατράπευε δ' αὐτῷ ταύτης τῆς χώρας, ἕως μὲν ἔξη, Ζήνιος Δαρδανεύς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκεῖνος ἀπέθανε, παρασκευαζομένου τοῦ Φαρναβάζου ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν σατραπείαν, Μανία ἡ τοῦ Ζήνιος γυνή, Δαρδανίς καὶ αὐτή, δῶρα λαβοῦσα ὥστε καὶ αὐτῷ Φαρναβάζω δοῦναι καὶ τοῖς δυναμένοις μάλιστα παρὰ Φαρναβάζω, ἐπορεύετο. Ἐλθοῦσα δ' εἰς λόγους εἶπεν· “ὦ Φαρνάβαζε, ὁ ἀνὴρ σοι ὁ ἐμὸς καὶ τὰλλα φίλος ἦν καὶ τοὺς φόρους¹ ἀπεδίδου ὥστε σὺ ἐπαινῶν αὐτὸν ἐτίμας. ἦν οὖν ἐγὼ σοι μὴδὲν χεῖρον ἐκείνου ὑπηρετῶ,² τί σε δεῖ ἄλλον σατράπην καθιστάναι; ἦν δὲ τί σοι μὴ ἀρέσκω,³ ἐπὶ σοὶ δῆπου ἔσται ἀφελομένῳ ἐμὲ ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν ἀρχήν.” ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Φαρνάβαζος ἔγνω δεῖν τὴν γυναῖκα σατραπεύειν. ἡ δ' ἐπεὶ κυρία⁴ τῆς χώρας ἐγένετο, τοὺς τε φόρους οὐδὲν ἥττον τάνδρὸς ἀπεδίδου, καὶ πρὸς τοῦτοις, ὅποτε ἀφικνοῖτο πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον, αἰετὶ ἤγε δῶρα αὐτῷ, καὶ ὅποτε ἐκεῖνος εἰς τὴν χώραν καταβαίνοι, πολὺ πάντων τῶν ὑπάρχων κάλλιστα καὶ ἡδιστα ἐδέχετο αὐτόν, καὶ ἅς τε παρέλαβε πόλεις διεφύλαττεν αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν οὐχ ὑπηκόων προσέλαβεν ἐπιθαλαττιδίας Λάρισάν τε καὶ Κολωνάς, ξενικῷ μὲν Ἑλληνικῷ προσβαλοῦσα τοῖς τείχεσιν, αὐτὴ δὲ ἐφ' ἀρμαμάξης θεωμένη.

—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iii. 1. 10–13.

¹ taxes. ² serve. ³ please. ⁴ = ἐγκρατής.

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek BG see page 1]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

1 Καὶ εἰς μὲν τὴν ὑστεραίαν οὐχ ἦκεν· ὥσθ' οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐφρόντιζον· τῇ
 2 δὲ τρίτῃ ἦκον· ἔλεγεν δὲ διαπεπραγμένος ἦκοι παρὰ βασιλέως δοθῆναι αὐτῷ
 3 σῶσαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας, καί περ πάντων πολλῶν ἀντιλεγόντων ὡς οὐκ ἄξιον εἶναι
 4 βασιλεῖ ἀφείναι τοὺς ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν στρατευσαμένους. τέλος δὲ εἶπε, "Καὶ νῦν
 5 ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν πιστὰ λαβεῖν παρ' ἡμῶν ἢ μὴν φιλίαν παρέχειν ὑμῖν τὴν
 6 χώραν καὶ ἀδόλως ἀπάξειν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀγορὰν παρέχοντας· ὅπου δ'
 7 ἂν μὴ ᾖ πρίασθαι, λαμβάνειν ὑμᾶς ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἑάσομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.
 8 ὑμᾶς δ' αὖ ἡμῖν δεήσει ὁμόσαι ἢ μὴν πορεύεσθαι ὡς διὰ φιλίας ἀσινῶς σίτα
 9 καὶ ποτὰ λαμβάνοντας ὅπταν μὴ ἀγορὰν παρέχωμεν· ἦν δὲ παρέχωμεν
 10 ἀγορὰν, ὠνούμενους ἔξιν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια."—ii. 3. 25-27.

- a) What was the purpose of the king in making this agreement?
- b) Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used: εἶναι (l. 3), ἀφείναι (l. 4), ᾖ (l. 7), πορεύεσθαι (l. 8).
- c) Name the case of the following words, and tell why that case is used: βασιλεῖ (l. 4), ὑμῖν (l. 5 end), παρέχοντας (l. 6).

2. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον εἶπε Χειρίσοφος, "Ἀλλὰ πρόσθεν μὲν, ὦ Ξενοφῶν,
 2 τοσοῦτον μόνον σε ἐγίγνωσκον ὅσον ἤκουον Ἀθηναῖον εἶναι, νῦν δὲ καὶ
 3 ἐπαίνῳ σε ἐφ' οἷς λέγεις τε καὶ πράττεις, καὶ βουλοίμην ἂν ὅτι πλείστους
 4 εἶναι τοιούτους· κοινὸν γὰρ ἂν εἶναι τὸ ἀγαθόν. καὶ νῦν," ἔφη, "μὴ μέλλω-
 5 μεν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἀλλ' ἀπελθόντες ἤδη αἰρεῖσθε οἱ δεόμενοι ἀρχοντας, καὶ
 6 ἐλόμενοι ἡκετε εἰς τὸ μέσον τοῦ στρατοπέδου, καὶ τοὺς αἰρεθέντας ἀγετε·
 7 ἔπειτ' ἐκεῖ συγκαλοῦμεν τοὺς ἄλλους στρατιώτας. παρέστω δ' ἡμῖν," ἔφη,
 8 "καὶ Τολμίδης ὁ κήρυξ."—iii. 1. 45, 46.

- a) What is the case of τοσοῦτον (l. 2) and why is that case used?
- b) Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used: εἶναι (l. 4), μέλλωμεν (l. 4), αἰρεῖσθε (l. 5).
- c) What is the force of ὅτι (l. 3)?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

3. Translate into English:

- 1 Ταύτην δ' αὖ τὴν ἡμέραν ἠύλισθησαν ἐν ταῖς κόμαις ταῖς ὑπὲρ τοῦ
 2 πεδίου τοῦ παρὰ τὸν Κεντρίτην ποταμόν, εὖρος ὡς δίπλεθρον, ὃς ὀρίζει τὴν
 3 Ἀρμενίαν καὶ τὴν τῶν Καρδούχων χώραν. καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐνταῦθα
 4 ἀνεπαύσαντο ἄσμενοι, ἰδόντες πεδίον· ἀπείχε δὲ τῶν ὀρέων ὁ ποταμός ἐξ ἧ
 5 ἑπτὰ στάδια τῶν Καρδούχων. τότε μὲν οὖν ἠύλισθησαν μάλα ἡδέως, καὶ
 6 τάπιτήδεια ἔχοντες καὶ πολλὰ τῶν παρελθυθῶτων πόνων μνημονεύοντες.
 7 ἑπτὰ γὰρ ἡμέρας, ὅσας περ ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ τῶν Καρδούχων, πάσας μαχό-
 8 μενοι διετέλεσαν, καὶ ἔπαθον κακὰ ὅσα οὐδὲ τὰ σύμπαντα ὑπὸ βασιλέως καὶ
 9 Τισσαφέρους. ὥς οὖν ἀπηλλαγμένοι τούτων, ἡδέως ἐκοιμήθησαν.

—iv. 3. 1, 2.

- a) Name the case of the following words, and tell why that case is used: εὖρος (l. 2), ἡμέρας (l. 7), βασιλέως (l. 8), τούτων (l. 9).
- b) Give a brief account of the operations of the Greek force from the death of the five generals until they reach the sea.

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek BG see page 1.]

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

[On the death of her husband, Mania is appointed Satrap of Aeolis.]

Ἡ δὲ Αἰολίς ἀρχὴ ἦν μὲν Φαρναβάζου, ἐσατράπευε δ' αὐτῷ ταύτης τῆς χώρας, ὥς μὲν ἔξη, Ζήνις Δαρδανεύς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκείνος ἀπέθανε, παρασκευαζομένου τοῦ Φαρναβάζου ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν σατραπείαν, Μανία ἡ τοῦ Ζήνις γυνή, Δαρδανίς καὶ αὐτὴ, δῶρα λαβοῦσα ὥστε καὶ αὐτῷ Φαρναβάζῳ δοῦναι καὶ τοῖς δυναμένοις μάλιστα παρὰ Φαρναβάζῳ, ἐπορεύετο. ἐλθοῦσα δ' εἰς λόγους εἶπεν· “ὦ Φαρνάβαζε, ὁ ἀνὴρ σοι ὁ ἐμὸς καὶ τὰλλα φίλος ἦν καὶ τοὺς φόρους¹ ἀπεδίδου ὥστε σὺ ἐπαινῶν αὐτὸν ἐτίμας. ἦν οὖν ἐγὼ σοι μὴδὲν χεῖρον ἐκείνου ὑπηρετῶ,² τί σε δεῖ ἄλλον σατράπην καθιστάναι; ἦν δὲ τί σοι μὴ ἀρέσκω,³ ἐπὶ σοὶ δῆπου ἔσται ἀφελομένῳ ἐμὲ ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν ἀρχήν.” ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Φαρνάβαζος ἔγνω δεῖν τὴν γυναῖκα σατραπεύειν. ἡ δ' ἐπεὶ κυρία⁴ τῆς χώρας ἐγένετο, τοὺς τε φόρους οὐδὲν ἡττον ἀνδρὸς ἀπεδίδου, καὶ πρὸς τοῦτοις, ὅποτε ἀφικνοῖτο πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον, αἰετὴν δῶρα αὐτῷ, καὶ ὅποτε ἐκείνος εἰς τὴν χώραν καταβαίνει, πολὺ πάντων τῶν ὑπάρχων κάλλιστα καὶ ἡδιστα ἐδέχετο αὐτόν, καὶ ὥς τε παρέλαβε πόλεις διεφύλαττεν αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν οὐχ ὑπηκόων προσέλαβεν ἐπιθαλαττιδίας Λάρισάν τε καὶ Ἀμαξιτὸν καὶ Κολωνάς, ξενικῷ μὲν Ἑλληνικῷ προσβαλοῦσα τοῖς τέχεσιν, αὐτὴ δὲ ἐφ' ἀρμαμάξης θεωμένη· ὃν δ' ἐπαινέσεις, τοῦτω δῶρα ἀμέμπτως⁵ ἐδίδου, ὥστε λαμπρότατα τὸ ξενικὸν κατεσκευάσατο. συνεστρατεύετο δὲ τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ καὶ ὅποτε εἰς Μισοὺς ἢ Πισίδας ἐμβάλοι, ὅτι τὴν βασιλέως χώραν κακοουργοῦσιν. ὥστε καὶ ἀντετίμα αὐτὴν μεγαλοπρεπῶς ὁ Φαρνάβαζος καὶ σύμβουλον ἔστιν ὅτε⁶ παρεκάλει.

—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iii. 1. 10–13.

¹ taxes.² serve.³ please.⁴ = ἡγεμένης.⁵ (without blame) generously.⁶ ἔστιν ὅτε = ἐνίοτε.

GREEK C AND CH

GREEK *CH*—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

GREEK *C*—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

1. Translate into English:

Πηλεΐδης δ' ἐξαῦτις ἀταρτηροῖς ἐπέεσσιν
 'Ατρεΐδην προσέειπε, καὶ οὐ πῶ λῆγε χόλοιο.
 "οἶνοβαρές, κυνὸς ὄμματ' ἔχων, κραδίην δ' ἐλάφοιο, 225
 οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον ἅμα λαῶ θωρηχθῆναι
 οὔτε λόχονδ' ἵεναι σὺν ἀριστήεσσιν 'Αχαιῶν
 τέτληκας θυμῷ τὸ δέ τοι κῆρ εἵδεται εἶναι.
 ἦ πολὺ λῶκὸν ἔστι κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν 'Αχαιῶν
 δῶρ' ἀποαιρεῖσθαι ὅς τις σέθεν ἀντίον εἴπῃ. 230
 δημοβόρος βασιλεὺς, ἐπεὶ οὔτιδανοῖσιν ἀνάσσεις
 ἦ γὰρ ἂν, 'Ατρεΐδῃ, νῦν ὕστατα λωβήσαιο.
 ἀλλ' ἐκ τοι ἔρέω, καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὁμοῦμαι."—i. 223-33.

- a) Give the Attic prose equivalents for ἐπέεσσιν (l. 223); λῆγε (l. 224); λῶκον (l. 229); σέθεν (l. 230); ἔρέω (l. 233).
- b) Express λόχονδε (l. 227) in another way. Write in Attic prose the clause τὸ . . . εἶναι (l. 228), substituting common prose words for κῆρ and εἵδεται.
- c) Account for the mood of εἴπῃ (l. 230); λωβήσαιο (l. 232). Is each used exactly as in Attic prose?
- d) What rhetorical figure is illustrated in l. 225? In the sentence beginning ἦ πολὺ (l. 229)?

2. Translate into English:

τὸν δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησεν ἀρηίφιλος Μενέλαος
 ἐρχόμενον προπάρειθεν ὁμίλου μακρὰ βιβῶντα,
 ὥς τε λέων ἐχάρη μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας,
 εὐρὼν ἢ ἑλαφον κεραδὸν ἢ ἄγριον αἶγα 25
 πεινῶν. μάλα γάρ τε κατεσθίει, εἰ περ ἂν αὐτὸν
 σείωνται ταχέες τε κύνες θαλεροὶ τ' αἰζηοί·
 ὥς ἐχάρη Μενέλαος 'Αλέξανδρον θεοειδέα
 ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδὼν· φάτο γὰρ τίσασθαι ἀλείτην.
 αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χαμᾶζε.—iii. 21-29.

- a) Explain the tense of *ἐχάρη* (l. 23); of *τίσασθαι* (l. 28), stating what tense would be more usual.
- b) Scan ll. 25, 26, 27, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal caesura in each line. Explain the quantity of the last syllable in *κατεσθίει* (l. 25). Comment on a metrical peculiarity found in the last word of l. 27, giving the technical name for it. Which line in the passage is spondaic?

3. Translate into English:

(*Idaeus brings a message from Paris to the Greek camp.*)

ὣς ἔφαθ'· οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον ἡδὲ πίθοντο· 379
 ἠῶθεν δ' Ἰδαῖος ἔβη κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας. 381
 τοὺς δ' εὖρ' εἰν ἀγορῇ Δαναοὺς, θεράποντας Ἄρῃος,
 νηὶ πάρα πρύμνῃ¹ Ἀγαμέμνονος· αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖσιν,
 στὰς ἐν μέσσοισιν, μετεφώνεεν ἡπύτα² κῆρυξ·
 “Ἄτρεΐδῃ τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἀριστῆες Παναχαϊῶν, 385
 ἠνώγει Πρίαμὸς τε καὶ ἄλλοι Τρῶες ἀγαυοί³
 εἰπέμεν, αἱ κέ περ ὕμμι φίλον καὶ ἡδὺ γένοιτο,
 μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδροιο, τοῦ εἵνεκα νείκος ὄρωρεν
 κτήματα μὲν, ὅς' Ἀλέξανδρος κοίλῃς ἐνὶ νηυσὶν
 ἡγάγετο Τροίηνδ'—ὥς πρὶν ὠφελλ' ἀπολέσθαι,— 390
 πάντ' ἔθελαι δόμεναι, καὶ ἔτ' οἴκοθεν ἄλλ' ἐπιθεῖναι·
 κουριδίην δ' ἄλοχον Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο
 οὐ φησιν δῶσειν· ἥ μὲν Τρῳῆς γε κέλονται.”—vii. 379–93.

¹ νηὶ πρύμνῃ = stern. ² ἡπύτα = loud-voiced. ³ ἀγαυοί = noble.

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

Πηλείδης δ' ἐξαυτίς ἀταρτηροῖς ἐπέεσσιν
 Ἀτρεΐδην προσέειπε, καὶ οὐ πω λῆγε χόλοιο.
 "οἶνοβαρές, κινὸς ὄμματ' ἔχων, κραδίην δ' ἐλάφοιο, 225
 οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον ἅμα λαῶ θωρηχθῆναι
 οὔτε λόχονδ' ἵεναι σὺν ἀριστήεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν
 τέτληκας θυμῷ τὸ δέ τοι κῆρ εἵδεται εἶναι.
 ἦ πολὺ λῶϊόν ἐστι κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν 230
 δῶρ' ἀποαιρεῖσθαι ὅς τις σέθεν ἀντίον εἴπῃ.
 δημοβόρος βασιλεὺς, ἐπεὶ οὔτιδανοῖσιν ἀνάσσεις·
 ἦ γὰρ ἂν, Ἀτρεΐδῃ, νῦν ὕστατα λωβήσαιο.
 ἀλλ' ἐκ τοι ἔρέω, καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὁμοῦμαι."—i. 223-33.

- a) Give the Attic prose equivalents for ἐπέεσσιν (l. 223); λῆγε (l. 224); λῶϊον (l. 229); σέθεν (l. 230); ἔρέω (l. 233).
- b) Express λόχονδε (l. 227) in another way. Write in Attic prose the clause τὸ . . . εἶναι (l. 228), substituting common prose words for κῆρ and εἵδεται.
- c) Account for the mood of εἴπῃ (l. 230); λωβήσαιο (l. 232). Is each used exactly as in Attic prose?
- d) What rhetorical figure is illustrated in l. 225? In the sentence beginning ἦ πολὺ (l. 229)?

2. Translate into English:

ὃν τινα μὲν βασιλῆα καὶ ἑξοχὸν ἄνδρα κιχείη,
 τὸν δ' ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρητύσασκε παραστάς·
 "δαιμόνι", οὐ σε ἔοικε κακὸν ὥς δειδίσσεσθαι, 190
 ἀλλ' αὐτὸς τε κάθησο καὶ ἄλλους ἰδρὺε λαοῖς.
 οὐ γὰρ πω σάφα οἶσθ' οἷος νόος Ἀτρεΐωνος·
 νῦν μὲν πειρᾶται, τάχα δ' ἵψεται νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
 ἐν βουλῇ δ' οὐ πάντες ἀκούσαμεν οἷον ἔειπεν.
 μή τι χολωσάμενος ῥέξῃ κακὸν νῆας Ἀχαιῶν. 195
 θυμὸς δὲ μέγας ἐστὶ διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος,
 τιμὴ δ' ἐκ Διὸς ἐστὶ, φιλεῖ δὲ ἐμνηστῆρα Ζεὺς."—ii. 188-97.

- a) Explain the circumstances of the passage, stating who is the speaker.
- b) Account for the construction of the following words: *καχέη* (l. 188); *ρέξη* (l. 195); *νῆας* (l. 195). In what case would be the object of *πειρᾶται* (l. 193), if expressed?
- c) Comment on the use of *δ'* (l. 189). Explain the formation of *ἐρητύσασκε* (l. 189), stating its force. Account for the fact that *ὥς* (l. 190) has an accent. Explain the quantity of the syllable preceding it.

3. Translate into English:

τὸν δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησεν ἀρηίφίλος Μενέλαος
 ἐρχόμενον προπάρουθεν ὁμίλου μακρὰ βιβῶντα,
 ὥς τε λέων ἐχάρη μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας,
 εὐρών ἢ ἔλαφον κεραδὺν ἢ ἄγριον αἶγα
 πεινῶν. μάλα γάρ τε κατεσθίει, εἴ περ ἂν αὐτὸν 25
 σείωνται ταχέες τε κύνες θαλεροὶ τ' αἰῶχοι·
 ὥς ἐχάρη Μενέλαος Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα
 ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδὼν· φάτο γὰρ τίσασθαι ἀλείτην.
 αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τείχεσιν αἶτο χαμᾶζε.—iii. 21-29.

- a) Explain the tense of *ἐχάρη* (l. 23); of *τίσασθαι* (l. 28), stating what tense would be more usual.
- b) Scan ll. 25, 26, 27, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal caesura in each line. Explain the quantity of the last syllable in *κατεσθίει* (l. 25). Comment on a metrical peculiarity found in the last word of l. 27, giving the technical name for it. Which line in the passage is spondaic?

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday

2 p.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

1. Translate into English:

ὥς φάτο· τὴν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς,
ἀλλ' ἀκέων δὴν ἦστο. Θέτις δ' ὥς ἤψατο γούνων,
ὥς ἔχετ' ἐμπεφυῖα, καλ εἴρετο δεύτερον αὔτις.
"νημερτὲς μὲν δὴ μοι ὑπόσχεο καλ κατάνευσον,
ἢ ἀπόμεν', ἐπεὶ οὐ τοι ἔπι δέος, ὄφρ' ἐν εἰδῶ
ὅσσον ἐγὼ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτῃ θεὸς εἰμι."

515

τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·
"ἦ δὴ λoίγια ἔργ', ὅτε μ' ἐχθοδοπήσαι ἐφήσεις
Ἥρη, ὅτ' ἂν μ' ἐρέθῃσιν ὀνειδείους ἐπέεσσιν.
ἦ δὲ καλ αὐτως μ' αἰὲν ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν
νεικεῖ, καὶ τέ μέ φησι μάχῃ Τρῶεσσιν ἀρήγειν."—i. 511-521.

520

- a) Give the Attic prose equivalents for ἔχετ' (l. 513); ὑπόσχεο (l. 514); τοι (l. 515); ἀθανάτοισι (l. 520). Write an Attic prose equivalent for ὥς φάτο (l. 511).
- b) Account for the case of γούνων (l. 512); ὅσσον (l. 516); for the mood of ἐρέθῃσιν (l. 519); ἀρήγειν (l. 521).
- c) Explain the accent of ἔπι (l. 515). Comment on a metrical peculiarity in the second syllable of this word, and suggest an explanation.
- d) Who was Thetis, and what had she asked of Zeus?

2. Translate into English:

"ἀλλ' ἄγε μίμνετε πάντες, ἐυκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,
αὐτοῦ, εἰς ὃ κεν ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἔλωμεν."
ὥς ἔφατ', Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ' ἰαχον, ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆες
σμερδαλέον κονάβησαν ἀυσάντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν,
μῦθον ἐπαυήσαντες Ὀδυσσεύς θεῖοιο.
τοῖσι δὲ καλ μετέειπε Γερήνιος ἱππότης Νέστωρ
"ὦ πόποι, ἦ δὴ παισὶν ἐοικότες ἀγοράασθε
νηπιάχοις, οἷς οὐ τι μέλει πολεμήια ἔργα.
πῇ δὴ συνθεσῖαι τε καλ ὄρκια βήσεται ἡμῖν;
ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλαί τε γενοῖατο μήδεά τ' ἀνδρῶν
σπονδαί τ' ἄκρητοι καλ δεξιάι, ἧς ἐπέπιθμεν."—ii. 331-341.

335

341

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

- a) Account for the case of ἡμῖν (l. 339); ἧς (l. 341); for the mood of γενοίαιτο (l. 340). Give the Attic form for the last.
- b) Write in Attic prose the clause εἰς ὃ κεν ἔλωμεν (l. 332).
- c) Scan ll. 334, 335, 341, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line. What is a spondaic line? Point out one in this passage.

3. Translate into English:

[*Thetis brings to Achilles the armor made by Hephaestus that he may return to the fight and avenge the death of Patroclus.*]

Ἦώς μὲν κροκόπεπλος ἀπ' Ὠκεανοῦ ροάων
 ὠρνυθ', ἔν' ἀθανάτοισι φόως φέροι ἡδὲ βροτοῖσιν·
 ἢ δ' ἐς νῆας ἴκανε θεοῦ πάρα δῶρα φέρουσα.
 εὔρε δὲ Πατρόκλῳ περικείμενον δν φίλον υἱόν,
 κλαίοντα λιγέως· πολέες δ' ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἑταῖροι 5
 μύρονθ'·¹ ἢ δ' ἐν τοῖσι παρίστατο διὰ θεάων,
 ἔν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἐκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν·
 “τέκνον ἔμόν, τοῦτον μὲν ἔασομεν, ἀχνύμενοί περ,
 κεῖσθαι, ἐπεὶ δὴ πρῶτα θεῶν ἰότητι² δαμάσθη·
 τύνη δ' Ἐφάιστοιο πάρα κλυτὰ τεύχεα δέξο, 10
 καλὰ μάλ' οἷ' οὔπω τις ἀνὴρ ὥμοισι φόρησεν.”
 Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσασα θεὰ κατὰ τεύχε' ἔθηκεν
 πρόσθεν Ἀχιλλῆος· τὰ δ' ἀνέβραχε³ δαίδαλα πάντα.
 Μυρμιδόνας δ' ἄρα πάντας ἔλε τρόμος, οὐδέ τις ἔτλη
 ἀντην εἰσιδέειν, ἀλλ' ἔτρεσαν.—xix. 1–15. 15

μύρομαι = weep. ¹ ἰότητι = by the will of. ² ἀνέβραχε = rang loudly.

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Saturday

2 p.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

ὥς φάτο· τὴν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς,
ἀλλ' ἀκέων δὴν ἦστο. Θέτις δ' ὥς ἤψατο γούνων,
ὥς ἔχει' ἐμπεφυῖα, καὶ εἶρετο δεύτερον αὖτις.
“νημερτὲς μὲν δὴ μοι ὑπόσχεο καὶ κατάνευσον,
ἢ ἀπβειπ', ἐπεὶ οὐ τοι ἐπι δέος, ὄφρ' ἐν εἰδῶ
ῥοσσον ἐγὼ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτη θεὸς εἰμι.”

515

τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·
“ἦ δὴ λοίγια ἔργ', ὅτε μ' ἐχθοδοπήσαι ἐφήσεις
Ἥρη, ὅτ' ἂν μ' ἐρέθῃσιν ὀνειδείους ἐπέεσσιν.
ἦ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶς μ' αἰὲν ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν
νικεῖ, καὶ τέ μέ φησι μάχη Τρῶεσσιν ἀρήγειν.”—i. 511-521.

520

- Give the Attic prose equivalents for ἔχει' (l. 513); ὑπόσχεο (l. 514); τοι (l. 515); ἀθανάτοισι (l. 520). Write an Attic prose equivalent for ὥς φάτο (l. 511).
- Account for the case of γούνων (l. 512); ῥοσσον (l. 516); for the mood of ἐρέθῃσιν (l. 519); ἀρήγειν (l. 521).
- Explain the accent of ἐπι (l. 515). Comment on a metrical peculiarity in the second syllable of this word, and suggest an explanation.
- Who was Thetis, and what had she asked of Zeus?

2. Translate into English:

“ἀλλ' ἄγε μίμνετε πάντες, εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,
αὐτοῦ, εἰς ὃ κεν ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἔλωμεν.”
ὥς ἔφατ', Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ' ἴαχον, ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆες
σμερδαλέον κονάβησαν ἀυσάντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν,
μῦθον ἐπαυνήσαντες Ὀδυσσεύς θείοιο.
τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ·
“ὦ πόποι, ἦ δὴ παισὶν ἐοικότες ἀγοράασθε
νηπιάρχους, οἷς οὐ τι μέλει πολεμῆμα ἔργα.
πῇ δὴ συνθεσῆσαι τε καὶ ὄρκια βήσεται ἡμῖν;
ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλαὶ τε γενόιατο μήδεά τ' ἀνδρῶν
σπονδαὶ τ' ἄκρητοι καὶ δεξιάι, ἧς ἐπέπιθμεν.”—ii. 331-341.

335

340

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

- a) Account for the case of ἡμῖν (l. 339); ἧς (l. 341); for the mood of γενόιατο (l. 340). Give the Attic form for the last.
- b) Write in Attic prose the clause εἰς ὃ κεν ἔλωμεν (l. 332).
- c) Scan ll. 334, 335, 341, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line. What is a spondaic line? Point out one in this passage.

3. Translate into English:

“εἰ μὲν κεν Μενέλαον Ἀλέξανδρος καταπέφνη,
 αὐτὸς ἔπειθ’ Ἑλένην ἐχέτω καὶ κτήματα πάντα,
 ἡμεῖς δ’ ἐν νήεσσι νεώμεθα ποντοπόροισιν·
 εἰ δέ κ’ Ἀλέξανδρον κτείνῃ ξανθὸς Μενέλαος,
 Τρῶας ἔπειθ’ Ἑλένην καὶ κτήματα πάντ’ ἀποδοῦναι, 285
 τιμὴν δ’ Ἀργείοις ἀποτινέμεν ἣν τιw’ ἔοικεν,
 ἥ τε καὶ ἐσσομένοισι μετ’ ἀνθρώποισι πέληται.
 εἰ δ’ ἂν ἐμοὶ τιμὴν Πρίαμος Πριάμοιο τε παῖδες
 τίνειν οὐκ ἐθέλωσιν Ἀλεξάνδρου πεσόντος,
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ ἔπειτα μαχήσομαι εἵνεκα ποιῆς 290
 αὔθι μένων, εἰως κε τέλος πολέμοιο κιχέω.”—iii. 281–291.

- a) Account for the mood of κτείνῃ (l. 284); ἀποτινέμεν (l. 286); πέληται (l. 287).
- b) How is αὐτάρ used in l. 290? Comment on the use of οὐκ (l. 289).

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday, June 22

2 p.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

Θερσίτ' ἀκριτόμυθε, λιγύς περ ἑὼν ἀγορητής,	246
ἰσχεο, μῆδ' ἔθελ' οἶος ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεῦσιν.	
οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ σέο φημὶ χερειώτερον βροτὸν ἄλλον	
ἔμμεναι, ὅσσοι ἄμ' Ἀτρεΐδης ὑπὸ Τίλιον ἦλθον.	
ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·	257
εἴ κ' ἔτι σ' ἀφραίνοντα κιχήσομαι ὥς νύ περ ὦδε,	
μηκέτ' ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆι κάρη ὤμοισιν ἐπείη,	
μῆδ' ἔτι Τηλεμάχιο πατὴρ κεκλημένος εἶην,	260
εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ σε λαβὼν ἀπὸ μὲν φίλα εἴματα δύσω,	
αὐτὸν δὲ κλαίοντα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ἀφήσω	
πεπληγὼς ἀγορήθην ἀεικέσσι πληγῇσιν.	

ii. 246-249, 257-264.

- a) What is the antecedent of ὅσσοι (l. 249)? What is the force of the tense of κεκλημένος (l. 260)?
- b) Give the Attic prose equivalent for ἑὼν (l. 246), σέο (l. 248), ἔμμεναι (l. 249).
- c) Give the derivation of ἀκριτόμυθε (l. 246), Τηλεμάχιο (l. 260).
- d) Scan the last three lines of the passage, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line.

2. Translate into English:

κέκλυτε νῦν καὶ ἐμεῖο· μάλιστα γὰρ ἄλγος ἰκάνει	
θυμὸν ἐμόν· φρονέω δὲ διακριθήμεναι ἤδη	
Ἀργείους καὶ Τρῶας, ἐπεὶ κακὰ πολλὰ πέποσθε	
εἵνεκ' ἐμῆς ἱριδος καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἕνεκ' ἀρχῆς.	100
ἡμέων δ' ὀπποτέρῳ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα τέτυκται,	
τεθναίῃ· ἄλλοι δὲ διακριθεῖτε τάχιστα.	
οἴσετε δ' ἄρν', ἕτερον λευκὸν ἑτέρην δὲ μέλαιναν,	
Γῇ τε καὶ Ἡελίῳ· Διὶ δ' ἡμεῖς οἴσομεν ἄλλον.	
ἄξετε δὲ Πριάμοιο βίην, ὅφρ' ὄρκια τάμνη	105
αὐτός, ἐπεὶ οἱ παῖδες ὑπερφίαλοι καὶ ἀπιστοί,	
μὴ τις ὑπερβασίῃ Διὸς ὄρκια δηλήσῃται.	
αἰεὶ δ' ὀπποτέρων ἀνδρῶν φρένες ἡερέθονται.—iii. 97-108.	

- a) Account for the case of ἐμεῖο (l. 97), θυμόν (l. 98), Τρώας (l. 99); for the mood of διακρινθεῖτε (l. 102), δηλήσεται (l. 107).
- b) Locate the following forms (giving mood, tense, voice): διακρινθήμεναι (l. 98), πέποσθε (l. 99), ἄξετε (l. 105). Give a regular prose form for the last.
- c) Account for the accent of ἐπεῖ (l. 106).
- d) Explain the significance of λευκόν and μελαιναν (l. 103), and comment on the order of Γῆ τε καὶ Ἑλλάδι (l. 104).

3. Translate into English:

[*Odysseus visits the realms of Hades, and, after talking with the ghosts of many heroes, addresses the ghost of Ajax.*]

οἷη δ' Αἴαντος ψυχὴ Τελαμωνιάδαο
 νόσφιν ἀφεστῆκει, κεχολωμένη εἵνεκα νίκης,
 τήν μιν ἐγὼ νίκησα δικαζόμενος παρὰ νηυσὶ 545
 τεύχεσιν ἀμφ' Ἀχιλλῆος· ἔθηκε δὲ πότνια μήτηρ.
 παῖδες δὲ Τρώων δίκασαν καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.
 ὥς δὴ μὴ ὄφελον νικᾶν τοιῷδ' ἐπ' ἀέθλῳ·
 τοίην γὰρ κεφαλὴν ἔνεκ' αὐτῶν γαῖα κατέσχευ,
 Αἴανθ', ὅς περὶ μὲν εἶδος, περὶ δ' ἔργα τέτυκτο 550
 τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν μετ' ἀμύμονα Πηλεΐωνα.
 τὸν μὲν ἐγὼν ἐπέεσσι προσηΐδων μειλιχίουσιν·
 'Αἴαν, παῖ Τελαμῶνος ἀμύμονος, οὐκ ἄρ' ἐμελλες
 οὐδὲ θανῶν λήσεσθαι ἐμοὶ χόλου εἵνεκα τευχέων
 οὐλομένων; τὰ δὲ πῆμα θεοὶ θέσαν Ἀργείοισι, 555
 τοῖος γὰρ σφιν πύργος ἀπώλεο· σείο δ' Ἀχαιοὶ
 ἴσον Ἀχιλλῆος κεφαλῇ Πηληϊάδαο
 ἀχνύμεθα φθιμένοιο διαμπερές· οὐδέ τις ἄλλος
 αἴτιος, ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς Δαναῶν στρατὸν αἰχμητῶν
 ἐκπάγλως ἤχθηρε, τεῖν δ' ἐπὶ μοῖραν ἔθηκεν. 560
 ἀλλ' ἄγε δεῦρο, ἄναξ, ἴν' ἔπος καὶ μῦθον ἀκούσῃς
 ἡμέτερον· δάμασον δὲ μένος καὶ ἀγῆνορα θυμόν.'

Odyssey xi. 543-562.

ἔθηκε (546) put them up (as a prize). τέτυκτο (550) = ἦν. λήσεσθαι (554) = forget.
 διαμπερές (558) = del. τεῖν (560) = σοί.

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Saturday, June 22

2 p.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

ὦ μοι, ἀναιδεῖην ἐπιειμένε, κερδαλεόφρον,
 πῶς τίς τοι πρόφρων ἔπεσιν πείθηται Ἀχαιῶν 150
 ἢ ὁδὸν ἐλθέμεναι ἢ ἀνδράσιν ἱφί μάχεσθαι;
 οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ Τρώων ἔνεκ' ἤλυθον αἰχμητῶν
 δεῦρο μαχησόμενος, ἐπεὶ οὐ τι μοι αἰτιοὶ εἰσιν·
 ἀλλὰ σοί, ὦ μέγ' ἀναιδές, ἅμ' ἐσπόμεθ', ὅφρα σὺ χαίρῃς, 158
 τιμὴν ἀρνύμενοι Μενελάῳ σοί τε, κυνῶπα,
 πρὸς Τρώων. τῶν οὐ τι μετατρέπη οὐδ' ἀλεγίζεις· 160
 καὶ δὴ μοι γέρας αὐτὸς ἀφαιρήσεσθαι ἀπειλεῖς,
 ᾧ ἔτι πόλλ' ἐμδγῆσα, δόσαν δέ μοι νῆες Ἀχαιῶν.
 οὐ μὲν σοί ποτε ἴσον ἔχω γέρας, ὅπποτ' Ἀχαιοὶ
 Τρώων ἐκπέρσωσ' ἐν ναυόμενον πτολίεθρον.

i. 149-153, 158-164.

- a) Account for the case of τῶν (l. 160), σοί (l. 163), for the mood of πείθηται (l. 150), χαίρῃς (l. 158), ἐκπέρσωσ' (l. 164); for the tense of ἀφαιρήσεσθαι (l. 161).
- b) How does the accent of ἐπιειμένε (l. 149) reveal its tense? What case might be used instead of μοι (l. 161)?
- c) Give the derivation of ἀναιδεῖην (l. 149), κυνῶπα (l. 159).

2. Translate into English:

Θεοσῖτ' ἀκριτόμυθε, λιγύς περ ἔων ἀγορητής, 246
 ἰσχεο, μηδ' ἔθελ' οἶος ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεῦσιν.
 οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ σέο φημί χερεῖύτερον βροτῶν ἄλλον
 ἔμμεναι, ὅσσοι ἅμ' Ἀτρεΐδης ὑπὸ Πίον ἤλυθον.
 ἀλλ' ἐκ τοι ἔρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται· 257
 εἰ κ' ἔτι σ' ἀφραίνοντα κυχήσομαι ὥς νύ περ ὦδε,
 μηκέτ' ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆϊ κάρη ὤμοισιν ἐπείη,
 μηδ' ἔτι Τηλεμάχοιο πατὴρ κεκλημένος εἴην, 260
 εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ σε λαβὼν ἀπὸ μὲν φίλα εἴματα δύσω,
 αὐτὸν δὲ κλαίοντα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ἀφήσω
 πεπληγῶς ἀγορήθεν ἀεικέσσι πηληγῇσιν.

ii. 246-249, 257-264.

- a) What is the antecedent of ὅσσοι (l. 249)? What is the force of the tense of κεκλημένος (l. 260)?
- b) Give the Attic prose equivalent for ἔων (l. 246), σέο (l. 248), ἔμμεναι (l. 249).
- c) Give the derivation of ἀκριτόμυθε (l. 246), Τηλεμάχιοι (l. 260).
- d) Scan the last three lines of the passage, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line.

3. Translate into English:

κέκλυτε νῦν καὶ ἐμείο· μάλιστα γὰρ ἄλγος ἰκάνει
 θυμὸν ἐμόν· φρονέω δὲ διακρινθήμεναι ἥδη
 Ἀργείους καὶ Τρῶας, ἐπεὶ κακὰ πολλὰ πέποσθε
 εἶνεκ' ἐμῆς ἱριδος καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἕνεκ' ἀρχῆς. 100
 ἡμέων δ' ὀπποτέρῳ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα τέτυκται,
 τεθναίῃ· ἄλλοι δὲ διακρινθεῖτε τάχιστα.
 οἴσετε δ' ἄρν', ἕτερον λευκὸν ἑτέρην δὲ μέλαιναν,
 Γῇ τε καὶ Ἑλίῳ· Διὶ δ' ἡμεῖς οἴσομεν ἄλλον.
 ἄξετε δὲ Πριάμοιο βίην, ὄφρ' ὄρκια τάμνη 105
 αὐτός, ἐπεὶ οἱ παῖδες ὑπερφίαλοι καὶ ἄπιστοι,
 μή τις ὑπερβασίῃ Διὸς ὄρκια δηλήσῃται.
 αἰεὶ δ' ὀπλοτέρων ἀνδρῶν φρένες ἡερέθονται.

iii. 97-108.

- a) Account for the case of ἐμείο (l. 97), θυμὸν (l. 98), Τρῶας (l. 99); for the mood of διακρινθεῖτε (l. 102), δηλήσῃται (l. 107).
- b) Locate the following forms (giving mood, tense, voice): διακρινθήμεναι (l. 98), πέποσθε (l. 99), ἄξετε (l. 105). Give a regular prose form for the last.
- c) Account for the accent of ἐπεὶ (l. 106).
- d) Explain the significance of λευκὸν and μέλαιναν (l. 103), and comment on the order of Γῇ τε καὶ Ἑλίῳ (l. 104).

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday, June 21

2 p.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek C see page 8.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς

δακρύσας ἐτέρων ὄφρα ἔζετο νόσφι λιασθεὶς
 θῖν' ἐφ' ἀλὸς πολιῆς, ὁρώων ἐπ' ἀπείρονα πόντον· 350
 πολλά δὲ μητρὶ φίλῃ ἠρήσατο χεῖρας ὀρεγνύς·
 "μήτερ, ἐπεὶ μ' ἔτεκές γε μυνυθάδιόν περ ἔοντα,
 τιμὴν πέρ μοι ὀφελλεν Ὀλύμπιος ἐγγυαλίζαι
 Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης· νῦν δ' οὐδέ με τυτθὸν ἔτισεν·
 ἦ γὰρ μ' Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρὺν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων 355
 ἠτίμησεν· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας."

Iliad i. 348-356.

- a) Account for the case of ἐτέρων (l. 349).
 b) Who was Achilles' mother? Where was she at this time?
 c) Scan verses 349, 350, 351, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line.

2. Translate into English:

ὣς φάτο, τοῖσι δὲ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι δρυε
 πᾶσι μετὰ πληθύν, ὅσοι οὐ βουλῆς ἐπάκουσαν·
 κινήθη δ' ἀγορὴ φῆ κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης,
 πόντου Ἰκαρίου, τὰ μὲν τ' Εὐρὸς τε Νότος τε 145
 ὥρορ' ἐπαΐξας πατὴρ Διὸς ἐκ νεφελῶν.
 ὥς δ' ὅτε κινήσῃ Ζέφυρος βαθὺ λήιον ἐλθὼν,
 λάβρος ἐπαιγίζων, ἐπὶ τ' ἡμῖν ἀσταχέσσω,
 ὥς τῶν πᾶσ' ἀγορὴ κινήθη· τοὶ δ' ἀλαλητῶ
 νῆας ἐπ' ἐσσεύοντο, ποδῶν δ' ὑπένερθε κοινὴ 150
 ἴστατ' ἀειρομένη· τοὶ δ' ἀλλήλοισι κέλευον
 ἄπτεσθαι νηῶν ἢ δ' ἐλκόμεν εἰς ἄλα δῖαν,
 οὐροὺς τ' ἐξεκάθαιρον· αὐτῇ δ' οὐρανὸν ἴκεν
 οἴκαδε ἱεμένων· ὑπὸ δ' ἦρεον ἔρματα νηῶν.

Iliad ii. 142-154.

- a) Write without elision πᾶσ' (l. 149), ἴστατ' (l. 151), ἢ δ' (l. 152).
 b) Locate the following forms (giving mood, tense, voice, and, if the verb is finite, person and number): φάτο (l. 142), κέλευον (l. 151), ἐλκόμεν (l. 152).
 c) Account for the case of τοῖσι (l. 142), νῆας (l. 150), νηῶν (l. 152).

3. Translate into English:

[Odysseus relates how he and his companions went to the land of the Lotus-eaters; and how some ate of the lotus and lost the desire to return home.]

Ἔνθεν δ' ἐννήμαρ φερόμην ὁλοοῖς ἀνέμοισι
 πόντον ἐπ' ἰχθυόεντα· ἀτὰρ δεκάτῃ ἐπέβημεν
 γαίης Λωτοφάγων, οἳ τ' ἄνθινον¹ εἶδαρ ἔδουσιν.
 ἔνθα δ' ἐπ' ἠπείρου² βῆμεν καὶ ἀφυσσάμεθ' ὕδωρ, 85
 αἶψα δὲ δεῖπνον ἔλοντο θοῆς παρὰ νηυσὶν ἐταῖροι.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ σίτοιό τ' ἐπασσάμεθ' ἡδὲ ποτῆτος,
 δὴ τότε· ἐγὼν ἐτάρους προΐειν πεύθεσθαι ἰόντας
 οἳ τινες ἀνέρες εἶεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ σῖτον ἔδοντες,
 ἄνδρε δὴ κρίνας, τρίτατον κήρυχ' ἄμ' ὁπάσσας.³ 90
 οἳ δ' αἶψ' οἰχόμενοι μίγεν ἀνδράσι Λωτοφάγοισιν·
 οὐδ' ἄρα Λωτοφάγοι μήδονθ'⁴ ἐτάροισιν δλεθρον
 ἡμετέροις, ἀλλὰ σφί δόσαν λωτοῖο πάσασθαι.
 τῶν δ' ὅς τις λωτοῖο φάγοι μελιηδέα καρπὸν,⁵
 οὐκέτ' ἀπαγγεῖλαι πάλιν ἤθελεν οὐδὲ νέεσθαι, 95
 ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ βούλοντο μετ' ἀνδράσι Λωτοφάγοισι
 λωτὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι⁶ μενέμεν νόστου τε λαθῆσθαι.
 τοὺς μὲν ἐγὼν ἐπὶ νῆας ἄγον κλαίοντας ἀνάγκη,
 νηυσὶ δ' ἐνὶ γλαφυρῇσιν ὑπὸ ζυγὰ δῆσα ἐρύσσας.
 αὐτὰρ τοὺς ἄλλους κελόμην ἐρίηρας ἐταίρους 100
 σπερχομένους⁷ νηῶν ἐπιβαινέμεν ὤκειάων,
 μή πῶς τις λωτοῖο φαγὼν νόστοιο λάθηται.
 οἳ δ' αἶψ' εἰσβαῖνον καὶ ἐπὶ κληῖσι καθίζον,
 ἐξῆς δ' ἐξόμενοι πολὺν ἄλλα τύπτον ἐρετμοῖς.

Odyssey ix. 82-104.

¹ ἄνθινον εἶδαρ, flowery food. ² land. ³ sending. ⁴ devised. ⁵ fruit. ⁶ feeding on.
⁷ hastening.

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Saturday, June 21

· 2 p.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek CH see other side.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεύς

δακρύσας ἐτάρων ἄφαρ ἔξετο νόσφι λιανθεῖς
 θῖν' ἐφ' ἄλδος πολιῆς, ὀρώων ἐπ' ἀπείρονα πόντον· 350
 πολλὰ δὲ μητρὶ φίλῃ ἠρήσατο χεῖρας ὀρεγνύς·
 “μήτερ, ἐπεὶ μ' ἔτεκές γε μινυθάδιον περ ἔοντα,
 τιμὴν πέρ μοι ὀφελλεν Ὀλύμπιος ἐγγναλίζαι
 Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης· νῦν δ' οὐδέ με τυτθὸν ἔτισεν·
 ἦ γάρ μ' Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων 355
 ἠτίμησεν· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.”

Iliad i. 348-356

- a) Account for the case of ἐτάρων (l. 349).
 b) Who was Achilles' mother? Where was she at this time?
 c) Scan verses 349, 350, 351, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line.

2. Translate into English:

ὣς φάτο, τοῖσι δὲ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι δρινε
 πᾶσι μετὰ πληθύν, ὅσοι οὐ βουλῆς ἐπάκουσαν·
 κινήθη δ' ἀγορὴ φῆ κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης,
 πόντου Ἰκαρίου, τὰ μὲν τ' Εὐρώς τε Νότος τε 145
 ὥρορ' ἐπαΐξας πατὴρ Διὸς ἐκ νεφελάων.
 ὥς δ' ὅτε κινήσῃ Ζέφυρος βαθὺ λήιον ἐλθών,
 λάβρος ἐπαιγίζων, ἐπὶ τ' ἡμίει ἀσταχύεσσιν,
 ὥς τῶν πᾶσ' ἀγορὴ κινήθη· τοὶ δ' ἀλαλητῶ
 νῆας ἐπ' ἑσσεύοντο, ποδῶν δ' ὑπένερθε κονίη 150
 ἴστατ' ἀειρομένη· τοὶ δ' ἀλλήλοισι κέλευον
 ἀπτεσθαι νηῶν ἥδ' ἐλκέμεν εἰς ἄλα δῖαν,
 οὐρούς τ' ἐξεκάθαιρον· αὐτῇ δ' οὐρανὸν ἴκεν
 οἴκαδε ἰεμένων· ὑπὸ δ' ἦρεον ἔρματα νηῶν.

Iliad ii. 142-154.

- a) Write without elision πᾶσ' (l. 149), ἴστατ' (l. 151), ἥδ' (l. 152).
 b) Locate the following forms (giving mood, tense, voice, and, if the verb is finite, person and number): φάτο (l. 142), κέλευον (l. 151), ἐλκέμεν (l. 152).
 c) Account for the case of τοῖσι (l. 142), νῆας (l. 150), νηῶν (l. 152).

3. Translate into English:

“Δεῦρο πάροιθ’ ἐλθοῦσα, φίλον τέκος, ἵζευ ἐμεῖο,
 δόφρα ἴδῃ πρότερόν τε πόσιν πηούς τε φίλους τε—
 οὐ τί μοι αἰτίη ἐσσί, θεοί νύ μοι αἰτιοί εἰσιν,
 οἳ μοι ἐφώρμησαν πόλεμον πολύδακρον Ἀχαιῶν— 165
 ὥς μοι καὶ τόνδ’ ἄνδρα πελώριον ἐξονομήνης,
 ὃς τις ὁδ’ ἐστὶν Ἀχαιῶς ἀνὴρ ἧῶς τε μέγας τε.
 ἦτοι μὲν κεφαλῇ καὶ μείζονες ἄλλοι ἔασιν,
 καλὸν δ’ οὕτω ἐγὼν οὐ πω ἴδον ὀφθαλμοῖσιν,
 οὐδ’ οὕτω γεραρόν· βασιλῆϊ γὰρ ἀνδρὶ ἔοικε.” 170

Iliad iii. 162–170.

- a) Who speaks these lines and under what circumstances?
- b) Who is the person described in lines 167–170?
- c) Account for the case of ἐμεῖο (l. 162); for the mood of ἐξονομήνης (l. 166).
- d) Give the Attic equivalents of ἐμεῖο (l. 162), ἐσσί (l. 164), ἔασιν (l. 168), ἴδον (l. 169).

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday, June 26

2 p.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek C see page 3.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·
 "ἦ δὴ λoίγια ἔργ', ὅτε μ' ἐχθοδοπήσαι ἐθήσεις
 Ἥρῃ, ὅτ' ἂν μ' ἐρέθῃσιν ὀνειδείους ἐπέεσσιν.
 ἦ δὲ καὶ αὐτως μ' αἰεὶ ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν
 νεκεῖ, καὶ τέ μέ φησι μάχῃ Τρῶεσσιν ἀρήγειν.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν αὖτις ἀπόστιχε, μή τι νοήσῃ
 Ἥρῃ· ἔμοι δέ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται, ὅφρα τελέσω.
 εἰ δ' ἄγε τοι κεφαλῇ κατανεύσομαι, ὅφρα πεποιθήσῃ
 τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ' ἀθανάτοισι μέγιστον
 τέκμων· οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετον, οὐδ' ἀπατηλόν,
 οὐδ' ἀτελεύτητον, ὃ τί κεν κεφαλῇ κατανεύσω."

520

525

Iliad i. 517-527.

- Whom is Zeus addressing? In what circumstances?
- Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used: ἐρέθῃσιν (l. 519), ἀρήγειν (l. 521), νοήσῃ (l. 522), πεποιθήσῃ (l. 524).
- Write without elision μέγ' (l. 517), ἔργ' (l. 518), ὅτ' (l. 519).
- Locate the following forms: νεφεληγερέτα (l. 517), ἐπέεσσιν (l. 519), ἀπόστιχε (l. 522), ἐμέθεν (l. 525).

2. Translate into English:

Ἦ, καὶ ἀπὸ στομάχους ἀρνῶν τάμε νηλέα χαλκῷ
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἀσπαίροντας,
 θυμοῦ δεινομένους· ἀπὸ γὰρ μένος εἶλετο χαλκός.
 οἶνον δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφυσσόμενοι δεπᾶεσσιν
 ἔκχεον, ἥδ' εὐχοντο θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησιν·
 ὦδε δὲ τις εἶπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρῶων τε·
 "Ζεῦ κύδιστε μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,
 ὀππότεροι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια πημήνεια,
 ὦδέ σφ' ἐγκέφαλος χαμάδις ῥέοι ὥς ὅδε οἶνος,
 αἰτῶν καὶ τεκῶν, ἄλοχοι δ' ἄλλοισι δαμῖεν."
 Ὡς ἔφην, οὐδ' ἄρα πῶ σφιν ἐπεκράϊαυε Κρονίων.
 τοῖσι δὲ Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπε.

295

300

Iliad iii. 292-303.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

- a) Scan lines 292, 293, and 300, indicating quantities, division into feet, ictus, and metrical pauses.
- b) Explain the derivation of *αλειγενέτησιν* (l. 296), *ἐγκέφαλος* (l. 300).
- c) Name the mood of *ῥέοι* (l. 300), and tell why that mood is used.

3. Translate into English:

[*Odysseus and Diomedes bring the horses of Rhesus to the Greek camp.*]

Καὶ ῥ' οἱ μὲν κατέβησαν ἐπὶ χθόνα· τοὶ δὲ χαρέντες
 δεξιῇ ἥσπάζοντο ἔπεσσι τε μελιχίοισιν.
 πρῶτος δ' ἐξερέεινε Γερήνιος ἱππότης Νέστωρ·
 "Εἴπ' ἄγε μ', ὦ πολύαιν¹ Ὀδυσεῦ, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,
 ὅπως τοῦσδ' ἵππους λάβητον· καταδύντες δμῖλον
 Τρώων; ἢ τίς σφωε πόρεν θεὸς ἀντιβολήσας;²
 αἰνῶς ἀκτίνεσσιν³ ἐοικότες ἡελίοιο.
 αἰεὶ μὲν Τρώεσσ' ἐπιμίσσομαι, οὐδέ τί φημι
 μιμνάζειν παρὰ νηυσί, γέρων περ ἐὼν πολεμιστῆς·
 ἀλλ' οὐπω τοίους ἵππους ἶδον, οὐδ' ἐνόησα.
 ἀλλὰ τιν' ὕμμ' οἶω δόμεναι θεὸν ἀντιάσαντα·
 ἀμφοτέρω γὰρ σφῶι φιλεῖ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς
 κούρη τ' αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς, γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη."
 Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·
 "ὦ Νέστορ Νηληιάδη, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,
 ρεῖα θεὸς γ' ἐθέλων καὶ ἀμείνονας ἤε περ οἶδε
 ἵππους δωρήσαιτ', ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτεροί εἰσιν."

Iliad x. 541-557.

¹ renowned.

² having met.

³ rays.

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Saturday, June 28

2 p.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek CH see page 1.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·
 "ἦ δὴ λοίγια ἔργ', ὅτε μ' ἐχθοδοπήσαι ἐφήσεις
 Ἥρῃ, ὅτ' ἂν μ' ἐρέθῃσιν ὀνειδείους ἐπέεσσιν.
 ἦ δὲ καὶ αὐτως μ' αἰεὶ ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν
 νεικεῖ, καὶ τέ μέ φησι μάχῃ Τρῶεσσιν ἀρήγειν.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν αὖτις ἀπόστιχε, μή τι νοήσῃ
 Ἥρῃ· ἐμοὶ δέ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται, ὅφρα τελέσω.
 εἰ δ' ἄγε τοι κεφαλῇ κατανέουσμαι, ὅφρα πεποιθὺς
 τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ' ἀθανάτοισι μέγιστον
 τέκμων· οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετον, οὐδ' ἀπατηλόν,
 οὐδ' ἀτελεύτητον, ὃ τί κεν κεφαλῇ κατανέωσω."

520

525

Iliad i. 517-527.

- Whom is Zeus addressing? In what circumstances?
- Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used: ἐρέθῃσιν (l. 519), ἀρήγειν (l. 521), νοήσῃ (l. 522), πεποιθὺς (l. 524).
- Write without elision μέγ' (l. 517), ἔργ' (l. 518), ὅτ' (l. 519).
- Locate the following forms: νεφεληγερέτα (l. 517), ἐπέεσσιν (l. 519), ἀπόστιχε (l. 522), ἐμέθεν (l. 525).

2. Translate into English:

Ὅν δ' αὖ δῆμου τ' ἄνδρα ἴδοι, βοόωντά τ' ἐφείροι,
 τὸν σκήπτρῳ ἔλασασκεν ὁμοκλήσασκέ τε μίθῳ·
 "Δαιμόνι', ἀτρέμας ἦσο, καὶ ἄλλων μῦθον ἄκουε,
 οἳ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι· σὺ δ' ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀναλκίς,
 οὔτε ποτ' ἐν πολέμῳ ἐναρίθμος, οὔτ' ἐνὶ βουλῇ.
 οὐ μὲν πως πάντες βασιλεύσομεν ἐνθάδ' Ἀχαιοί·
 οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίῃ· εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω,
 εἰς βασιλεὺς, ᾧ ἔδωκε Κρόνου πάϊς ἀγκυλομήτεω
 σκήπτρόν τ' ἠδὲ θέμιστας, ἵνα σφίσι βουλεύησι."

200

205

Iliad ii. 198-206.

- Account for the hiatus between ἄνδρα and ἴδοι (l. 198).
- What mood is ἐφείροι (l. 198), and why is that mood used?
- Name the case of the following words, and tell why that case is used: σέο (l. 201), ἀγκυλομήτεω (l. 205), σφίσι (l. 206)?

3. Translate into English:

Ἦ, καὶ ἀπὸ στομάχους ἀρνῶν τάμε νηλεὲς χαλκῷ·
καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἀσπαίροντας,
θυμοῦ δευομένους· ἀπὸ γὰρ μένος εἴλετο χαλκός.
οἶνον δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφυσσόμενοι δεπάεσσιν
ἔκχεον, ἥδ' εὐχοντο θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησιν·
ὦδε δέ τις εἶπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε·

295

“Ζεῦ κύδιστε μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,
ὀππότεροι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια πημήνεια,
ὦδέ σφ' ἐγκέφαλος χαμάδις ῥέει ὥς ὀδὲ οἶνος,
αὐτῶν καὶ τεκέων, ἄλοχοι δ' ἄλλοισι δαμεῖεν.”

300

ὣς ἔφαν, οὐδ' ἄρα πῶ σφιν ἐπεκράαινε Κρονίων.
τοῖσι δὲ Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπε.

Iliad iii. 292–303.

- Scan lines 292, 293, and 300, indicating quantities, division into feet, ictus, and metrical pauses.
- Explain the derivation of *αἰειγενέτησιν* (l. 296), *ἐγκέφαλος* (l. 300).
- Name the mood of *ῥέει* (l. 300), and tell why that mood is used.

COMPREHENSIVE GREEK

Comprehensive Examination

GREEK

Saturday, June 24

9:00 a.m.—12:00 m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

PART I

- a) Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

(When the Greeks undertake to advance, the sacrifices are unfavorable; Xenophon proposes a foraging expedition, and again the omens fail.)

Ἐκ τούτου συνελθόντων εἶπε πάλιν Ξενοφῶν, “ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ πορείᾳ, ὡς ὁρᾶτε, τὰ ἱερὰ οὕτω γίνεταί· τῶν δ’ ἐπιτηδείων ὁρῶ ὑμᾶς δεομένους· ἀνάγκη οὖν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι θύεσθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου.” ἀναστὰς τις εἶπε, “Καὶ εἰκότως ἄρα ἡμῖν οὐ γίνεταί τὰ ἱερὰ· ὥς γὰρ ἐγὼ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου¹ χθὲς² ἤκουτος πλοίου ἤκουσά τινος ὅτι Κλέανδρος ὁ ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἀρμοστής³ μέλλει ἤξειν πλοῖα καὶ τριήρεις ἔχων.” ἐκ τούτου δὲ ἀναμένει μὲν πᾶσιν ἐδόκει· ἐπὶ δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἀνάγκη ἦν ἐξίεναι. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ πάλιν ἔθηκετο εἰς τρίς, καὶ οὐκ ἐγίγνετο τὰ ἱερὰ. καὶ ἤδη καὶ ἐπὶ σκηνὴν ἴοντες τὴν Ξενοφώντος ἔλεγον ὅτι οὐκ ἔχοιεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. ὁ δ’ οὐκ ἂν ἔφη
 5 ἐξαγαγεῖν μὴ γιγνομένων τῶν ἱερῶν. καὶ πάλιν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἔθηκετο, καὶ σχεδὸν τι⁴ πᾶσα ἡ στρατιὰ διὰ τὸ μέλειν ἀπασιν ἐκυκλοῦντο περὶ τὰ ἱερὰ· τὰ δὲ θύματα⁵ ἐπελελοίπει. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἐξῆγον μὲν οὐ, συνεκάλεσαν δέ. εἶπεν οὖν Ξενοφῶν, “Ἴσως οἱ πολέμοι συνειλεγμένοι εἰσὶ καὶ ἀνάγκη μάχεσθαι· εἰ οὖν καταλιπόντες τὰ σκεύη ἐν τῷ ἐρυμνῷ χωρίῳ ὡς εἰς μάχην
 10 παρσκευασμένοι ἴομεν, ἴσως ἂν τὰ ἱερὰ προχωροῖ ἡμῖν.” ἀκούσαντες δ’ οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνέκραγον ὡς οὐδὲν δέον εἰς τὸ χωρίον ἄγειν, ἀλλὰ θύεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα.—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, vi. 4. 17–22.

¹ by chance ² yesterday ³ (Spartan) governor, harmost ⁴ pretty nearly ⁵ victims

1. Decline *ἄνδρες* (1), *τριήρεις* (6), and, in all genders, *ἀναστὰς* (3) and *τινός* (5).
2. Give the three degrees of comparison of *τάχιστα* (17).
3. Give the principal parts of *ὁρᾶτε* (2), *γίνεταί* (4), and *συνεκάλεσαν* (12).
4. Give the third person singular of the present optative active of *ὁρᾶτε* (2); of the future indicative of *εἶναι* (3); the third person plural of the present indicative of *ἴομεν* (15); the nominative neuter plural of the aorist passive participle of *δοκεῖ* (3).
5. Inflect *ἐγίγνετο* (8) and *ἐπελελοίπει* (12) in the tense, mood, and voice in which each stands.
6. Account for the case of *ἐπιτηδείων* (2), *τινός* (5), and *ὑστεραίᾳ* (10).
7. Account for the mood of *ἔχοιεν* (9) and *ἴομεν* (15); the construction of *συνελθόντων* (1), *δεομένους* (3), and *μέλειν* (11). Account for the negative *μὴ* (10).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

b) Translate into Greek:

Since the Athenians and the Spartans had ceased making war on each other, it was not difficult for Cyrus to obtain from Greece as many men as he wished. They would not have gone with him, however, if they had known what he had in mind, but he deceived them by saying that Tissaphernes was his enemy.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

(*Hector is advancing upon the Greeks, who have been forced back to their camp. Ajax taunts him, and he replies.*)

- Ἔκτωρ δ' ἡγήετο βροτολογιῶ ἴσος Ἄρηι,
 Πριαμίδης· πρόσθεν δ' ἔχεν ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἔισην,
 805 ῥινοῖσιν¹ πυκινὴν, πολλὸς δ' ἐπελήλατο χαλκός·
 ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ κροτάφοισι φαεινὴ σείετο πῆληξ.
 πάντη δ' ἀμφὶ φάλαγγας ἐπειρᾶτο προποδίζων,
 εἰ πῶς οἱ εἴξειαν ὑπασπίδια² προβιβάντι·
 ἀλλ' οὐ σύγχει θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν.
 Αἶας δὲ πρῶτος προκαλέσσατο, μακρὰ βιβάζων³
 810 "δαιμόνιε, σχεδὸν ἐλθέ· τί ἡ δειδίσσαι αὐτως
 Ἀργείους; οὐ τοί τι μάχης ἀδαήμονές εἰμεν,
 ἀλλὰ Διὸς μάστιγι κακῇ ἐδάμημεν Ἀχαιοί.
 ἡ θὴν πού τοι θυμὸς ἐέλπεται ἔξαλαπάξειν
 νῆας· ἄφαρ δέ τε χεῖρες ἀμύνειν εἰσὶ καὶ ἡμῖν.
 815 ἡ κε πολὺ φθαίῃ εὐ ναιομένη πόλις ὑμῇ
 χερσὶν ὑφ' ἡμετέρησιν ἀλοῦσά τε περβομένη τε.
 σοὶ δ' αὐτῷ φημὶ σχεδὸν ἔμμεναι, ὅππότε φεύγων
 ἀρήσῃ Διὶ πατρὶ καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοισι
 θάσσοντας ἱρήκων⁴ ἔμμεναι καλλίτριχας ἵππους,
 820 οἷ σε πόλινδ' οἴσουσι κονίοντες⁵ πεδίουο."
 ὥς ἄρα οἱ εἰπόντι ἐπέπτατο δεξιὸς ὄρνις,
 αἰετὸς⁶ ὑψιπέτης· ἐπὶ δ' ἴαχε λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν
 θάρσυνος οἰωνῷ. ὁ δ' ἀμείβετο φαίδιμος Ἔκτωρ·
 "Αἶαν ἀμαρτοεπές, βουγάιε,⁷ οἷον ζεῖπες.
 825 εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼν οὕτω γε Διὸς πάϊς αἰγιόχοιο
 εἶην ἡματα πάντα, τέκοι δέ με πότνια Ἥρη,
 τιοίμην δ' ὥς τίερ' Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπόλλων,
 ὥς νῦν ἡμέρη ἦδε κακὸν φέρει Ἀργείοισι."—*Iliad* xiii. 802–28.

¹ hides ² behind his shield ³ = βιβάζ ⁴ falcons ⁵ cf. κόνις, κονίη ⁶ eagle ⁷ braggart

1. Give the Attic prose equivalents of ἔχεν (803), πολλός (804), and ἔμμεναι (817). Account for the case of μάχης (811), σοί (817), and ἱρήκων (819). Account for the mood of φθαίῃ (815), ἀρήσῃ (818), and εἶην (826). Write in full τίερ' (827). Give the derivation of ὑψιπέτης (822) and ἀμαρτοεπές (824).
2. Scan lines 802 and 827, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses.
3. Explain the allusion to the enmity of Zeus in 812.

Comprehensive Examinations

GREEK

Thursday, September 21

2:00-5:00 p.m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

PART I

- a) Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

(Croesus tells his captor, Cyrus, how he disregarded the advice of Apollo, "Know thyself.")

- "Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀνεκείσθην ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀσσυρίου ἐφ' ὑμᾶς στρατεύεσθαι, εἰς πάντα κίνδυνον ἦλθον· ἐσώθην μέντοι οὐδὲν κακὸν λαβών. οὐκ αἰτιῶμαι δὲ οὐδὲ τάδε τὸν θεόν. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἔγνω ἑμαυτὸν μὴ ἱκανὸν ὑμῖν μάχεσθαι, ἀσφαλῶς σὺν τῷ θεῷ ἀπῆλθον καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ σὺν ἐμοί. νῦν δ' αὖ πάλιν ὑπὸ τε πλοῦτου τοῦ παρόντος διαθρυπτόμενος¹ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν δεομένων μου προστάτην² γενέσθαι καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν δώρων ὧν ἐδίδοσάν μοι καὶ ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων οἱ με κολακεύοντες³ ἔλεγον ὡς εἰ ἐγὼ ἐθέλοιμι ἄρχειν, πάντες ἂν ἐμοὶ πείθοντο καὶ μέγιστος ἂν εἴην ἀνθρώπων, ὑπὸ τοιούτων δὲ λόγων ἀναφυσώμενος,⁴ ὡς εἰλοντό με πάντες οἱ κύκλῳ βασιλεῖς προστάτην τοῦ πολέμου, ὑπεδεξάμην τὴν στρατηγίαν ὡς ἱκανὸς ὧν μέγιστος γενέσθαι, ἀγνοῶν ἄρα ἑμαυτὸν ὅτι σοὶ ἀντιπολεμεῖν ἱκανὸς ᾤμην εἶναι, πρῶτον μὲν ἐκ θεῶν γεγονότι, ἔπειτα δὲ διὰ βασιλέων πεφυκότι,⁵ ἔπειτα δ' ἐκ παιδὸς ἀρετῇ ἀσκοῦντι⁶ τῶν δ' ἐμῶν προγόνων ἀκούω τὸν πρῶτον βασιλεύσαντα ἅμα τε βασιλέα καὶ ἐλευθέρων γενέσθαι. ταῦτ' οὖν ἀγνοήσας δικαίως," ἔφη, "ἔχω τὴν δίκην. ἀλλὰ νῦν δὴ," ἔφη, "ὦ Κῦρε, γινώσκω μὲν ἑμαυτὸν⁷ σὺ δ'," ἔφη, "ἔτι δοκεῖς ἀληθεύειν τὸν Ἀπόλλω ὡς εὐδαίμων ἔσομαι γινώσκων ἑμαυτὸν; σὲ δὲ ἐρωτῶ διὰ τοῦτο ὅτι ἄριστ' ἂν μοι δοκεῖς εἰκάσαι⁸ τοῦτο ἐν τῷ παρόντι· καὶ γὰρ δύνασαι ποιῆσαι."—Xenophon, *Cyropaedia* vii. 2. 22-25.

¹ being corrupted ² = ἄρχοντα ³ flattering ⁴ being puffed up ⁵ begotten of (διδ) ⁶ practising ⁷ conjecture, judge

1. Decline δώρων (6), παιδός (12), and, in all genders, τάδε (3) and γεγονότι (12).
2. Give the nominative singular, in all genders, of the positive and comparative of μέγιστος (10). Give the comparative of ἄριστ' (17).
3. Give the principal parts of ἀνεκείσθην (1), ἐσώθην (2), and εἰλοντο (9).
4. Give the third person plural of the present indicative active of ἐδίδοσαν (6); the third person singular of the present indicative middle of ᾤμην (11); the present infinitive of ἔφη (16); the nominative singular masculine of the perfect active participle of λαβών (2).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

5. Inflect *ἔγνω* (3) and *ἐδίδοσαν* (6) in the tense, mood, and voice in which each stands.
6. Account for the case of *ὑμῖν* (3), *ὦν* (6), *ἱκανός* (11), and *προγόνων* (13).
7. Account for the construction of *γενέσθαι* in line 6, in line 10, and in line 14. Account for *ἄν* in line 17.

b) Translate into Greek:

The king sent a messenger to bid the Greeks to give up their arms, promising that he would make the country friendly to them, and would see to it that they had provisions. After calling the soldiers together, the generals asked them what was to be done, and they decided not to obey the king.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

(*Menelaus looks for Antilochus, wishing to send him to tell Achilles that Patroclus is dead.*)

- ὥς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη ξανθὸς Μενέλαος,
πάντοσε παπταίνων ὥς τ' αἰετός,¹ ὃν ῥά τέ φασιν
675 ὀξύτατον δέρκεσθαι ὑπουρανίων πετεηνῶν,
ὃν τε καὶ ὑψόθ' ἐόντα πόδας ταχὺς οὐκ ἔλαθε πτώξ²
θάμνῳ ὑπ' ἀμφικόμῳ³ κατακείμενος, ἀλλὰ τ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ
ἔσσυτο καὶ τέ μιν ὦκα λαβὼν ἐξείλετο θυμόν.
ὥς τότε σοί, Μενέλαε διοτρεφές, ὅσσε φαιινῶ
680 πάντοσε δινείσθην⁴ πολλῶν κατὰ ἔθνος ἐταίρων,
εἴ που Νέστορος υἱὸν ἔτι ζῶντα ἴδοιτο.
τὸν δὲ μάλ' αἰψ' ἐνόησε μάχης ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ πάσης
θαρσύνονθ' ἐτάρους καὶ ἐποτρύνοντα μάχεσθαι.
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰστάμενος προσέφη ξανθὸς Μενέλαος·
685 “Ἀντίλοχ', εἰ δ' ἄγε δεῦρο, διοτρεφές, ὄφρα πίθῃαι
λυγρῆς ἀγγελίης, ἣ μὴ ὥφελλε γενέσθαι.
ἦδη μὲν σε καὶ αὐτὸν δίομαι εἰσορῶντα
γινώσκειν ὅτι πῆμα θεὸς Δαναοῖσι κυλίνδει,
νίκη δὲ Τρώων· πέφαται⁵ δ' ὤριστος Ἀχαιῶν
690 Πάτροκλος, μεγάλη δὲ ποθὴ Δαναοῖσι τέτυκται.
ἀλλὰ σύ γ' αἰψ' Ἀχιλῆϊ, θέων ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
εἰπεῖν, αἶ κε τάχιστα νέκυν ἐπὶ νῆα σάωσῃ
γυμνόν· ἀτὰρ τά γε τεύχε' ἔχει κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ.”
ὥς ἔφατ', Ἀντίλοχος δὲ κατέστυγέ⁶ μῦθον ἀκούσας.

¹ eagle ² hare ³ leafy ⁴ turned ⁵ from φεν-, φα- ⁶ was horror-struck

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

695 δὴν δέ μιν ἀφασίη ἐπέων λάβε, τῷ δέ οἱ ὄσσε
 δακρυόφι πληῖσθεν, θαλερὴ δέ οἱ ἔσχετο φωνή.
 ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὥς Μενελάου ἐφημοσύνης ἀμέλησε,
 βῆ δὲ θέειν, τὰ δὲ τεύχε' ἀμύμονι δῶκεν ἑταίρω,
 Λαοδόκῳ, ὃς οἱ σχεδὸν ἔστρεφε μώνυχας ἵππους.—*Iliad* xvii. 673-99.

1. Give the Attic prose equivalents of *τόν* (682), *πύθηναι* (685), *σαώση* (692), and *πληῖσθεν* (696). Account for the case of *ἀγγελίης* (686), *νίκη* (689), and *ἐφημοσύνης* (697). Account for the mood of *εἰπεῖν* and *σαώση* (692); the mood and tense of *ᾤφελλε* (686). Explain the derivation of *διοτρεφές* (679) and *κορυθαίολος* (693). Explain the form *ᾤριστος* (689).
2. Scan lines 676 and 681, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses.
3. Write a short account of Nestor, and the part which he plays in the books of the *Iliad* which you have read.

Comprehensive Examination

GREEK

Saturday, June 23

9 a.m.—12 m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

PART I

- a) Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

(Thebes and Athens have taken up arms against Sparta; the Spartans recall King Agesilaus who has been fighting the Persians in Asia.)

- Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπεὶ σαφῶς ᾔσθοντο τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις συνεστη-
κίας¹ ἐπὶ πολέμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς, ἐν κινδύνῳ τε τὴν πόλιν ἐνόμισαν καὶ
στρατεῦν ἀναγκαῖον ἡγήσαντο εἶναι. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν ταῦτα παρεσκευάζοντο,
εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον πέμπουσιν Ἐπικυδίδαν. ὁ δ' ἐπεὶ ἀφίκετο,
5 τὰ τε ἄλλα διηγείτο² ὡς ἔχοι καὶ ὅτι ἡ πόλις ἐπιστελλοί³ αὐτῷ βοηθεῖν ὡς
τάχιστα τῇ πατρίδι. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε, χαλεπῶς μὲν ἤνεγκεν,
ἐνθυμούμενος καὶ οἶων τιμῶν καὶ οἶων ἐλπίδων ἀποστεροῖτο,⁴ ὅμως δὲ συγκα-
λέσας τοὺς συμμάχους ἐδήλωσε τὰ ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως παραγγελλόμενα, καὶ
εἶπεν ὅτι ἀναγκαῖον εἴη βοηθεῖν τῇ πατρίδι· ἐὰν μέντοι ἐκείνα⁵ καλῶς
10 γένηται, εὖ ἐπίστασθε, ἔφη, ὦ ἄνδρες σύμμαχοι, ὅτι οὐ μὴ ἐπιλάθωμαι⁶
ὑμῶν, ἀλλὰ πάλιν παρέσομαι πράξων ὧν ὑμεῖς δεῖσθε. ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα
πολλοὶ μὲν ἐδάκρυσαν, πάντες δ' ἐψήφισαντο βοηθεῖν μετ' Ἀγησιλάου τῇ
Λακεδαίμονι· εἰ δὲ καλῶς τάκεῖ γένοιτο, λαβόντες αὐτὸν πάλιν ἦκειν εἰς τὴν
'Ἀσίαν. καὶ οἱ μὲν δὴ παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἀκολουθήσοντες. ὁ δ' Ἀγησίλαος
15 ἐν μὲν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ κατέλιπεν Εὐξενον ἀρμοστήν⁷ καὶ φρουροὺς παρ' αὐτῷ οὐκ
ἔλαττον τετρακισχιλίων, ἵνα δύναιτο διασφῆξιν τὰς πόλεις· αὐτὸς δὲ ὁρῶν
ὅτι οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν μένειν ἐπεθύμουν μᾶλλον ἢ ἐφ' Ἑλλήνας
στρατεῦσθαι, βουλόμενος ὡς βελτίστους καὶ ὡς πλείστους ἄγειν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ,
ἄθλα προὔθηκε ταῖς πόλεσιν, ἥτις ἄριστον στράτευμα πέμποι, καὶ τῶν
20 μισθοφόρων τοῖς λοχαγοῖς, ὅστις εὐοπλότατον λόχον ἔχων συστρατεύοιτο καὶ
ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν καὶ πελταστῶν.—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iv. 2. 1–5.

¹ συνίσταμαι *conspire*. ² tell. ³ order. ⁴ deprive. ⁵ = τὰ ἐκεῖ. ⁶ forget. ⁷ *hardest, military governor*.

1. Decline (singular and plural) πατρίδι (9), ὀπλιτῶν (21); and in all genders πάντες (12), ἔλαττον (16).
2. Give the nominative singular, in all genders, of the positive and comparative of βελτίστους (18). Give the comparative and superlative of καλῶς (9).
3. Give the principal parts of πέμπουσιν (4), παραγγελλόμενα (8), λαβόντες (13).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

4. Give the infinitive of ἀφίκετο (4) in the same tense; the third person plural of the present indicative active of ἐδήλωσε (8); the third person plural of the present indicative of παρέσομαι (11); the third person plural of the second aorist optative active of ὀρώω (16).
5. Inflect γένηται (10) and δύνατο (16) in the tense, mood, and voice in which each stands.
6. Account for the case of τιμῶν (7), πατρίδι (9), ὦν (11), τετρακισχίλιον (16).
7. Account for the construction of εἶναι (3), ἐπιστάλῃ (5), πράξων (11), γένοιτο (13).

b) Translate into Greek:

When the horseman came to the city, he said to his friend, "If the enemy happen to come by sea, we must seize and burn their ships before they are able to disembark." He said also that he himself would gladly fight with the great king against Cyrus and his Greeks.

¹ ἐρεοβαίνα.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

(Achilles rejoices that he has slain Hector, but grieves for Patroclus.)

- τὸν καὶ τεθνηῶτα προσήδα διὸς Ἀχιλλεύς·
- 365 "τέθναθι· κῆρα δ' ἐγὼ τότε δέξομαι, ὅππότε κεν δὴ
 Ζεὺς θέλῃ τελέσαι ἡδ' ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι."
- ἦ ῥα καὶ ἐκ νεκροῦ ἐρύσσατο χάλκεον ἔγχος,
 καὶ τό γ' ἀνέσθεν ἔσθλ' ὅ δ' ἀπ' ὤμων τεύχε' ἐσίλα.¹
 * * * * *
- τὸν δ' ἐπεὶ ἐξενάριξε¹ ποδάριος διὸς Ἀχιλλεύς,
 στὰς ἐν Ἀχαιοῖσιν ἔπεα πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευεν·
 "ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες,
 ἐπεὶ δὴ τὸνδ' ἄνδρα θεοὶ δαμάσασθαι ἔδωκαν,
- 380 ὅς κακὰ πόλλ' ἔρρεξεν, ὅς οὐ σύμπαντες οἱ ἄλλοι,
 εἰ δ' ἄγετ', ἀμφὶ πόλιν σὺν τεύχεσι πειρηθῶμεν,
 ὅφρα κ' ἔτι γινώμεν Τρώων νόον, ὃν τιν' ἔχουσιν,
 ἢ καταλείψουσιν πόλιν ἄκρην τοῦδε πεσόντος,
 ἦε μένῃ μεμιάσι καὶ Ἔκτορος οὐκέτ' ἔοντος.
- 385 ἀλλὰ τί ἦ μοι ταῦτα φίλος διελέξατο θυμός;
 κείμεν παρ νήεσσι νέκυσ ἀκλαυτος ἄδαπτος
 Πάτροκλος· τοῦ δ' οὐκ ἐπιλήσομαι,² ὅφρ' ἂν ἐγὼ γε
 ζῶουσιν μετέω καὶ μοι φίλα γούνατ' ὀρώρῃ.³
 εἰ δὲ θανόντων περ καταλήθοντ'² εἰν Αἰδαο,

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390 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ κεῖθι φίλου μεμνήσομ' ἑταίρου.
 νῦν δ' ἄγ' αἰδόντες παιήονα, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν,
 νηυσὶν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῇσι νεώμεθα, τόνδε δ' ἄγωμεν.
 ἡράμεθα⁴ μέγα κῦδος· ἐπέφρομεν⁵ Ἑκτορα δῖον,
 ᾧ Τρῶες κατὰ ἄστυ θεῶ ὥς εὐχετόωντο."⁶
 ἦ ῥα καὶ Ἑκτορα δῖον ἀεικέα μήδετο ἔργα.

—*Iliad* xxii. 364–68; 376–95.

συνάω, ξεναρίσω strip. ² forged. ³ move, stir. ⁴ ἀρτυμαι win. ⁵ Cf. φόρος. ⁶ = πύχοτο.

1. Give the Attic prose equivalents of *ὁπότε κεν* (365), *ἔπεα* (377), *νήεσσι* (386), *μετέω* (388), *Ἀίδαο* (389). Account for the case of *Ἀίδαο* (389), *θεῶ* (394). Account for the mood of *ἔθελῃ* (366), *δαμάσασθαι* (379), *νεώμεθα* (392); the tense of *τέθναθι* (365). Give the derivation of *πτερβεντ'* (377), *ἡγήτορες* (378). What kind of song is a "paean" (391)?
2. Scan lines 380 and 389, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses.
3. Sketch the character of Ulysses and of Achilles as you know them from the books of the *Iliad* which you have read.

Comprehensive Examination

GREEK

Thursday, September 20

2-5 p.m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

PART I

- a) Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

(The army of Agesilaus interrupts the Isthmian games and takes possession of Peiræum.)

- Ἐκ δὲ τούτου Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀκούοντες τῶν φευγόντων ὅτι οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει πάντα μὲν τὰ βοσκήματα¹ ἔχοιεν καὶ σφύζοντο ἐν τῷ Πειραίῳ, πολλοὶ δὲ τρέφοντο αὐτόθεν, στρατεύουσι πάλιν εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον, Ἀγησιλάου καὶ τότε ἡγουμένου. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἦλθεν εἰς Ἴσθμόν² καὶ γὰρ ἦν ὁ μὴν ἐν ᾧ Ἰσθμία³ γίγνεται, καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι αὐτοῦ ἐτίγχανον τότε ποιῶντες τὴν θυσίαν τῷ Ποσειδῶνι, ὡς Ἀργούς τῆς Κορίνθου ὄντος. ὡς δ' ἦσθοντο προσιώντα τὸν Ἀγησίλαον, καταλιπόντες καὶ τὰ τεθυμένα καὶ τὰ ἀριστοποιούμενα⁴ μάλα σὺν πολλῷ φόβῳ ἀπεχώρουν εἰς τὸ ἄστυ⁴ κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ Κεγχρείας ὁδόν. ὁ μόντοι Ἀγησίλαος ἐκείνους μὲν καίπερ ὄρων οὐκ ἔδωκε, κατασκηνήσας δὲ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ αὐτὸς τε τῷ θεῷ ἔθνε καὶ περιέμενεν, ἕως οἱ φυγάδες τῶν Κορινθίων ἐποίησαν τῷ Ποσειδῶνι τὴν θυσίαν καὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα. ἐποίησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἀπελθόντος Ἀγησιλάου ἐξ ἀρχῆς⁵ πάλιν Ἰσθμία. τῇ δὲ τετάρτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἦγε πρὸς τὸ Πείραιον τὸ στράτευμα. ἰδὼν δὲ ὑπὸ πολλῶν φυλαττόμενον, ἀπεχώρησε μετ' ἀριστον πρὸς τὸ ἄστυ, ὡς προδιδομένης τῆς πόλεως. ὥστε οἱ Κορίνθιοι δέισαντες μὴ προδιδοῖτο ὑπὸ τινων ἡ πόλις, μετεπέμψαντο τὸν Ἰφικράτην σὺν τοῖς πλείστοις τῶν πελταστῶν. αἰσθόμενος δὲ ὁ Ἀγησίλαος τῆς νυκτὸς παρεληλυθότας αὐτοὺς, ὑποστρέψας ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ εἰς τὸ Πείραιον ἦγε.—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iv. 5. 1-3.

¹ cattle. ² the Isthmian games. ³ i.e., things prepared for breakfast. ⁴ = πόλις, i.e., Corinth. ⁵ as before, anew.

1. Decline (singular and plural) τούτου (1) in all genders; μὴν (4) and φυγάδες (10); the feminine of ἰδὼν (13).
2. Give the nominative singular in all genders of the comparative and superlative of πολλοί (2). Give the comparative and superlative of μάλα (7).
3. Give the principal parts of ἀκούοντες (1), ἐτίγχανον (5), ἦσθοντο (6).
4. Inflect ἀπεχώρουν (8) and μετεπέμψαντο (16) in the tense, voice, and mood in which they stand.
5. Give the present infinitive of προσιώντα (6); the nominative singular feminine of ὄρων (9); the aorist passive infinitive of ἦγε (13); the third person plural of the present indicative active of προδιδομένης (14).

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6. What form of what verb is *παρεληλυθότας* (17)?
7. Explain the case of *τῶν φευγόντων* (1), *Ἄργους* (6), *πόλεως* (15), *νυκτός* (17).
8. Explain the mood of *ἐχοιεν* (2); the construction of *δρῶν* (9), *ἀπελθόντος* (12), *παρεληλυθότας* (17).

δ) Translate into Greek:

1. Agesilaus did this in order to save the city.
2. For he wished all the soldiers to fight.
3. If he had not done it, many of the Greeks would have gone away.
4. Let us sacrifice to the gods, that we may not be conquered.
5. We shall not depart until the messengers appear.
6. If you should see the king, all the others would quickly hear.
7. Whenever he marched into that country, he took along Cyrus as a friend.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

(The meeting of Achilles and Hector, and the rescue of the latter by Apollo.)

- αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
- ὥς εἶδ', ὥς ἀνέπαλτο,¹ καὶ εὐχόμενος ἔπος ἤυδα·
- 425 "ἔγγυς ἀνὴρ, ὃς ἐμὸν γε μάλιστ' ἐσεμάσασατο² θυμὸν
 ὃς μοι ἑταῖρον ἔπεφνε τετιμένον· οὐδ' ἂν ἔτι δὴν
 ἀλλήλους πτώσσοιμεν³ ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας."
 ἦ καὶ ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσεφώνεεν Ἴκτορα δῖον·
 "ἄσπον ἴθ', ὥς κεν θᾶσπον ὀλέθρου πείραθ'⁴ ἱκηαι."
 430 τὸν δ' οὐ ταρβήσας προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἴκτωρ·
 "Πηλεΐδη, μὴ δὴ μ' ἐπέεσσιν γε νηπίτιον⁵ ὥς
 ἔλπεο δευδίξεσθαι,⁶ ἐπεὶ σάφα οἶδα καὶ αὐτὸς
 ἡμὲν κερτομίας ἡδ' αἰσυλα⁷ μυθήσασθαι.
 οἶδα δ', ὅτι σὺ μὲν ἐσθλός, ἐγὼ δὲ σέθεν πολλὸν χείρων·
 435 ἀλλ' ἦ τοι μὲν ταῦτα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κείμεναι,
 αἱ κέ σε χειρότερός περ ἔων ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλωμαι
 δουρὶ βαλὼν, ἐπεὶ ἦ καὶ ἐμὸν βέλος δὲν πάροισεν."
 ἦ ῥα καὶ ἀμπεπαλὼν προῖει δόρυ· καὶ τό γ' Ἀθήνη
 πνοιῇ⁸ Ἀχιλλῆος πάλιν ἔτραπε κυδαλίμοιο,
 440 ἦκα μάλα ψύξασα·⁹ τὸ δ' ἄψ ἱκεῖθ' Ἴκτορα δῖον,
 αὐτοῦ δὲ προπάρουθε ποδῶν πέσεν. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
 ἐμμεμαῶς ἐπόρουσε, κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων,
 σμερδαλέα ἰάχων· τὸν δ' ἐξήρπαξεν Ἀπόλλων
 ῥεῖα μάλ' ὥς τε θεός, ἐκάλυψε δ' ἄρ' ἡέρι πολλῇ.

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445 τρίς μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπόρουσε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς
 ἔγχεϊ χαλκείῳ, τρίς δ' ἡέρα τήψε βαθεΐαν.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπέσσυτο δαίμονι ἴσος,
 δεινὰ δ' ὁμοκλήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
 "ἔξ αὖ νῦν ἔφυγες θάνατον, κύν' ἦ τέ τοι ἄγχι
 450 ἦλθε κακόν." —*Iliad* xx. 423-50.

¹ leaped up. ² touched to the quick. ³ flees from. ⁴ goal. ⁵ = τήπιον. ⁶ frighten. ⁷ evil.
⁸ breath. ⁹ ψύχω breathe.

1. Give the Attic prose equivalents of πολέμοιο (427), σθέν (434), αἶ κέ (436), and τό (438). Account for the case of μοι (426), Ἀχιλλῆος (439), and Ἑκτορα (440). Account for the mood of πτώσσοιμεν (427), ἴκηαι (429), and μυθήσασθαι (433). Give the derivation of ποδάρκης (445) and ὁμοκλήσας (448). Explain the use of δ' (448).
2. Scan lines 426 and 436, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses.
3. Tell what you can about the armor of the Homeric warrior.

Comprehensive Examination

GREEK

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m.—12 m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

PART I

Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

- a) [*Xenophon announces the practice of his army in regard to provisions: if a market is provided, they buy; if not, they are compelled to seize what they need.*]

- Πρὸς ταῦτα ἀναστὰς Ξενοφῶν ὑπὲρ τῶν στρατιωτῶν εἶπεν· “Ἡμεῖς δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες Σινωπεῖς, ἤκομεν ἀγαπῶντες¹ ὅτι τὰ σώματα διεσώσάμεθα καὶ τὰ ὅπλα· οὐ γὰρ ἦν δυνατόν ἅμα τε χρήματα ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις μάχεσθαι. καὶ νῦν ἐπεὶ εἰς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ἤλθομεν, ἐν
5 Τραπεζοῦντι μὲν, παρεῖχον γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀγρὰν, ὠνούμενοι εἶχομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, καὶ ἀνθ’ ὧν ἐτίμησαν ἡμᾶς καὶ ξένια ἔδωκαν τῇ στρατιᾷ, ἀντετιμῶμεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ εἰ τις αὐτοῖς φίλος ἦν τῶν βαρβάρων, τούτων ἀπειχόμεθα· τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους αὐτῶν ἐφ’ οὓς αὐτοὶ ἡγοῖντο κακῶς ἐποιούμεν ὅσον ἐδυνάμεθα. ἐρωτᾶτε δὲ αὐτοὺς ὁποῖων τινῶν ἡμῶν ἔτυχον²· πᾶρσι γὰρ ἐνθάδε οὓς ἡμῖν
10 ἡγεμόνας διὰ φιλίαν ἢ πόλιν συνέπεμψεν. ὅποι δ’ ἂν ἐλθόντες ἀγορὰν μὴ ἔχωμεν, ἂν τε εἰς βάρβαρον γῆν ἂν τε εἰς Ἑλληνίδα, οὐχ ὕβρει³ ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκῃ λαμβάνομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. καὶ Καρδούχους καὶ Χαλδαίους, καί περ βασιλέως οὐχ ὑπηκόους ὄντας, ὅμως, καὶ μάλα φοβεροὺς ὄντας, πολεμίους ἐκτησάμεθα διὰ τὸ ἀνάγκην εἶναι λαμβάνειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ἐπεὶ ἀγορὰν οὐ παρεῖχον.
15 Μάκρωνας δὲ καί περ βαρβάρους ὄντας, ἐπεὶ ἀγορὰν οἷαν ἐδύνατο παρεῖχον, φίλους τε ἐνομίζομεν εἶναι καὶ βίᾳ οὐδὲν ἐλαμβάνομεν τῶν ἐκείνων. Κοτυωρίτας δέ, οὓς ὑμετέρους φατὲ εἶναι, εἰ τι αὐτῶν εἰλήφαμεν, αὐτοὶ αἰτιοὶ εἰσιν· οὐ γὰρ ὥς φίλοι προσεφέροντο⁴ ἡμῖν, ἀλλὰ κλείσαντες⁵ τὰς πύλας οὔτε εἰσὼ ἐδέχοντο οὔτε ἕξω ἀγορὰν ἔπεμπον.”—Xenophon, *Anabasis* v. 5. 13–19.

¹ satisfied. ² found. ³ wantonness. ⁴ behave. ⁵ shut.

- b) 1. Decline in the singular σώματα (2), πόλεις (4); in the plural ἡμᾶς (6), ὄντας (13) (all genders).
2. Give one comparative and one superlative of κακῶς (8); compare φοβεροῦς (13).
3. Where are the following forms found and from what verbs: ἀναστὰς (1), ἤλθομεν (4), εἶχομεν (5), ἡγοῖντο (8), ἐρωτᾶτε (9), ἐκτησάμεθα (13)?
4. How does ἀναστὰς (1) differ in meaning from ἀναστήσας?

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5. Write the principal parts of ἀναστάς (1), ἤλθομεν (4), συνέπεμψεν (10).
 6. Give the synopsis of ἤλθομεν (4) in the tense in which it stands, and inflect the subjunctive and optative of this tense.
 7. Give English words derived from πόλις (4), φίλος (7), δύναμαι (8).
From what Greek words are the following derived: *panoply*, *syllable*, *hegemony*?
 8. Account for the case of ὅσον (8), ἐκείνων (16); account for the mood of ἡγοῦντο (8), ἔχωμεν (11), εἶναι (14).
 9. How does οἶαν (15) differ in meaning from ὅσην?
- c) Translate into Greek:
1. He replied that he would gladly aid the Greeks.
 2. I know that the king's men have conquered.
 3. If all were present, we should have a greater army.
 4. Give the men both shields and spears, that they may fight against the enemy.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

- a) [*Hector exchanges his own armor for that of Achilles, which has been taken from the body of Patroclus.*]

ὡς εἰπὼν Τρώεσσιν ἐκέλετο μακρὸν αὔσας·
 “Τρῶες καὶ Λύκιοι καὶ Δάρδανοι ἀγχιμαχηταί,
 185 ἀνέρες ἔσσε, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούριδος¹ Ἀλκῆς,
 ὅφρ’ ἂν ἐγὼν Ἀχιλλῆος ἀμύμονος ἔντεα δύω
 καλά, τὰ Πατρόκλοιο βίην ἐνάριζα κατακτάς.”
 ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ
 δῆϊον ἐκ πολέμοιο, θέων δ’ ἐκίχανεν ἑταίρους
 190 ὦκα μάλ’, οὐ πω τῆλε, ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι μετασπών,²
 οἱ προτὶ ἄστυ φέρον κλυτὰ τεύχεα Πηλεΐωνος.
 στὰς δ’ ἀπάνευθε μάχης πολυδακρύου ἔντε’ ἄμειβεν·
 ἦ τοι ὁ μὲν τὰ ἄδωκε φέρειν προτὶ Ἴλιον ἱρὴν
 Τρωσὶ φιλοπτολέμοισιν, ὁ δ’ ἄμβροτα τεύχεα δύνει
 195 Πηλεΐδῳ Ἀχιλλῆος, ἃ οἱ θεοὶ Οὐρανίωτες
 πατρὶ φίλῳ ἔπορον· ὁ δ’ ἄρα ᾧ παιδὶ δπασσεν³
 γηράς·⁴ ἀλλ’ οὐχ υἱὸς ἐν ἔντεσι πατρὸς ἐγῆρα.
 τὸν δ’ ὡς οὖν ἀπάνευθεν ἶδεν νεφέληγερέτα Ζεὺς
 τεύχεσι Πηλεΐδαο κορυσσόμενον θείοιο,

- 200 *κινήσας ῥα κάρη προτὶ δὲ μυθήσατο θυμὸν·*
“ ἄ δέιλ’, οὐδέ τί τοι θάνατος καταθύμιός⁵ ἔστιν,
ὅς δῃ τοι σχεδὸν εἴσι, σὺ δ’ ἄμβροτα τεύχεα δύνεις
ἀνδρὸς ἀριστῆος, τὸν τε τρομέουσι καὶ ἄλλοι.
τοῦ δῇ ἐταῖρον ἔπεφνες ἐνῆα⁶ τε κρατερὸν τε,
 205 *τεύχεα δ’ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον ἀπὸ κρατὸς τε καὶ ὤμων*
ἔλιν· ἀτάρ τοι νῦν γε μέγα κράτος ἐγγυαλίζω
τῶν ποινῆν, ὃ τοι οὐ τι μάχης ἐκροστήσαντι
δέξεται Ἀνδρομάχη κλυτὰ τεύχεα Πηλεΐωνος.”

—*Iliad* xvii. 183–208.

¹ *impetuous.* ² *following.* ³ *gave.* ⁴ *participle of γηράσκω; cf. γῆρας.* ⁵ *in your thoughts.*
⁶ *gentle.*

- b) 1. Where are these forms found: *ἀνέρες* (185), *τεύχεα* (191), *θείω* (199), *ἔλιν* (206)? Account for the case of *ἀλκῆς* (185), *βίην* (187), *τεύχεσι* (199). Account for the mood of *δύω* (186), and *φέρειν* (193). What is the meaning of *τόν* in 198 and in 203? Give the derivation of *κορυθαίολος* (188) and *νεφεληγερέτα* (198).
2. Scan lines 193 and 195, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses. Why is α in *τά* (193) not elided?
- c) What part does Patroclus play in the story of the *Iliad*? What is an epic poem?

Comprehensive Examination

GREEK

Thursday, September 19

2-5 p.m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

PART I

Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

a) [*How Tissaphernes by his perjury won the gratitude of Agesilaus.*]

- Ἐν τοίνυν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ἦδε πρώτη πρᾶξις ἐγένετο. Τισσαφέρνης μὲν ὤμοσεν Ἀγησιλάῳ, εἰ σπείσαιοτο ἕως ἔλθοιεν οὖς πέμψειε πρὸς βασιλέα ἀγγέλους, διαπράξεσθαι αὐτῷ ἀφεθῆναι¹ αὐτονόμους τὰς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας, Ἀγησίλαος δὲ ἀντώμοσε σπονδὰς ἄξειν ἀδόλως, ὀρισάμενος² τῆς
- 5 πρᾶξεως τρεῖς μῆνας. ὁ μὲν δὴ Τισσαφέρνης ἃ ὤμοσεν εὐθὺς ἐψεύσατο· ἀντὶ γὰρ τοῦ εἰρήνην πράττειν στράτευμα πολὺ παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς ᾧ πρόσθεν εἶχε μετεπέμπετο. Ἀγησίλαος δὲ καίπερ αἰσθόμενος ταῦτα ὁμῶς ἐνέμεινε ταῖς σπονδαῖς. ἐμοὶ οὖν τοῦτο πρῶτον καλὸν δοκεῖ διαπράξασθαι ὅτι Τισσαφέρνην μὲν ἐμφανίσας³ ἐπίορκον ἄπιστον πᾶσιν ἐποίησεν, ἑαυτὸν
- 10 δ' ἀντεπιδείξας πρῶτον μὲν ὄρκους ἐμπεδοῦντα,⁴ ἔπειτα συνθήκας μὴ ψευδόμενον, πάντας ἐποίησε καὶ Ἕλληνας καὶ βαρβάρους θαρροῦντας συντίθεσθαι ἑαυτῷ, εἴ τι βούλοιο. ἐπεὶ δὲ μέγα φρονήσας⁵ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἐπὶ τῷ καταβάτῃ στρατεύματι προεῖπεν Ἀγησιλάῳ πόλεμον, εἰ μὴ ἅπιοι ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι σύμμαχοι καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων οἱ παρόντες μάλα ἀχθεσθέντες φανεροὶ
- 15 ἐγένοντο, νομίζοντες μείονα τὴν παρούσαν δύναμιν Ἀγησιλάῳ τῆς βασιλέως παρασκευῆς εἶναι. Ἀγησίλαος δὲ μάλα φαιδρῶς⁶ τῷ προσώπῳ ἀπαγγεῖλαι τῷ Τισσαφέρνηι τοὺς πρέσβεις ἐκέλευσεν ὥς πολλὴν χάριν αὐτῷ ἔχειν ὅτι ἐπιορκήσας αὐτὸς μὲν πολεμίους τοὺς θεοὺς ἐκτήσατο, τοῖς δ' Ἕλλησι συμμάχους ἐποίησεν.—Xenophon, *Agesilaus* i. 10–13.

¹from ἀφίημι. ²setting as a limit. ³cf. φαίνω. ⁴abide by. ⁵μέγα φρονήσας = presumptuous. ⁶cheerful.

- b) 1. Where are the following forms found and from what verbs: πέμψειε (2), αἰσθόμενος (7), ἀχθεσθέντες (14), παρούσαν (15), ἀπαγγεῖλαι (16)?
2. Explain the mood of πράττειν (6), εἶναι (16), ἔχει (17); explain the use of the participles αἰσθόμενος (7), παρόντες (14), ἀχθεσθέντες (14).
3. Account for the case of αὐτῷ (3), σπονδαῖς (8), δύναμιν (15), βασιλέως (15), παρασκευῆς (16).

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4. Show from the component parts the literal meaning of *αὐτονόμους* (3), *ἄδδλως* (4), *ἐπίορκον* (9). From what Greek words are the following derived: *strategy*, *pseudonym*, *practical*?
 5. Decline *πρᾶξις* (1) in the singular; *ἐμοί* (8) in the singular and plural; *πάντας* (11) in the plural (all genders).
 6. Compare *πολύ* (6), *μάλα* (16), *πολεμίους* (18).
 7. Give the principal parts of *ἐγένετο* (1), *πράττειν* (6), *ἀπαγγεῖλαι* (16).
 8. Write the synopsis of *διαπράξασθαι* (8) in the voice and tense in which it stands, and inflect the indicative and subjunctive of this voice and tense.
- c) Translate into Greek:
1. This general fled before the troops began to fight.
 2. If you leave our country, we shall become your allies.
 3. The king would give him a greater army if he should ask for it.
 4. I swear that I will be your friend.
 5. I asked my father why it was better to remain in the city.
 6. They sent messengers in order that they might report what had happened.
 7. He will reply that the gods love the man who fights well.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

a) [*Thetis learns from Achilles of the death of Patroclus.*]

- “τέκνον, τί κλαίεις; τί δέ σε φρένας ἔκετο πένθος;
 ἐξαΐδα, μὴ κεῖθε. τὰ μὲν δὴ τοι τετέλεσται
- 75 ἔκ Διός, ὥς ἄρα δὴ πρὶν γ' εὔχεο χεῖρας ἀνασχών,
 πάντας ἐπὶ πρύμνησιν ἀλήμεναι¹ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
 σεῦ ἐπιδευομένους, παθεῖν τ' ἀεκήλια² ἔργα.”
- τὴν δὲ βαρὺ στενάχων προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
 “μήτερ ἐμή, τὰ μὲν ἄρ μοι Ὀλύμπιος ἐξετέλεσεν·
- 80 ἀλλὰ τί μοι τῶν ἥδος, ἐπεὶ φίλος ὦλεθ' ἑταῖρος
 Πάτροκλος, τὸν ἐγὼ περὶ πάντων τῶν ἑταίρων,
 ἴσον ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ· τὸν ἀπώλεσα, τεύχεα δ' Ἔκτωρ
 δηρώσας ἀπέδυσσε πελώρια, θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι,
 καλὰ· τὰ μὲν Πηληϊ θεοὶ δόσαν ἀγλαὰ δῶρα.
- 86 αἰὲθ' ὄφελος σὺ μὲν αὔθι μετ' ἀθανάτης ἀλήησιν
 ναίειν, Πηλεὺς δὲ θνητὴν ἀγαγέσθαι ἄκοιτιν.
 νῦν δ', ἵνα καὶ σοὶ πένθος ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μυρίον εἴη
 παιδὸς ἀποφθιμένοιο, τὸν οὐχ ὑποδέξεται αὖτις

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

- 90 οἴκαδε νοστήσαντ', ἐπεὶ οὐδ' ἐμὲ θυμὸς ἄνωγεν
ζῶειν οὐδ' ἀνδρεσσι μετέμμεναι, αἶ κε μὴ Ἔκτωρ
πρῶτος ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δουρὶ τυκείῃ² ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσση,
Πατρόκλοιο δ' ἔλωρα⁴ Μενουτιάδew ἀποτίσῃ."
- τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα·
- 95 "ὠκύμορος δὴ μοι, τέκος, ἔσσεαι, οἷ' ἀγορεύεις·
αὐτίκα γάρ τοι ἔπειτα μεθ' Ἔκτορα πότμος ἐτοῖμος."
τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
"αὐτίκα τεθναίην, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἐμελλον ἐταίρω
κτεινομένῳ ἐπαμῦναι·
- 114 νῦν δ' εἰμ', ὄφρα φίλης κεφαλῆς ὀλετῆρα κιχείω
Ἔκτορα· κῆρα δ' ἐγὼ τότε δέξομαι, ὀππότε κεν δῇ
Ζεὺς ἐθέλῃ τελέσσαι ἧδ' ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι."

—*Iliad* xviii. 73–99; 114–116.

¹ *be pont in.* ² *disastrous.* ³ *smitten.* ⁴ *slaughter.*

- b) 1. Where are these forms found: εἵχεο (75), ἀλήσιν (86), μετέμμεναι (91), ἔσσεαι (95)? Account for the case of Πηλεΐς (87), παιδός (89). Account for the mood of ὀλέσση (92), τεθναίην (98), κιχείω (114). Give the derivation of the name Ἔκτωρ (82), of ὠκύμορος (95).
2. Scan lines 91 and 92, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses.
- c) What part does Thetis play in the story of the *Iliad*? What are some of the characteristics of the Homeric style?

Comprehensive Examination

GREEK

Saturday, June 21

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

Candidates offering Greek Cp3 must take Parts I and II. Those omitting Part II can receive credit only for Greek Cp2.

Candidates wishing to be examined only in the sight reading of Homer should take Part II.

PART I

a) Translate the following passage:

[Cyrus is warned in a dream that the end of his life is near. He prepares for death.]

- Οὕτω δὲ μάλα δὴ πρεσβύτης ὢν ὁ Κῦρος ἀφικνεῖται εἰς Πέρσας. καὶ
 ὁ μὲν πατὴρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ πάλαι δὴ, ὥσπερ εἰκός, ἐτετελευτήκεσαν αὐτῶ·
 ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἔθυσε τὰ νομιζόμενα ἱερὰ καὶ τὰ δῶρα πᾶσι διέδωκεν ὥσπερ
 εἰώθει.¹ κοιμηθεὶς² δ' ἐν τῷ βασιλείῳ θναρ εἶδε τοιόνδε. ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ προσ-
 5 ελθὼν κρείττων τις ἢ κατὰ ἄνθρωπον εἶπεν· “Συσκευάζου, ὦ Κῦρε· ἥδη
 γὰρ εἰς θεοὺς ἄπει.” τοῦτο δὲ ἰδὼν τὸ θναρ ἐξηγέρθη³ καὶ ἐδόκει εἰδέναι
 ὅτι τοῦ βίου ἡ τελευτὴ παρείη. εἰθὺς οὖν λαβὼν ἱερεῖα ἔθνε Διὶ τε πατρῷ
 καὶ Ἥλιω καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων, ὡς Πέρσαι θύουσιν, ὧδε
 ἐπυχόμενος· “Ζεῦ πατρῷε καὶ Ἥλιε καὶ πάντες θεοί, δέχεσθε τάδε τὰ
 10 ἱερὰ· αἰτοῦμαι δ' ὑμᾶς δοῦναι καὶ νῦν παισὶ μὲν καὶ γυναῖκί καὶ φίλοις καὶ
 πατρίδι εὐδαιμονίαν, ἐμοὶ δὲ οἷον περ αἰῶνα⁴ δεδώκατε, τοιαύτην καὶ τελευτὴν
 δοῦναι.” ὁ μὲν δὴ τοιαῦτα ποιήσας καὶ οἴκαδε ἔλθων ἔδοξε ἡδέως ἀνα-
 παύσεσθαι καὶ κατεκλίνη.⁵ ἐπεὶ δὲ ὥρα ἦν, οἱ τεταγμένοι προσιώντες λού-
 15 σασθαι⁶ αὐτὸν ἐκέλευον. ὁ δ' ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἡδέως ἀναπαύοιτο. οἱ δ' αὖ
 τεταγμένοι, ἐπεὶ ὥρα ἦν, δειπνον παρητίθεσαν· τῷ δὲ ἡ ψυχὴ σίτον μὲν
 οὐ προσίετο,⁷ διψῆν⁸ δ' ἐδόκει, καὶ ἐπιεν ἡδέως. ὡς δὲ καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ
 συνέβαιναν αὐτῷ ταῦτα καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ, ἐκάλεσε τοὺς παῖδας· οἱ δ' ἔτυχον
 συνηκολουθηκότες αὐτῷ καὶ ὄντες ἐν Πέρσαις· ἐκάλεσε δὲ καὶ τοὺς φίλους
 καὶ τὰς Περσῶν ἀρχάς.⁹ παρόντων δὲ πάντων ἤρχετο τοιοῦδε λόγου.
 20 “Παῖδες ἐμοὶ καὶ πάντες οἱ παρόντες φίλοι, ἐμοὶ μὲν τοῦ βίου τὸ τέλος ἥδη
 πάρεστιν· ἐκ πολλῶν τοῦτο σαφῶς γιγνώσκω· ὑμᾶς δὲ χρή, ὅταν τελευτήσω,
 ὡς περὶ εὐδαίμονος ἐμοῦ καὶ λέγειν καὶ ποιεῖν πάντα.”—Xenophon, Cyro-
 paedia viii. 7. 1-6.

¹ pluperfect with force of imperfect, from ἔθω = be accustomed.

² going to sleep.

³ from ἐγείρω = awaken.

⁴ life.

⁵ lay down.

⁶ bathe.

⁷ desired.

⁸ present infinitive of διψάω = be thirsty.

⁹ equivalent to τοὺς ἀρχοντας.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

b) Answer in order the following questions on the preceding passage:

1. Decline Πέρσας (l. 1), μήτηρ (l. 2); the singular of παῖς (l. 10), τέλος (l. 20), and (in all genders) πολλῶν (l. 21).
2. Compare πολλῶν (l. 21) and ἥδεως (l. 12).
3. Inflect the imperfect middle of αἰτοῦμαι (l. 10).
4. Locate the following forms: κοιμηθεῖς (l. 4), κατεκλινῇ (l. 13).
5. Give the principal parts of ἀφικνεῖται (l. 1), ἔδοξεν (l. 4), ἐκάλεσε (l. 17).
6. Give a synopsis of εἶδε (l. 4) in the third person plural in the tense in which it stands.
7. Give English words derived from πρεσβύτης (l. 1), βίου (l. 20), ψυχῇ (l. 15).
From what Greek words are the following derived: *monarchy*, *prophylactic*, *caustic*, *antagonistic*?
8. Account for the case of αὐτῷ (l. 2), τῷ δέ (l. 15), αὐτῷ (l. 17).
9. Explain the syntax of παρῇ (l. 7), δοῦναι (l. 10), ὄντες (l. 18), τελευτήσω (l. 21).

c) Translate into Greek:

1. Cyrus wished to sacrifice to the gods who had given him a happy life.
2. If he had not thought that his end was near, he would not have called his friends.
3. What would you do if you should have such a dream?
4. Cyrus told his sons that, when he was dead, they ought to consider him happy.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions that follow it:

a) [*The boy Lycaon has begged for his life, but Achilles, reminding him of Patroclus' death and his own imminent doom, slays him.*]

Ὡς ἄρα μιν Πριάμοιο προσήυδα φαίδιμος υἱὸς
 λισσόμενος ἐπέεσσιν, ἀμείλικτον¹ δ' ὅπ' ἄκουσεν·
 "νήπιε, μή μοι ἄποινα πιφαύσκεις² μηδ' ἀγόρευε·
 100 πρὶν μὲν γὰρ Πάτροκλον ἐπισπείν αἰσιμον³ ἡμάρ,
 τόφρα τί μοι πεφιδέσθαι⁴ ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φίλτερον ἦεν
 Τρώων, καὶ πολλοὺς ζωοὺς ἔλον ἡδὲ πέρασσα.⁵
 νῦν δ' οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅς τις θάνατον φύγῃ, ὃν κε θεὸς γε
 Ἰλίου προπάρουθεν ἐμῆς ἐν χερσὶ βάλῃσιν,

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

- 105 καὶ πάντων Τρώων, πέρι δ' αὖ Πριάμοιό γε παίδων.
 ἀλλὰ, φίλος, θάνε καὶ σύ· τί ἡ δλοφύρεαι⁶ οὕτως;
 κάτθανε καὶ Πάτροκλος, δ περ σέο πολλὸν ἀμείνων.
 οὐχ ὀράας, οἷος καὶ ἐγὼ καλὸς τε μέγας τε;
 πατρὸς δ' εἰμ' ἀγαθοῖο, θεὰ δέ με γείνατο μήτηρ.
- 110 ἀλλ' ἐπι τοι καὶ ἐμοὶ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή·
 ἔσσεται ἡ ἡὼς ἡ δέιλη ἡ μέσον ἡμαρ,
 ὁππότε τις καὶ ἐμεῖο Ἄρη ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλῃται,
 ἡ δ γε δουρὶ βαλὼν ἡ ἀπὸ νευρῆφιν⁷ δῶστέῳ.”
- Ἦς φάτο, τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ λύτο γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἦτορ·
- 115 ἔγχος μὲν ῥ' ἀφέηκεν, ὃ δ' ἔζετο χεῖρε πετάσας
 ἀμφοτέρας. Ἀχιλεὺς δὲ ἐρυσσάμενος ξίφος ὀξὺ
 τύψε κατὰ κληῖδα⁸ παρ' αὐχένα, πᾶν δέ οἱ εἴσω
 δῦ ξίφος ἀμφηκε⁹. ὃ δ' ἄρα πρηνῆς ἐπὶ γαίῃ
 κέϊτο ταθεῖς, ἐκ δ' αἶμα μέλαν ῥέε, δεδεῖ δὲ γαῖαν.
- 120 τὸν δ' Ἀχιλεὺς ποταμόνδε λαβὼν ποδὸς ἦκε φέρεσθαι,
 καὶ οἱ ἐπευχόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευεν·
 “ἐνταυθοῖ νῦν κείσο μετ' ἰχθύσιν.”

—*Iliad* xxi. 97–122.

¹ implacable. ² offer. ³ fated. ⁴ to spare. ⁵ sold. ⁶ lament. ⁷ bow string.
⁸ collar-bone. ⁹ two-edged.

- δ) 1. Where are these forms found: ἐπέεσσιν (l. 98), ἔλον (l. 102), ἐμῆς (l. 104), ἐμεῖο (l. 112)? Account for the case of Τρώων (l. 102), σέο (l. 107), δουρὶ (l. 113). Account for the mood of ἐπισπεῖν (l. 100), βάλῃσιν (l. 104). Comment on the force of ἐπι (l. 110); on -δε in ποταμόνδε (l. 120). Give the derivation of πτερόεντ' (l. 121).
2. Scan lines 110–112 inclusive, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses. Explain the quantity of the first καὶ in line 110.
3. At about what period does tradition place the Trojan War? Describe the type of government pictured by the Homeric poems. Name the meter and dialect of the poems, and compare, in general, the style and manner of composition with that of the Aeneid.

GREEK

Thursday, September 18

2-5 p.m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

PART I

Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

- a) [*The battle at Piraeus between the supporters of the oligarchy and the exiled democrats. Thrasybulus, leader of the latter, addresses his troops.*]

Ἄλλ', ὦ ἄνδρες, οὕτω χρή ποιεῖν ὅπως ἕκαστός τις ἑαυτῷ συνείσεται¹ τῆς νίκης αἰτιώτατος ὢν. αὕτη γὰρ ἡμῖν, ἂν θεὸς θέλῃ, νῦν ἀποδώσει καὶ πατρίδα καὶ οἶκους καὶ ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τιμὰς καὶ παῖδας, οἷς εἰσὶ, καὶ γυναῖκας. ὦ μακάριοι δῆτα, οἱ ἂν ἡμῶν νικήσαντες ἐπιδώσει τὴν πασῶν
5 ἡδίστην ἡμέραν. εὐδαίμων δὲ καὶ ἂν τις ἀποθάνῃ· μνημείον² γὰρ οὐδεὶς οὕτω πλούσιος ὢν καλοῦ τεύξεται. ἐξάρξω μὲν οὖν ἐγὼ ἡνίκ' ἂν καιρὸς ᾗ παιᾶνα· ὅταν δὲ τὸν Ἐνυάλιον παρακαλέσωμεν, τότε πάντες ὁμοθυμαδόν³ ἂν⁴ ὢν ὑβρίσθημεν⁴ τιμωρώμεθα τοὺς ἄνδρας.

- Ταῦτα δ' εἰπὼν καὶ μεταστραφείς πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους ἡσυχίαν εἶχε·
10 καὶ γὰρ ὁ μάντις παρήγγελλεν αὐτοῖς μὴ πρότερον ἐπιτίθεσθαι, πρὶν τῶν σφετέρων ἢ πέσοι τις ἢ τρωθῇ. ἐπειδὴ μὲντοι τοῦτο γένηται, ἡγησόμεθα μὲν, ἔφη, ἡμεῖς, νίκη δ' ὑμῖν ἔσται ἐπομένοις, ἐμοὶ μὲντοι θάνατος, ὥς γέ μοι δοκεῖ. καὶ οὐκ ἐψεύσατο, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἀνέλαβον τὰ ὄπλα, αὐτὸς μὲν ὥσπερ ὑπὸ μοίρας⁵ τινὸς ἀγόμενος ἐκπηδήσας πρῶτος, ἐμπεσὼν τοῖς πολε-
15 μίοις ἀποθνήσκει, καὶ τέθαιπται⁶ ἐν τῇ διαβάσει τοῦ Κηφισοῦ· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐνίκων καὶ κατεδίωξαν μέχρι τοῦ ὁμαλοῦ.⁷ ἀπέθανον δ' ἐνταῦθα τῶν μὲν τριάκοντα Κριτίας τε καὶ Ἰππόμαχος. τῶν δὲ ἐν Πειραιεὶ δέκα ἀρχόντων Χαρμίδης ὁ Γλαύκωνος, τῶν δ' ἄλλων περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα. καὶ τὰ μὲν ὄπλα ἔλαβον, τοὺς δὲ χιτῶνας οὐδενὸς τῶν πολιτῶν ἐσκύλευσαν.⁸ ἐπεὶ δὲ τοῦτο
20 ἐγένετο καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀπεδίδosan, προσιώντες ἀλλήλοις πολλοὶ διελέγοντο.—Xenophon *Hellenica* ii. 4. 17-19.

¹ will be conscious. ² monument. ³ with one accord. ⁴ from ὑβρίζω = treat with insult.
⁵ fate. ⁶ Cf. τάφος. ⁷ level ground. ⁸ from σκυλεύω = strip.

- b) 1. Decline in the singular ἄνδρες (line 1), εὐδαίμων (all genders) (l. 5); in the plural (all genders) εἰπὼν (l. 9). Give the genitive plural of ἡμέραν (l. 5), μάντις (l. 10), the dative plural of χιτῶνας (l. 19).

2. Give the positive and comparative of αἰτιώτατος (l. 2), ἡδίστην (l. 5).

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

3. State where the following forms are made and from what verbs: ἐπίδωσι (l. 4), παρακαλέσωμεν (l. 7), μεταστραφείς (l. 9), τέθαπται (l. 15). Account for the difference in tense between ἐνίκων and κατεδίωξαν (l. 16); between ἐγένετο and ἀπεδίδσαν (l. 20).
 4. Give the principal parts of ἀποδώσει (l. 2), τεύζεται (l. 6), παρήγγελεν (l. 10).
 5. Inflect in the tense, mood, and voice in which they stand ἐνίκων (l. 16), ἀπεδίδσαν (l. 20). Give a synopsis of κατεδίωξαν (l. 16) in the tense, voice, person, and number in which it stands. Give also the infinitive and participle.
 6. Account for the case of μνημείου (l. 5), ὑμῖν (l. 12), πολεμίους (l. 14); for the mood of ἀποθάγη (l. 5), πέσαι (l. 11). Explain the grammatical construction of ὦν (l. 2), ὦν (l. 6). What relation is expressed by the latter?
 7. Give English words derived from οἴκους (l. 3), γένηται (l. 11), πρῶτος (l. 14). From what Greek words are the following derived: *ephemeral*, *orthopedic*, *periscope*, *epitaph*?
 8. Who was Enyalios?
- c) Translate into Greek:
1. That night the Greeks reached a river two hundred feet wide.
 2. They thought that the enemy would try to prevent them from crossing.
 3. Most of the soldiers wished to attack the enemy at once.
 4. For they were afraid that the barbarians would fall upon them during the day.
 5. However they promised not to advance until they were ordered.
 6. If they had crossed the river, they would have conquered before those in front were drawn up for battle.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

- a) [In a combat between Achilles and Aeneas, Achilles has already pierced his opponent's shield.]

αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς

ἐμμεμαῶς ἐπόρουσεν, ἐρυσσόμενος ξίφος ὄξυ,
 285 σμερδαλέα λάχων· ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον¹ λάβε χειρὶ
 Αἰνείας, μέγα ἔργον, δ' οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρε φέροιεν,
 οἶοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσ'· ὁ δέ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ οἶος.
 ἔνθα κεν Αἰνείας μὲν ἐπεσσύμενον βάλε πέτρῳ
 ἢ κόρυθ' ἢ ἑσάκος, τό οἱ ἤρκεσε λύγρον δλεθρον,

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

- 290 τὸν δέ κε Πηλεΐδης σχεδὸν² ἄορι³ θυμὸν ἀπήρα,⁴
 εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὺ νόησε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων.
 αὐτίκα δ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖς μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπεν·
 “ὦ πόποι, ἦ μοι ἄχος μεγάλητορος Αἰνείαο,
 ὅς τάχα Πηλεΐωνι δαμείς Ἀϊδόσδε κάτεισιν,
 295 πειθόμενος μίθοισιν Ἀπόλλωνος ἐκάτοιο,
 νήπιος, οὐδέ τί οἱ χραισμήσει λύγρον δλεθρον.
 ἀλλὰ τί ἦ νῦν οὗτος ἀναίτιος ἄλγεα πάσχει,
 μὰ ψ' ἔνεκ' ἄλλοτρίων ἀχέων, κεχαρισμένα δ' αἰεὶ
 δῶρα θεοῖσι δίδωσι, τοὶ οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχουσιν;
 300 ἀλλ' ἄγεθ' ἡμεῖς πέρ μιν ὑπὲκ θανάτου ἀγάγωμεν,
 μή πως καὶ Κρονίδης κεχολώσεται, αἴ κεν Ἀχιλλεὺς
 τόνδε κατακτείνει· μόριμον δέ οἱ ἔστ' ἀλέασθαι,⁵
 ὄφρα μὴ ἄσπερμος⁶ γενεὴ καὶ ἀφαντος δληται
 Δαρδάνου, ὃν Κρονίδης περὶ πάντων φίλατο παίδων,
 305 οἱ ἔθεν ἐξεγένοντο γυναικῶν τε θνητῶν.
 ἤδη γὰρ Πριάμου γενεὴν ἤχθηρε Κρονίων·
 νῦν δὲ δὴ Αἰνείας βίη Τρώεσσιν ἀνάξει
 καὶ παίδων παῖδες, τοὶ κεν μετόπισθε γένωνται.”
 Τὸν δ' ἡμέτεβ' ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη·
 310 “ἐννοσίγαι', αὐτὸς σὺ μετὰ φρεσὶ σῆσι νόησον
 Αἰνείαν, ἥ κέν μιν ἐρύσσειαι ἢ κεν ἑάσεις.”

—*Iliad* xx. 283–311.

¹i.e., πέτρον. ²in close combat. ³sword. ⁴from ἀπαυράω=take away. ⁵to avoid.
⁶without seed.

- δ) 1. Locate the following forms: βάλε (l. 288), Ἀϊδόσδε (l. 294), ἔθεν (l. 305), Αἰνείας (l. 307). Account for the case of τόν (l. 290), Τρώεσσιν (l. 307). Account for the mood of γένωνται (l. 308), φέροιεν (l. 286). How would the last mentioned be expressed in Attic prose? If δοῖ were substituted for οἶοι (l. 287), how would the meaning be altered? Give the derivation of νήπιος (l. 296), ἀφαντος (l. 303).
2. Scan lines 293–295 inclusive, indicating quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses. Account for the quantity here of the final syllable of Ἀπόλλωνος (l. 295).
3. Tell what you can of the time of composition and of the authorship of the *Iliad*.

Comprehensive Examination

GREEK

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

Candidates offering Greek Cp3 must take Parts I and II. Those omitting Part II can receive credit only for Greek Cp2.

Candidates wishing to be examined only in the sight reading of Homer should take Part II.

PART I

a) Translate the following passage:

[On the death of her husband, Mania is appointed Satrap of Aeolis.]

- Ἡ δὲ Αἰολίς ἀρχὴ ἦν μὲν Φαρναβάζου, ἐσατράπευε δ' αὐτῇ ταύτης
 τῆς χώρας, ὥς μὲν ἔξη, Ζήνις Δαρδανεύς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκείνος ἀπέθανε,
 παρασκευαζομένου τοῦ Φαρναβάζου ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν σατραπείαν, Μανία
 ἡ τοῦ Ζήνιος γυνή, Δαρδανίς καὶ αὐτῇ, δῶρα λαβοῦσα ὥστε καὶ
 5 αὐτῇ Φαρναβάζω δοῦναι καὶ τοῖς δυναμένοις μάλιστα παρὰ Φαρναβάζω,
 ἐπορεύετο. Ἐλθοῦσα δ' εἰς λόγους εἶπεν· “ὦ Φαρνάβαζε, ὁ ἀνὴρ σοι
 ὁ ἐμὸς καὶ τὰλλα φίλος ἦν καὶ τοὺς φόρους¹ ἀπεδίδου ὥστε σὺ ἐπαινῶν
 αὐτὸν ἐτίμας. ἦν οὖν ἐγὼ σοι μὴδὲν χεῖρον ἐκείνου ὑπηρετῶ,² τί σε
 δεῖ ἄλλον σατράπην καθιστάναι; ἦν δέ τί σοι μὴ ἀρέσκω,³ ἐπὶ σοὶ δήπου
 10 ἔσται ἀφελομένῳ ἐμὲ ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν ἀρχήν.” ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Φαρνά-
 βαζος ἔγνω δεῖν τὴν γυναῖκα σατραπεύειν. ἡ δ' ἐπεὶ κυρία⁴ τῆς χώρας
 ἐγένετο, τοὺς τε φόρους οὐδὲν ἥττον ἀνδρὸς ἀπεδίδου, καὶ πρὸς τοῦτοις,
 ὅποτε ἀφικνοῖτο πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον, αἰεὶ ἤγε δῶρα αὐτῇ, καὶ ὅποτε ἐκείνος εἰς
 τὴν χώραν καταβαῖνοι, πολὺ πάντων τῶν ὑπάρχων κάλλιστα καὶ ἥδιστα
 15 ἐδέχετο αὐτόν, καὶ ἃς τε παρέλαβε πόλεις διεφύλαττεν αὐτῇ καὶ τῶν οὐχ
 ὑπηκόων προσέλαβεν ἐπιθαλαττιδίας Λάρισάν τε καὶ Ἀμαξιτὸν καὶ Κολω-
 νάς, ξενικῇ μὲν Ἑλληνικῇ προσβαλοῦσα τοῖς τείχεσιν, αὐτῇ δὲ ἐφ' ἄρμα-
 μάξης θεωμένη· ὃν δ' ἐπαινέσειε, τοῦτω δῶρα ἀμέμπτως⁵ ἐδίδου, ὥστε
 λαμπρότατα τὸ ξενικὸν κατεσκευάσατο. συνεστρατεύετο δὲ τῷ Φαρναβάζω
 20 καὶ ὅποτε εἰς Μυσοὺς ἢ Πισίδας ἐμβάλοι, ὅτι τὴν βασιλῆως χώραν κακουργοῦσιν.
 ὥστε καὶ ἀντεγίμα αὐτὴν μεγαλοκρεπῶς ὁ Φαρνάβαζος καὶ
 σύμβουλον ἔστιν ὅτε⁶ παρεκάλει.—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iii. 1. 10-13.

¹ taxes.² serve.³ please.⁴ = ἐγκρατής.⁵ (without blame) generously.⁶ ὥστιν ὅτε = ἐνίοτε.

b) Answer in order the following questions on the preceding passage:

1. Decline *γυνή* (l. 4) and *ἀνὴρ* (l. 6) entire; decline the singular of *δῶρα* (l. 4), *πόλεις* (l. 15), and, in all genders, *ἐλθοῦσα* (l. 6).
2. Compare *μάλιστα* (l. 5), *χείρον* (l. 8), and *ἥδιστα* (l. 14).
3. Inflect the present middle indicative of *δυναμένους* (l. 5), and *ἀφικνοῖτο* (l. 13).
4. Locate the following forms: *ἀπέθανε* (l. 2), *λαβοῦσα* (l. 4), *ἀφελομένην* (l. 10), *ἐπαινέσειε* (l. 18).
5. Give the principal parts of *ἀκούσας* (l. 10), *καταβαίνοι* (l. 14), *ἐμβάλοι* (l. 20).
6. Give a synopsis of *λαβοῦσα* (l. 4) in the third person singular in the tense in which it stands.
7. Account for the accents of *ἦν δὲ τί σοι* (l. 9).
8. Give at least one English word derived from the root of *θεωμένη* (l. 18), *λαμπρότατα* (l. 19). From what Greek words are the following derived: *program*, *diagnosis*, *pathetic*, *paralysis*?
9. What is the force of the preposition in *παρέλαβε* (l. 15), *προσέλαβεν* (l. 16), *προσβαλοῦσα* (l. 17)?
10. Account for the case of *αὐτῷ* (l. 1), *ἀνδρός* (l. 12), *ὑπάρχων* (l. 14), *τείχεσιν* (l. 17).
11. Account for the mood of *δοῦναι* (l. 5), *δοῦναι* (l. 10), *ἀφικνοῖτο* (l. 13), and explain the use of the participles *δυναμένους* (l. 5) and *ἀφελομένην* (l. 10).

c) Translate into Greek:

1. If Mania gives the king many such gifts, he will make her satrap.
2. Do you think that Cyrus would appoint a woman ruler?
3. She took care that her husband should be a friend to all the citizens.
4. She always goes with the king in order to be present when he praises the army.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions that follow it:

a) [*Antenor proposes to return Helen. Paris makes a counter proposal.*]

345 Τρώων αὐτ' ἀγορὴ γένητ' Ἰλίου ἐν πόλει ἄκρῃ,
 δεινὴ, τετρηχυῖα,¹ παρὰ Πριάμοιο θύρῃσιν.
 τοῖσιν δ' Ἀντήκωρ πεπνυμένος² ἦρχ' ἀγορεύειν·
 "Κέκλυτέ μευ, Τρῶες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἡδ' ἐπίκουροι,
 δῆφρ' εἴπω τὰ με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει.

- 350 δεῦτ' ἄγετ', Ἀργεῖην Ἑλένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἅμ' αὐτῇ
 δώομεν Ἀτρεΐδῃσιν ἄγειν· νῦν δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ
 ψευσάμενοι μαχόμεσθα· τῷ οὐ νῦν τι κέρδιον¹ ἡμῖν."
 354 Ἦτοι δ' γ' ὥς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔξετο. τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη
 355 δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἑλένης πόσις ἠκυόμοιο,
 ὃς μιν ἀμειβόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
 "Ἄντῆνορ, σὺ μὲν οὐκέτ' ἐμοὶ φίλα ταῦτ' ἀγορεύεις·
 οἴσθα καὶ ἄλλον μῦθον ἀμείνονα τοῦδε νοῆσαι.
 εἰ δ' ἐτεὸν δὴ τοῦτον ἀπὸ σπουδῆς ἀγορεύεις,
 360 ἔξ ἄρα δὴ τοι ἔπειτα θεοὶ φρένας ὤλεσαν αὐτοῖ.
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ Τρῳέεσσι μεθ' ἱπποδάμοις ἀγορεύσω·
 ἀντικρὺ⁴ δ' ἀπόφῃμι, γυναῖκα μὲν οὐκ ἀποδώσω·
 κτήματα δ', ὅσσ' ἀγόμενν ἐξ Ἀργεος ἡμέτερον δῶ,
 πάντ' ἐθέλω δόμεναι, καὶ ἔτ' οἴκοθεν ἄλλ' ἐπιθεῖναι."
 365 Ἦτοι δ' γ' ὥς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔξετο. τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη
 Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος, θεόφιν μῆστωρ⁵ ἀτάλαντος,
 ὃ σφιν ἐνφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·
 "Κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῳέες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἧδ' ἐπῖκουροι,
 ὄφρ' εἰπὼ τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει.
 370 νῦν μὲν δόρπον ἔλεσθε κατὰ πτόλιν, ὥς τὸ πάρος περ,
 372 ἧῶθεν δ' Ἰδαῖος ἴτω κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας,
 εἰπέμεν Ἀτρεΐδης, Ἀγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάῳ,
 μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδροιο, τοῦ εἵνεκα νεῖκος ὄρωρεν."

—*Iliad* vii. 345–374.

¹ confused. ² wise. ³ κέρδιον = βέλτιον. ⁴ outright. ⁵ counselor.

- b) 1. Give the Attic form and account for the mood of: δώομεν (l. 351), εἰπέμεν (l. 373). Account for the case of τοῖσιν (l. 347), μεν (l. 348), τῷ (l. 352), τοῦδε (l. 358), δῶ (l. 363). Give the derivation of ἱπποδάμοις (l. 361), Ἀλέξανδρος (l. 355).
2. Scan lines 355, 356, and 358, indicating quantities, division into feet, ictus, and metrical pauses. Account for the quantity of the last syllables in ἀμειβόμενος and ἔπεα in 356; for the quantity of καὶ in 358.
- c) Explain from your knowledge of the story the allusions in νῦν δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ ψευσάμενοι μαχόμεσθα (ll. 351, 352). What more do you know of Antenor?

GREEK

Thursday, September 23

2-5 p.m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

PART I

Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

- a) [*In order to promote her designs for obtaining dominion in Greece, Thebes had persuaded the king of Persia to dictate terms to the Greeks.*]

Ὡς δὲ οἱ Θηβαῖοι συνεκάλεσαν ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ἀπασῶν ἀκουσομένους τῆς παρὰ βασιλέως ἐπιστολῆς, καὶ ὁ Πέρσης ὁ φέρων τὰ γράμματα δείξας τὴν βασιλέως σφραγίδα¹ ἀνέγνω τὰ γεγραμμένα, οἱ μὲν Θηβαῖοι ὁμνῦναι ταῦτα ἐκέλευον βασιλεῖ καὶ ἑαυτοῖς τοὺς βουλομένους φίλους εἶναι, οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ἀπεκρίναντο ὅτι οὐκ ὁμούμενοι ἀλλ' ἀκουσόμενοι πεμφθείησαν· εἰ δέ τι ὀρκῶν δέοντο, πρὸς τὰς πόλεις πέμπειν ἐκέλευον. ὁ μὲντοι Ἄρκας Λυκομήδης καὶ τοῦτο ἔλεγεν, ὅτι οὐδὲ τὸν σύλλογον ἐν Θήβαις δέοι εἶναι, ἀλλ' ἔνθα ἂν ᾗ ὁ πόλεμος. χαλεπαινόντων δ' αὐτῶν τῶν Θηβαίων καὶ λεγόντων ὥς διαφθείροι τὸ συμμαχικόν, οὐδ' εἰς τὸ συνέδριον² ἤθελε καθίζειν, ἀλλ' ἀπὼν ᾤχετο, καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ πάντες οἱ ἐξ Ἀρκαδίας πρέσβεις. ὥς δ' ἐν Θήβαις οὐκ ἠθέλησαν οἱ συνελθόντες ὁμόσαι, ἐπεμπον οἱ Θηβαῖοι πρέσβεις ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις, ὁμνῦναι κελεύοντες ποιήσιν κατὰ τὰ βασιλέως γράμματα, νομίζοντες ὁκνήσειν μίαν ἐκάστην τῶν πόλεων ἀπεχθάνεσθαι³ ἅμα ἑαυτοῖς τε καὶ βασιλεῖ. ἐπεὶ μέντοι εἰς Κόρινθον πρῶτον αὐτῶν ἀφικομένων ὑπέστησαν⁴ οἱ Κορίνθιοι, καὶ ἀπεκρίναντο ὅτι οὐδὲν δέοντο πρὸς βασιλέα κοινῶν ὀρκῶν, ἐπηκολούθησαν καὶ ἄλλαι πόλεις κατὰ ταῦτα ἀποκρινόμενοι. καὶ αὕτη μὲν ἡ Πελοπίδου καὶ τῶν Θηβαίων τῆς ἀρχῆς περιβολή⁵ οὕτω διελήθη.

—Xenophon, *Hellenica* vii. 1. 39-40.

¹ seal. ² council. ³ to be at enmity. ⁴ stood their ground. ⁵ aim.

- b) 1. Decline in the singular γράμματα (line 2), in the plural σφραγίδα (l. 3). Give, in all genders, the nominative and genitive singular of ταῦτα (l. 4), συνελθόντες (l. 11). Decline μίαν (l. 13) throughout.
2. State where the following forms are made and from what verbs: ἀνέγνω (l. 3), γεγραμμένα (l. 3), ὑπέστησαν (l. 15).
3. Inflect the future optative middle of ἀπεκρίναντο (l. 5); the imperfect indicative active of ὑπέστησαν (l. 15).

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

4. Give a synopsis of *συνεκάλεσαν* (l. 1), *διελύθη* (l. 18), in the tense, voice, person, and number in which each stands. Give also, in the same tense and voice, the infinitives and the nominative singular (all genders) of the participles.
 5. Give the principal parts of *ἀκουσομένους* (l. 1), *δείξας* (l. 3), *ἀφικομένων* (l. 15).
 6. Account for the case of *ἐπιστολῆς* (l. 2), *ὄρκων* (l. 6), *σύλλογον* (l. 7), *αὐτῶν* (l. 15).
 7. Account for the mood of *πεμφθείησαν* (l. 6), *δέονται* (l. 6), *ἦ* (l. 8). Explain the use of the tense of *ἀκουσομένους* (l. 1), *ὀκνήσειν* (l. 13).
 8. Give one English word derived from each of the following: *γράμματα* (l. 2), *ἀκουσόμενοι* (l. 5), *ἀρχῆς* (l. 18). From what Greek words are the following derived: *hippodrome*, *panopama*, *paradox*?
- c) Translate into Greek:
1. What happened that day when the deputies arrived?
 2. If they had seen the king's seal, they would not have done this.
 3. For whoever reads this letter will be a friend to the king.
 4. The Arcadians went home to deliberate about the oaths.
 5. If Pelopidas should attempt to gain the power, the Corinthians would follow his example.
 6. Take care that your oaths to the Persians do not prevent you from fighting.
 7. Whenever he wished to accomplish anything, he wrote a letter.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

- a) [*In a conversation with Nestor and other chieftains, Agamemnon gives way to discouragement.*]

- 27 Νέστορι δὲ ξύμβληντο διοτρεφέες βασιλῆες
παρ νηῶν ἀνιόντες, ὅσοι βεβλήατο χαλκῷ,
29 Τυδείδης Ὀδυσσεύς τε καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης Ἀγαμέμνων.
.....
41 τὸν καὶ φωνήσας προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·
"ὦ Νέστορ Νηληιάδη, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,
τίπτε λιπὼν πόλεμον φθισήνορα δεῦρ' ἀφικάνεις;
δεῖδω, μὴ δὴ μοι τελέσῃ ἔπος ὄβριμος Ἔκτωρ,

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

- 45 ὥς ποτ' ἐπηπείλησεν ἐνὶ Τρώεσσ' ἀγορεύων,
 μὴ πρὶν πὰρ νηῶν προτὶ Ἴλιον ἀπονέεσθαι,
 πρὶν πυρὶ νῆας ἐνιπρῆσαι, κτεῖναι δὲ καὶ αὐτοὺς.
 κείνος τῶς ἀγόρευε· τὰ δὲ νῦν πάντα τελεῖται.
 ὦ πόποι, ἦ ῥα καὶ ἄλλοι ἐυκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ
 50 ἐν θυμῷ βάλλονται ἐμοὶ χόλον, ὥς περ Ἀχιλλεύς,
 οὐδ' ἐθέλουσι μάχεσθαι ἐπὶ πρύμνῃσι νέεσιν.”
 τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἱππότης Νέστωρ·
 “ἦ δὲ ταῦτά γ' ἐτοῖμα τετεύχεται, οὐδὲ κεν ἄλλως
 Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης αὐτὸς παρατεκτῆναιτο.¹
 55 τεῖχος μὲν γὰρ δὴ κατερήριπεν,² ᾧ ἐπέκλιθεν
 ἄρρηκτον νηῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν εἴλαρ³ ἔσεσθαι·
 οἱ δ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶ θοῇσι μάχην ἀλίσστοι⁴ ἔχουσι
 νωλεμές·⁵ οὐδ' ἂν ἔτι γνοίης, μάλα περ σκοπιάζων,
 ὀπποτέρωθεν Ἀχαιοὶ ὀρινόμενοι κλονέονται,⁶
 60 ὥς ἐπιμῖξ κτείνονται, αὐτῇ δ' οὐρανὸν ἴκει.
 ἡμεῖς δὲ φραζώμεθ' ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα,
 εἴ τι νόος ῥέξει· πόλεμον δ' οὐκ ἄμμε κελεύω
 δύνεμαι· οὐ γὰρ πῶς βεβλημένον ἔστι μάχεσθαι.”

—*Iliad* xiv. 27-29; 41-63.

¹ from *παρά*, *contrary to*, and *τεταλνόμεναι*, *build*. ² *has fallen*. ³ *defense*. ⁴ *incessant*.
⁵ *continually*. ⁶ from *κλονέω*, *to drive in confusion*.

- b) 1. Where are the following forms made: *βεβλήατο* (l. 28), *ἄμμε* (l. 62), *δύνεμαι* (l. 63)? Account for the case of *Νέστορι* (l. 27), *ἐμοὶ* (l. 50), *νηῶν* (l. 56). Account for the mood of *τελέση* (l. 44), *ἐνιπρῆσαι* (l. 47), *παρατεκτῆναιτο* (l. 54). Give the derivation of *διοτρεφέες* (l. 27), *φθισήνορα* (l. 43). Comment on the order in line 47.
2. Scan lines 53-55 inclusive, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and metrical pauses.
3. State briefly who were the persons named in lines 27-29, and mention some prominent characteristic of each.

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